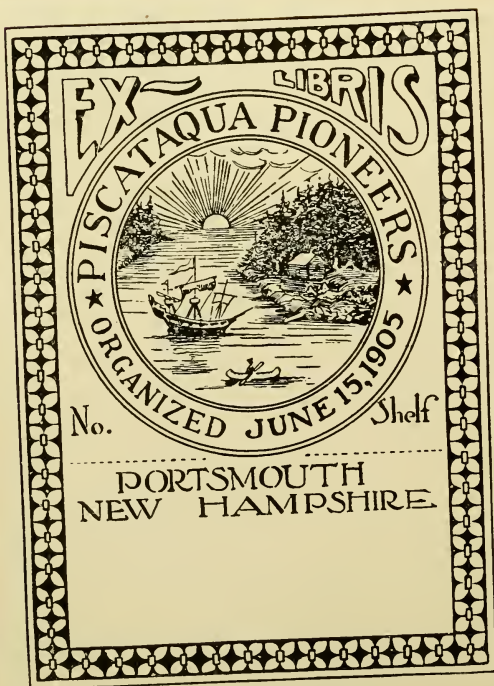




Garland Frank T.
Pittsfield, N.H.

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Pittsfield N H







GAZETTEER

OF THE

STATE OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE,

IN THREE PARTS :

CONTAINING,

1. A comprehensive Geographical and Statistical view of the whole State, conveniently disposed under separate heads.
2. A description of each county, town, or location in the State; also of its lakes, rivers, ponds, and mountains, with many other subjects of topographical detail, alphabetically arranged.
3. Topographical and Statistical tables alphabetically arranged; shewing the course and distance on a direct line from Portsmouth, Concord, Boston, and Portland. Also, the number of miles by the roads as commonly travelled.—Number of cattle, horses, &c.

COMPILED FROM THE BEST AUTHORITIES, BY

ELIPHALET MERRILL AND THE LATE PHINEHAS MERRILL, Esq.

EXETER :

PRINTED BY C. NORRIS & CO. FOR THE AUTHORS.

1817.

New-Hampshire District, ss.

BE IT REMEMBERED, that on this thirteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and in the fortieth year of the Independence of the United States of America, ELIPHALET MERRILL, of the said District, hath deposited in this Office, the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as proprietor, in the words following, to wit:

"A Gazetteer of the State of New-Hampshire, in three parts: containing,

"1. A comprehensive Geographical and Statistical view of the whole State, conveniently disposed under separate heads.

"2. A description of each county, town, or location in the State; also of its lakes, rivers, ponds, and mountains, with many other subjects of topographical detail, alphabetically arranged.

"3. Topographical and Statistical tables alphabetically arranged; shewing the course and distance on a direct line from Portsmouth, Concord, Boston, and Portland. Also, the number of miles by the roads as commonly travelled.—Number of cattle, horses, &c. Compiled from the best authorities by Eliphalet Merrill and the late Phinehas Merrill, Esq."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, entitled, "An Act for the encouragement of learning by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books to the authors and proprietors thereof during the times therein mentioned; and also to an Act, entitled, "An Act, supplementary to an Act, entitled, An Act, for the encouragement of learning, by securing the Copies of Maps, Charts, and Books to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned; and extending the benefits thereof to the Arts of Designing, Engraving and Etching historical and other prints."

GEORGE W. PRESCOTT, Clerk of District Court U. S., N. H. District.

A true copy.

Attest, GEORGE W. PRESCOTT, Clerk.

PREFACE.



WHEN any town is mentioned such questions as the following perpetually recur to those who are unacquainted with it. Where is it situated? What towns lie contiguous to it? What is its distance from some capital or emporium, &c.? *Morses Gazetteer* mentions the most of our towns, but the description rarely includes any thing more than the county in which it is situated, or at most its distance from some neighbouring town. The map of New-Hampshire will completely answer many of these questions, but these maps are not numerous and are very unfit for transportation. Indeed, a large proportion of our citizens feel themselves unable to obtain either of these means of information, but would gladly pay the price of a condensed *Gazetteer*. Such an one is now offered them in the smallest space, it is thought, that can comprise the necessary matter.

The method adopted in this instance to collect authentic materials was to address letters to men of the best information in every township in the state. In these letters were enumerated the nature of the information desired. The attention which these letters generally received deserves our warmest thanks.

The sources from whence we derived our historical information of the first settlement of the state, Indian wars, &c. have been very numerous and are the most authentic which now exist; such as Winthrop, Morton, Mather, Prince, Hutchinson, Morse, and Parish; but particularly Belknap. Nor must we while noticing authors and the liberal aid and patronage of individuals, omit to acknowledge that of the state.

Since the decease of my beloved brother, who was associated as co-partner in this work, there has been an unavoidable delay of its publication, but by the assistance of several literary gentlemen, it is now respectfully submitted to a candid public.

ELIPHALET MERRILL.

Northwood, June, 1817.



A GENERAL VIEW,
GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL
OF THE
STATE OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE,
ARRANGED UNDER THE FOLLOWING HEADS.

SITUATION AND EXTENT. BOUNDARIES AND DIVISIONS. AIR, CLIMATE, AND SEASONS. FACE OF THE COUNTRY, MOUNTAINS. RIVERS, AND OTHER WATERS. CANALS AND TURNPIRES. MONUMENTS, AND OTHER RELICS OF INDIANS. FOREST TREES AND VEGETABLE PRODUCTIONS. SOIL AND AGRICULTURE. DOMESTIC AND WILD ANIMALS. BIRDS AND FISHES. CAVERNS, FOSSILS, AND MINERALS. GOVERNMENT, CONSTITUTION, AND LAWS. MILITARY STRENGTH. FORTIFICATIONS. RELIGION. MANNERS AND CUSTOMS. LITERARY, AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS. COLLEGES, BANKS, INSURANCE COMPANIES. PROGRESSIVE POPULATION. MANUFACTORIES. COMMERCE, SOCIETIES, AND STATE PRISON.



SITUATION, BOUNDARIES, DIVISIONS, &c.

THE state of New-Hampshire lies between $42^{\circ} 41'$ and $45^{\circ} 11'$ of north latitude and between $70^{\circ} 40'$ and $72^{\circ} 28'$ of longitude west from the royal observatory of Greenwich. Its length from the northern to southern extremity is one hundred and sixty eight miles. Its greatest breadth measured from the entrance of Piscataqua harbour, to the mouth of west River, which falls into Connecticut river, opposite the town of Chesterfield is ninety miles.

It is bounded on the south by the state of Massachusetts, from which it is divided by a line, beginning on the sea shore, at a point three miles northward of the mouth of the river Merrimack; pursuing a course corresponding to the curvature of that river, at the same distance and ending at a point 3 miles north from Pautuck Falls in the town of Dracut. From this point, the line extends on in a western direction, until it crosses Connecticut river and ends on its western bank, the distance being fifty miles.

The line called the due west line, was measured and marked 1741, by Richard Hazen. He was ordered by Gov. Belcher to allow ten degrees for the westerly variation of the needle. This doctrine of the variation was even less imperfectly known at that time than it now is. It is supposed that the variation at that time, and in that place, was not more than eight degrees.

In 1773 each end of the line was accurately examined, by celestial observations, made by Thomas Wright, one of Capt. Holland's company of surveyors; when the western extremity was found to decline from the eastern, two minutes and fifty-seven seconds of latitude. This was computed to make a difference of 59,870 acres of land, which would have been gained by New-Hampshire, if the line had been run with correctness.

From the point where this line strikes Connecticut river, up to the forty-fifth degree of latitude, the western bank of that river is the western boundary of New-Hampshire, and eastern boundary of Vermont.

On its eastern side, New-Hampshire is bounded by the Atlantic ocean, from the first mentioned point, 3 miles northward of the mouth of Merrimack river, along the shore to the middle of the main entrance of Piscataqua harbour; which distance is computed to be about 18 miles. Thence the boundary line runs up the middle of the river, to its most northerly head, which is a pond situated partly in the town of Wakefield and partly in Shapley, in the county of York. The distance of this pond from the mouth of the harbour is 35 miles N., 20° W. From the head of this pond, according to the royal determination, in 1740, the dividing line was run N. 2° W. until 120 miles were finished from Piscataqua harbour, or until it met with other territories belonging to his majesty. The reason of mentioning this specific distance, in the decree, was, that 120 miles was the extent of the province of Maine. At that time no other government subject to the British crown lay in that direction. In 1763, the new province of Quebec was erected; and its southern boundary was a line passing along the high lands, which divide the rivers, that empty themselves into the river St. Lawrence, from those which fall into the sea. By the treaty of peace, between America and Britain, in 1783, all the lands southward of that line, reckoning it from the eastward to the northwest head of Connecticut river, and thence parallel to the middle of said river, to the forty-fifth degree of north latitude, were ceded to the United States.

The state is bounded on the north by the British province of Quebec. The northern extremity of this line, is a birch tree, marked N. E. New-Hampshire, 1789. This line extends along the high lands, seventeen miles and 207 rods, to the head of the northwestern branch of Connecticut river; at which extremity is a Fir tree, inscribed N.H. N.W. 1789. Thence the boundary descends to the forty-fifth degree of latitude, by the middle of the northwestern branch of the river. It contains 9,491 square miles or 6,074,240 acres, of which at least 100,000 acres are covered with water.

The state is divided into six counties, viz. Rockingham, Strafford, Hillsborough, Cheshire, Grafton, and Coos, which see under their respective names.

Air, Climate, & Seasons.—The air of New-Hampshire is generally pure and salubrious; northwest, west and southwest winds are the most prevalent, east winds prevail along the sea coast, in the spring, which are extremely piercing and disagreeable, but not unwholesome. The weather is less variable than in the middle and especially the southern states, and more so than in Canada.

The extremes of cold and heat, according to Fahrenheit's Thermometer, is from 20° below to 100° above 0. The medium is from 48° to 50° . The winter commonly commences in its severity about the middle of December. Cattle are sheltered from about the 20th November to the 1st of May. There has been frosts in every month in the year, though not in the same season; and not in a very injurious degree.

Instances of sudden changes in the weather are noticed in the earliest accounts of the country. In 1658, when the apple trees were in blossom, there came on such a sudden and severe cold, that in a fishing boat belonging to Hampton, one man died before it could reach the shore, another was so chilled that he died in a few days, and a third lost his feet. This instance is remarkable. The common time for the apple trees to blossom, is about the third week in May, but they blossom earlier or later according to the degrees of heat. On the 11th day of May, 1769, and again on May 8, 1804, when the trees were in blossom an unusual flight of snow covered them, and continued two days, so as to produce sleighing.

In a very warm autumn the earliest apple trees have produced blossoms; and roses have bloomed in the month of October; but these appearances are rare.

In the spring, the trees which have been cut down the preceding year, are burned in the new plantations. If the season be dry, the flames have spread in the woods, and a large extent of forest has been on fire at once.

From these numerous fires, arise immense clouds of smoke, mingled with burnt leaves of the trees, which are carried to a great distance by the wind. These clouds meeting with other vapours in the atmosphere, sometimes produce very singular appearances. The darkness of 19th May, 1780, was probably caused by such a combination of vapours. Fires had spread very extensively in the woods, and westerly winds had driven the smoke over the country. It was so thick for several preceding days near the horizon, that the sun disappeared an hour before its setting, and in the low grounds it was almost suffocating. The morning of the 19th of May was cloudy, with some

rain ; and a black cloud appeared in the southwest, from which was heard thunder. The rain water and the surface of rivers, was covered with a sooty scum. The remains of a snow drift, which had been clean the preceding day became black, several small birds flew into the houses, and others were found dead abroad from suffocation. About two hours before noon the clouds assumed a brassy appearance ; after which their colour became a dusky grey ; and at an hour after noon, it was necessary to light candles.

At the greatest obscurity the smoke of a chimney was observed to rise perpendicular, and then decline to the west. A thick fog which came in from the sea, moved along the hill tops in the same direction.

The extent of this darkness was more than two hundred miles from north to south. To the westward, it extended beyond Albany, and it was observed by a vessel at sea, fifteen leagues eastward of Cape Anne.

The darkness varied its appearance in some places through the afternoon ; but in the maritime towns of New-Hampshire, there was no variation of it ; and the evening presented a complete specimen of as total darkness as can be conceived. Before midnight the vapours disappeared, and the next morning there was no appearance of them.

X The Aurora-borealis was first noticed in New-Hampshire, December 11th, 1719. The aged people say it is not so common now as formerly. It sometimes appears in the form of a luminous arch extending from east to west, but more commonly rises from a dark convexity in the north, and flashes upwards towards the zenith. In a calm night, and in the intervals between gentle flaws of wind, an attentive ear, in a retired situation, may perceive it to be accompanied with a sound. This luminous appearance has been observed in all seasons of the year ; in extreme heat and cold and all intermediate degrees. The colour of the streams is sometimes variegated with white, blue, yellow, and red, the lustre of which reflected from the snow, is an appearance highly beautiful and interesting.

Face of the Country, Sea-Coast, & Mountains.—The whole extent of the sea coast, from its southern boundary, to the mouth of Piscataqua harbour, is about 18 miles. The shore is generally a sandy beach, within which are salt marshes, intersected by creeks. There are several coves convenient for fishing vessels ; but the only harbour for ships is the entrance of the Piscataqua, where the shore is rocky. Some ledges and points of rocks are situated to the southward of the harbour of Rye ; but there is no remarkable head land on the coast. Two bluffs on-

ly appear elevated above the level of the sea, which are called great and little Boars heads ; these are in the town of Hampton. For twenty or thirty miles from the sea, the country is either level, or variegated by little hills and vallies. Then commence the first range of mountains continued through the towns of Milton, Farmington, Barrington, Nottingham, and Northwood. The several summits are distinguished by different names, as Teneriff, Saddle-back, Tuckaway, &c. Beyond these are several detached mountains of considerable elevation, Moose mountain in Brookfield, Mont Major in Alton, Gunstock, Gilmanton mountains, &c. Farther back the mountains rise higher, and among the third range, Chocorcea, Ossipee, and Kearsarge claim the pre-eminence. Beyond these is the lofty ridge which is commonly called the height of land. In this ridge is the grand Monadnock, (see Jaffrey,) Sunapee, and Moosehillock (see Fishersfield and Coventry.) This ridge is continued northwesterly, dividing the waters of the river Connecticut, from those of Saco and Amariscoggin. Here the mountains rise much higher, and the most elevated summits in this range, are the White mountains, which see.

Rivers, & other waters.—Nature has formed such relations between mountains and rivers, that in describing the one, we are unavoidably led to speak of the other.

New-Hampshire is so situated, that five of the largest rivers in New-England, either take their rise within its limits, or receive much of their waters from its mountains. These are the Connecticut, Amariscoggin, Saco, Merrimack, and Piscataqua. For a more particular description of these rivers and other waters, see their respective names.

Canals & Turnpikes.—The Pemigewasset Canal Company, incorporated June 20, 1804, for the purpose of cutting a canal by Webster's falls in said river, near the house of Ebenezer Eastman. Contoocook Canal Company, incorporated December 13, 1804, for the purpose of cutting a canal by the falls in Concord, and also where said river empties into the Merrimack. The Piscataquog Canal Company, for cutting a canal from Gale's mills, in the town of Weare, to Parker's landing in Bedford, incorporated June 18, 1806. The White River Falls Company, incorporated June 12, 1807, for the purpose of cutting canals and locking the falls on Connecticut river, and making it navigable for lumber and boats, from the head of White river falls, between Lebanon and Hartford, at the upper bar, to the foot of the falls at the lower bar. The great Ossipee Canal Company,

incorporated June 19, 1807, for cutting, slipping, and canalling Ossipee river and falls, from Ossipee pond to the province line. Bow Canal Company, incorporated June 11, 1808 ; for the purpose of cutting and opening a canal in Merrimack river, and Turkey river falls, in the town of Bow.

The Union Locks and Canal. This company is empowered to clear the Merrimack river from Reed's ferry to Amoskeag falls, and to constitute and maintain such locks and dams as shall be necessary for rendering the same navigable for boats.

The Merrimack Boating Company, incorporated June, 1812. Winnipiseogee River Canal Company, incorporated June, 1812. Hillsborough and Strafford Company, incorporated December 16, 1812. For various others, see rivers, &c.

Turnpikes.—The New-Hampshire turnpike road extends from Piscataqua bridge in Durham, to Merrimack river, in Concord. Its course is westerly through Durham, Lee, a corner of Barrington, Nottingham, Northwood, Epsom, Chichester, and thence to Concord.—Was incorporated June, 1796. The second turnpike road in N. H. extends from the lottery bridge in Claremont, to the plain in Amherst. Incorporated December 26, 1799. Its course is southerly, from Claremont, through Unity, Lempster, Washington, north corner of Windsor, southwest corner of Hillsborough, northeast corner of Antrim, part of Deering, Frankestown, southwest corner of New-Boston, through Mount-Vernon to Amherst, a distance of nearly fifty miles.

The third turnpike road extends from Bellows' falls in Walpole, on Connecticut river, through a part of Westmoreland and Surry, thence through Keene, Marlborough, Jaffrey, New-Ipswich, and a corner of Mason, to the south line of the state, near Ashby in Massachusetts, a distance of 45 miles. Incorporated December 27, 1799.

The fourth turnpike road in N. H. extends from the east bank of Connecticut river in the town of Lebanon, nearly opposite the mouth of White river. Its course is southeast through Lebanon, Enfield, a corner of Grafton, Springfield, Wilmot, Andover, and New-Salisbury, to Merrimack river in Boscawen, about 40 miles. Incorporated December, 1800. Branch Road and Bridge Company, incorporated June 16, 1802. This road extends from the south line of the town of Fitzwilliam to the village in Keene ; about 14 miles. Its course is northwest, and through Marlborough. The 5th N. H. turnpike road not yet commenced. The 6th N. H. Turnpike and Bridge Company was incorporated June 16, 1802. The bridge is over Connecticut river, between the towns of Hinsdale and Brattleborough.

The road extends from said bridge through Hinsdale and Winchester to the line of Massachusetts at Warwick. Dover turnpike road extending from Dover landing, near the bridge, through Somersworth to Salmon-fall river. The company was incorporated December 21, 1803.

The Coos turnpike road leading from Haverhill to Warren ; about 12 miles southeast course—was incorporated December 29, 1803.

Orford turnpike road was incorporated December 27, 1803, and leads from Orford bridge, to Aiken's bridge in Wentworth.

The 10th turnpike road in N. H. extends from the upper line in Bartlett, through the notch in the White hills about 20 miles ; and was incorporated December 28, 1803.

The Charleston turnpike, incorporated December 27, 1803, and extends from the easterly bank of Connecticut river, through the central part of Charleston and Ackworth to the second N.H. turnpike in Lempster ; about 12 miles.

The Mahew turnpike, incorporated December 29, 1803, and extends from a Mr. Burleigh's in New-Chester, to the east side of New-found pond, thence through Plymouth and Rumney to the Coos turnpike ; a distance of about 46 miles.

Chester turnpike, incorporated June 12, 1804 ; extending about fourteen miles a southeast course from Pembroke, through Allenstown and Candia to Chester street.

The Londonderry turnpike, incorporated June, 1804, extends from Butter's corner in Concord, to the state line near Andover bridge, Massachusetts. Its course from Concord is about southeast, through Bow to Isle-Hookset bridge, thence through Chester, Londonderry, the easterly corner of Windham and Salem to the state line, a distance of about 35 miles.

Grafton turnpike road extending from near Orford bridge over Connecticut river through Lime, the northeast corner of Hanover, Canaan, the westerly part of Orange, Grafton, Danbury, New-Chester ; and unites with the 4th N. H. turnpike in New-Andover in its northwest corner. Its course is southerly, and distance about 35 miles, and was incorporated June 21, 1804.

The Jefferson turnpike, incorporated December 11th, 1804, extending from the extremity of the 10th N. H. turnpike, through Bretton woods, Jefferson, and Lancaster to the meeting house, in a northerly direction about 18 miles. The Croydon turnpike, incorporated June 21, 1804 ; and extends from or near the branch turnpike, where it intersects the 4th turnpike in Lebanon, thence through or between Plainfield and Enfield, New-Grantham, Croydon, New-Port, and Lempster, until it strikes the 2d turnpike in Washington. Length about 35 miles.

Cheshire turnpike, incorporated December 13, 1804, and extends from Connecticut river to Charleston meeting-house, in a southerly course through Langdon, a part of Walpole, Alstead, and Surry to the third N. H. turnpike in Keene. Distance 20 miles.

Ashuelot turnpike, incorporated June 18, 1807, and leads from the turnpike in Winchester through Richmond to Fitzwilliam village in an easterly course about fifteen miles.

Ringe turnpike, incorporated June 12, 1807, and extends from the state line in the southwest corner of New-Ipswich to the Branch turnpike leading from Keene to Boston.

The Cornish turnpike, incorporated December 9, 1808, extends from Cornish bridge and intersects the Croydon turnpike at Newport, distant 11 miles.

The Fitzwilliam Village turnpike, incorporated December 9, 1809, and extends from Fitzwilliam to the state line. The above named turnpike roads are generally completed. A large number more are incorporated, and some of them will soon be passable.

Within the last twenty years, the roads in this state have been much improved, so that communication between the distant parts of it is much facilitated. Much however remains to be done, especially in the northern part of the state. Several canals are in contemplation and will undoubtedly be completed in a few years. One for uniting the waters of the Connecticut with the Merrimack through Sunapee lake—(see Sunapee lake.) A company is incorporated for cutting a canal from Winnipiseogee lake to Cocheco river at Dover; this rout has been surveyed and marked. Another for opening a communication from Winnipiseogee lake to Merrimack river. From the best information I can obtain, we have now open for travel 300 miles of turnpike road, and 300 more will soon be opened.

Monuments, & Relics of Indians.—In describing any country, it is natural to make some inquiry concerning the vestiges of its ancient inhabitants. It is well known, that the original natives of this part of the country were not ambitious of perpetuating their memory by durable monuments. Their invention was chiefly employed, either in providing for their subsistence, by hunting, fishing, and planting, or guarding against and surprising their enemies. Their houses and canoes were constructed of perishable materials. Their mode of travelling was to take all possible advantage of water carriage, and to shorten distances, by transporting their birch canoes, which were convenient for the purpose, across the necks of land. Their manner of

taking fish was either by entangling them in wears or in scoop nets, or striking them with spears. They took quadrupeds in traps or pitfalls, or shot them, as well as birds, with arrows. For the construction of their canoes and houses they used hatchets, chisels, and gouges of stone. In cooking their meat they either broiled it on coals or on a wooden grate, or roasted it on a forked stick, or boiled it in kettles of stone. Their corn was pounded in mortars of wood, with pestles of stone. Their bread was baked on flat stones set before the fire, or in green leaves laid under hot ashes. Clam shells served them for spoons, and their fingers for knives and forks. They had no sharper instruments than could be formed of stones, shells, or bones. Of these, the two last are of a perishable nature; but of the first, relics are often found in the places of their former residence, generally in the neighbourhood of waterfalls and other convenient fishing places. There is in the possession of a gentleman of this state, a piece of bone, on which is engraven the bust of a man, apparently in the agonies of death. The countenance is savage, and the work well executed. The bone with the figure on it was found on the shore of Little-bay, in the river Piscataqua.

The cellars in which they preserved their corn, are discovered in the new settlements, and their graves are frequently seen. Most of the skeletons appear to be in a sitting posture, and some remains of the instruments, which were supposed necessary to their subsistence, ornament, or defence, in the "country of souls," are found with them, particularly the stone-pipe for smoking tobacco, of which there are several varieties.

In a piece of interval land near Ossipee pond, is a mound of earth overgrown with pine, in which, at the depth of two feet, several skeletons have been discovered, buried with the face downwards. At Exeter, about 23 years ago, the remains of an infant skeleton were dug up. It was in a perpendicular posture, and had been enclosed in a hollow log. Some strings of wampum were found near it, and several spoons, apparently of European manufacture.

Forest trees & Vegetable productions.—The botany of this state, would furnish an extensive subject; if treated scientifically, and with the minuteness due to its importance. It would of itself deserve a volume. After attending to the following details, the great variety of our vegetable productions may be easily imagined.

The native forest trees grow to a degree of luxuriance, and in profuse abundance and variety. The common forest trees are elm, sassafras, wild cherry, bass wood, locust, and birch, of which we have four species; of the oak four, walnut three, one of

which, called oil nut or butter nut, the extract of the bark of which, is a most excellent cathartic. It neither produces gripings nor leaves the patient costive, and may be made efficacious without hazard, by increasing the quantity administered. Its operation is easy and safe, even to the most delicate constitution. It is a most excellent family medicine, and well calculated for hospitals, navies, and armies. Of the beech and pine: there are three species of the former and seven of the latter; hemlock, spruce, fir, chestnut, hornbeam, button-wood, red and white cedar, poplar, and red, white, and black, or rock maple, which last has obtained the name of sugar maple, and a variety of other trees not named, are also common in our forests.

It is not our intention to treat systematically of the natural history of the state, or describe with botanical accuracy, the indigenous vegetables, which it contains; but briefly to notice such as are endowed with remarkable qualities, either salutary or noxious.

Those that are salutary, are the grape, black and red currant, wild gooseberry, cranberry, common and superb raspberry, brambleberry, running and upright blackberry, strawberry, and bayberry. The ginseng, so much esteemed by the Chinese, is found in great plenty in the western part of the state, and the further north it is found, the better is its quality. It was formerly thought that the ginseng grew only in China and Tartary; but it was discovered in America about 1750, and some specimens of it sent to England, and from thence to China, and was, on trial, acknowledged, by the Chinese themselves, to be the same with the oriental ginseng. The prickly ash is a shrub, the bark of which, is esteemed an excellent remedy for chronic rheumatism. The garget or American night shade, root, leaves, and berry is used in various diseases common to the human frame, and the root is in high repute among farmers for the use of cattle. There are two species of elder, black and red, snake-root, maidenhair, sarsaparilla; three species of Lobelia, one of which is a powerful emetic. The buck bean grows near the Monadnock, and the skunk cabbage, which is very efficacious in asthmatic complaints, grows in many parts of the state.

It may be proper to close this account of indigenous vegetables with the names of those plants, which, under certain circumstances prove poisonous; some of which however have been brought into medicinal use, and are valued for the cure of disorders attended with spasmodic affections. Of this latter class are the hemlock, thorn apple, henbane, and night-shade. Others are poisonous, such as the ivy, commonly called mercury, swamp sumach, water-elder, herb christopher, stinking snake weed, and white helebore or poke.

Soil & Agriculture.—There is a great variety of soil in New-Hampshire. The interval lands on the large rivers, are considered the most valuable, because they are overflowed and enriched by the waters from the uplands, which bring down a fat slime or sediment of the consistency of soap. These lands produce every kind of grain in great perfection; but are not so good for pastures as the uplands. The wide spreading hills of a moderate elevation and of a rocky, moist, warm, rich soil are most esteemed for pastures. Drained swamps have a deep mellow soil, and the vallies between hills are generally very productive. In the new and uncultivated parts of the state, the soil is distinguished by its various kinds of trees; thus, white oak land is hard and stony, the under growth consisting of brakes and fern; it will not produce grass till it has been ploughed and hoed, but is good for indian corn: white and pitch pine lands are dry and sandy. Spruce and hemlock in the eastern part of the state denote a thin, cold soil; but in the western parts, when mixed with birch, it is a moist soil, good for grass. When the white pine and oil nut are found on the same land, it is commonly a deep moist loam, and considered very advantageous for cultivation, as it bears grass, corn, and other grain without ploughing.

The mode of clearing and cultivating new lands, has been much improved within the last forty or fifty years. Sixty years ago it was thought impossible to raise indian corn without the plough and hoe. The mode of planting it among the burnt logs was practised with great success at Gilmanton, about the year 1762, and this easy mode of culture soon became universal in the new plantations. In interval lands on Connecticut river, wheat often yields 40 or 50 bushels to the acre; but on the uplands 20 is considered a good crop. Indian corn will average more than 40 bushels to the acre. Of all grains winter rye grows best on new lands, and indian corn and barley on the old. Barley does not flourish in new lands; nor is flax cultivated to any advantage, until the land has been under preparation for some years. The same may be said of oats and pease; but every kind of esculent roots is much larger in the virgin soil than in any other.

The first inhabitants of New-Hampshire came principally from the south-western counties of England, where cider and perry were made in great quantities. They took much pains to set out apple and pear trees on their plantations, which flourished well and grew to a great size. The first growth is now decayed; but a succession has been preserved, and no good husbandman thinks his farm complete without an orchard.

Agriculture is, and always will be, the chief business of the people of New-Hampshire, if they attend to their true interest. Every tree that is cut down in the forest opens to the sun a new spot of earth, which, with proper cultivation, will produce food for man and beast. It is impossible to conceive what quantities may be produced of beef, pork, mutton, poultry, wheat, rye, indian corn, barley, pulse, butter, and cheese; articles which will always find a market. Flax and hemp may be also cultivated to great advantage. As the country becomes more cleared, pastures increase, and the number of cattle is continually multiplying.

Domestic Animals.—This state presents a long catalogue of such domestic animals, as have been found useful in all parts of the world, situated in similar latitudes. The first neat cattle imported from Europe into New-Hampshire, were sent by Capt. John Mason and his associates, about 1633, to stock their plantations and to be employed in drawing lumber. These cattle were of a large breed and a yellow colour, procured from Denmark. At what time and by whom the horse was first imported does not appear. Sheep and swine were first sent over from England, by Laconia. Sheep have greatly multiplied, and are considered the most profitable stock that can be raised on a farm. The breed has been renewed and much improved by the introduction of merinoes from Spain, and other parts of Europe. While therefore the best lambs shall be reserved by the farmer for their select flocks, well fed, sheltered from storms and carefully managed, our breed will continue to improve. Of other domestic animals, we possess all those that are useful, convenient and common to our climate. The following computations of neat cattle and horses are founded on the invoice taken in 1812. The neat cattle according to the above information may be computed at 211,534; the horses 32,161, and the sheep* according to the best calculation will amount to 364,892. (The American statistical writer, the indefatigable Blodget, computes the whole number of neat cattle in the United States in 1809, 3,660,000; horses 1,400,000.) We have no returns of the number of swine in this state, but may compute the number of fatted swine killed annually at 35,000, and of oxen killed or driven to market 100,000.

* With regard to the number of sheep, letters were directed to the representatives of each town in the state, requesting them to send to us the number of sheep in their respective towns; but we have to say in many instances our requests were neglected, but in proportion with the number returned, the above statement is correct.

Wild Animals.—The wolf first claims notice ; this animal has been very common and noxious in the new settlements. A bounty of 20 dollars is paid for its head. The bear has been one of the most troublesome animals of our forests. In the months of August and September, he makes great havoc in the fields of indian corn in the new settlements. There is the wolverine and wild cat, and the other animals common to New-England. The only mammillary biped, which we have is the bat, which forms the connecting link between beasts and birds.

Birds.—The birds of New-Hampshire are those common in the New-England states, for a catalogue of which see Belknap's history of N. H.

Serpents.—Of these our number is but small. The rattlesnake is the only one that is poisonous ; its numbers have been great, but are now diminishing. The black snake, small water snake, small brown adder, house adder, (said to be poisonous,) water adder, striped snake, and green snake, are the principal kinds.

Fish.—Of fish we have a numerous list. A bare enumeration of which would be equally useless and uninteresting. The cod comes into the Piscataqua in the spring and fall, and is taken at sea in all months of the year. The haddock, hake, and pollock are taken at sea in the spring and summer, and being dried are sold under the denomination of scale fish. Halibut is the largest fish that is taken for food ; and when full grown it exceeds 500 pounds in weight ; those of 200 pounds are frequently brought to market and sold. See Portsmouth.

Caverns, Stones, Fossils, & Minerals.—This part of our history must be extremely imperfect ; as many parts of our state are yet unexplored in these respects, and of those parts that are known the knowledge is mostly confined to its surface and vegetation. Such things however of this kind as have occurred, shall be noticed under their respective names. Mineralogy is a branch of science, that is but little cultivated. Men of genius and science have not leisure to pursue objects from which immediate advantage cannot be drawn. The disappointments which have attended some expensive attempts, the air of mystery thrown over the subject by some ignorant pretenders ; and the facility with which every mineral may be imported, have discouraged inquirers. But from the specimens that have appeared, there can be no doubt of the existence of

mineral and fossil treasures, in the search of which future generations will find employment.

Constitution, Government, & Laws.*—ARTICLE I. All men are born equally free and independent ; therefore all government of right originates from the people, is founded in consent, and instituted for the general good.

II. All men have certain natural, essential and inherent rights—among which are the enjoying and defending life and liberty, acquiring, possessing and protecting property ; and in a word, of seeking and obtaining happiness.

III. When men enter into a state of society, they surrender up some of their natural rights to that society, in order to ensure the protection of others ; and without such an equivalent, the surrender is void.

IV. Among the natural rights, some are in their very nature unalienable ; because no equivalent can be given or received for them : of this kind are the *rights of conscience*.

V. Every individual has a natural and unalienable right to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience and reason ; and no subject shall be hurt, molested, or restrained, in his person, liberty, or estate, for worshipping God in the manner and season most agreeable to the dictates of his own conscience, or for his religious profession, sentiments, or persuasion ; provided he doth not disturb the public peace, or disturb others in their religious worship.

VI. As morality and piety, rightly grounded on evangelical principles, will give the best and greatest security to government, and will lay, in the hearts of men, the strongest obligations to due subjection ; and as the knowledge of these is most likely to be propagated through a society, by the institution of the public worship of the Deity, and of public instruction in morality and religion ; therefore, to promote those important purposes, the people of this state have a right to empower, and do hereby fully empower the legislature, to authorize, from time to time, the several towns, parishes, bodies corporate or religious societies, within this state, to make adequate provision, at their own expense, for the support and maintenance of public Protestant teachers of piety, religion and morality.

Provided notwithstanding, That the several towns, parishes, bodies corporate, or religious societies, shall at all times have the exclusive right of electing their own public teachers, and of

* The Constitution of New-Hampshire was approved by the people, and established by convention, fifth of September, 1792. The former constitution having been approved by the people, was established by Convention 31st October, 1783, and took effect on the first Wednesday of June, 1784.

contracting with them for their support and maintenance. And no person of any one particular religious sect or denomination, shall ever be compelled to pay towards the support of the teacher or teachers of another persuasion, sect or denomination.

And every denomination of christians, demeaning themselves quietly, and as good subjects of the state, shall be equally under the protection of the law : and no subordination of any one sect or denomination to another shall ever be established by law.

And nothing herein shall be understood to affect any former contracts made for the support of the ministry ; but all such contracts shall remain, and be in the same state as if this constitution had not been made.

VII. The people of this state have the sole and exclusive right of governing themselves as a free, sovereign and independent state ; and do, and forever hereafter shall exercise and enjoy every power, jurisdiction and right, pertaining thereto, which is not, or may not hereafter be by them expressly delegated to the United States of America in Congress assembled.

VIII. All power residing originally in, and being derived from the people, all the magistrates and officers of government are their substitutes and agents, and at all times accountable to them.

IX. No office or place whatsoever in government, shall be hereditary—the abilities and integrity requisite in all, not being transmissible to posterity or relations.

X. Government being instituted for the common benefit, protection and security of the whole community, and not for the private interest or emolument of any one man, family, or class of men ; therefore, whenever the ends of government are perverted, and public liberty manifestly endangered, and all other means of redress are ineffectual, the people may and of right ought to reform the old, or establish a new government. The doctrine of nonresistance against arbitrary power and oppression, is absurd, slavish, and destructive of the good and happiness of mankind.

XI. All elections ought to be free, and every inhabitant of the state, having the proper qualifications, has equal right to elect and be elected into office.

XII. Every member of the community has a right to be protected by it, in the enjoyment of his life, liberty and property ; he is therefore bound to contribute his share in the expense of such protection, and to yield his personal service when necessary, or an equivalent. But no part of a man's property shall be taken from him, or applied to public uses, without his own consent, or that of the representative body of the people. Nor are the

inhabitants of this state controlable by any other laws than those to which they, or their representative body, have given their consent.

XIII. No person, who is conscientiously scrupulous about the lawfulness of bearing arms, shall be compelled thereto, provided he will pay an equivalent.

XIV. Every subject of this state is entitled to a certain remedy, by having recourse to the laws, for all injuries he may receive in his person, property, or character ; to obtain right and justice freely, without being obliged to purchase it ; completely and without any denial ; promptly and without delay, conformably to the laws.

XV. No subject shall be held to answer for any crime or offence, until the same is fully and plainly, substantially and formally described to him ; or be compelled to accuse or furnish evidence against himself. And every subject shall have a right to produce all proofs that may be favourable to himself : to meet the witnesses against him, face to face ; and to be fully heard in his defence, by himself and counsel. And no subject shall be arrested, imprisoned, despoiled, or deprived of his property, immunities, or privileges put out of the protection of the law, exiled or deprived of his life, liberty, or estate, but by the judgment of his peers, or the law of the land.

XVI. No subject shall be liable to be tried, after an acquittal, for the same crime or offence. Nor shall the legislature make any law that shall subject any person to a capital punishment, (excepting for the government of the army and navy, and the militia in actual service) without trial by jury.

XVII. In criminal prosecutions, the trial of facts, in the vicinity where they happen, is so essential to the security of the life, liberty, and estate of the citizen, that no crime or offence ought to be tried in any other county than that in which it is committed ; except in cases of general insurrection in any particular county, when it shall appear to the Judges of the Superior Court, that an impartial trial cannot be had in the county where the offence may be committed, and upon their report, the legislature shall think proper to direct the trial in the nearest county in which an impartial trial can be obtained.

XVIII. All penalties ought to be proportioned to the nature of the offence. No wise legislature will affix the same punishment to the crimes of theft, forgery and the like, which they do to those of murder and treason ; where the same undistinguishing severity is exerted against all offences, the people are led to forget the real distinction in the crimes themselves, and to commit the most flagrant with as little compunction as they do the lightest offences : For the same reason a multitude of sanguin-

ary laws is both impolitic and unjust. The true design of all punishments being to reform, not to exterminate mankind.

XIX. Every subject hath a right to be secure from all unreasonable searches and seizures of his person, his houses, his papers, and all his possessions. Therefore, all warrants to search suspected places, or arrest a person for examination or trial, in prosecutions for criminal matters, are contrary to this right, if the cause or foundation of them be not previously supported by oath or affirmation; and if the order, in a warrant to a civil officer, to make search in suspected places, or to arrest one or more suspected persons, or to seize their property, be not accompanied with a special designation of the persons or objects of search, arrest, or seizure; and no warrant ought to be issued, but in cases, and with the formalities, prescribed by law.

XX. In all controversies concerning property, and in all suits between two or more persons, except in cases in which it has been heretofore otherwise used and practised, the parties have a right to a trial by jury, and this method of procedure shall be held sacred, unless in cases arising on the high seas and such as relate to mariners' wages, the legislature shall think it necessary hereafter to alter it.

XXI. In order to reap the fullest advantage of the inestimable privilege of the trial by jury, great care ought to be taken, that none but qualified persons should be appointed to serve; and such ought to be fully compensated for their travel, time and attendance.

XXII. The LIBERTY OF THE PRESS is essential to the security of freedom in a state: It ought therefore to be inviolably preserved.

XXIII. Retrospective laws are highly injurious, oppressive and unjust. No such laws therefore should be made, either for the decision of civil causes, or the punishment of offences.

XXIV. A well regulated militia is the proper, natural and sure defence of a state.

XXV. Standing armies are dangerous to liberty, and ought not to be raised, or kept up without the consent of the legislature.

XXVI. In all cases and at all times, the military ought to be under strict subordination to, and governed by the civil power.

XXVII. No soldier in time of peace, shall be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner; and in time of war, such quarters ought not to be made but by the civil magistrate, in a manner ordained by the legislature.

XXVIII. No subsidy, charge, tax, impost, or duty, shall be established, fixed, laid, or levied, under any pretext whatsoever,

without the consent of the people, or their representatives in the legislature, or authority derived from that body.

XXIX. The power of suspending the laws, or the execution of them, ought never to be exercised but by the legislature, or by authority derived therefrom, to be exercised in such particular cases only as the legislature shall expressly provide for.

XXX. The freedom of deliberation, speech and debate, in either house of the legislature, is so essential to the rights of the people, that it cannot be the foundation of any action, complaint, or prosecution, in any other court or place whatsoever.

XXXI. The legislature shall assemble for the redress of public grievances, and for making such laws as the public good may require.

XXXII. The people have a right in an orderly and peaceable manner to assemble and consult upon the common good, give instructions to their representatives, and to request of the legislative body by way of petition or remonstrance, redress of the wrongs done them, and of the grievances they suffer.

XXXIII. No magistrate, or court of law, shall demand excessive bail or sureties, impose excessive fines, or inflict cruel or unusual punishments.

XXXIV. No person can in any case be subjected to law-martial, or to any pains or penalties by virtue of that law, except those employed in the army or navy, and except the militia in actual service, but by authority of the legislature.

XXXV. It is essential to the preservation of the rights of every individual, his life, liberty, property, and character, that there be an impartial interpretation of the laws and administration of justice. It is the right of every citizen to be tried by judges as impartial as the lot of humanity will admit. It is therefore not only the best policy, but for the security of the rights of the people, that the judges of the Supreme Judicial Court should hold their offices so long as they behave well; subject however to such limitations on account of age, as may be provided by the constitution of the state; and that they should have honourable salaries ascertained and established by standing laws.

XXXVI. Economy being a most essential virtue in all states, especially in a young one; no pension shall be granted, but in consideration of actual services; and such pensions ought to be granted with great caution by the legislature, and never for more than one year at a time.

XXXVII. In the government of this state, the three essential powers thereof, to wit, the legislative, executive and judicial, ought to be kept as separate from, and independent of each

other, as the nature of a free government will admit, or as is consistent with that chain of connexion that binds the whole fabric of the constitution in one indissoluble bond of union and amity.

XXXVIII. A frequent recurrence to the fundamental principles of the constitution, and a constant adherence to justice, moderation, temperance, industry, frugality and all the social virtues, are indispensably necessary to preserve the blessings of liberty and good government ; the people ought therefore to have a particular regard to all those principles in the choice of their officers and representatives : and they have a right to require of their law-givers and magistrates, an exact and constant observance of them, in the formation and execution of the laws necessary for the good administration of government.

PART II. *Form of Government.*—The people inhabiting the territory formerly called the Province of New-Hampshire, do hereby solemnly and mutually agree with each other, to form themselves into a free, sovereign and independent body-politic, or state, by the name of the *State of New-Hampshire*.

General Court.—The supreme legislative power, within this state, shall be vested in the senate and house of representatives, each of which shall have a negative on the other.

The senate and house shall assemble every year on the first Wednesday of June, and at such other times as they may judge necessary ; and shall dissolve, and be dissolved seven days next preceding the said first Wednesday of June ; and shall be stiled *The General Court of New-Hampshire*.

The general court shall forever have full power and authority to erect and constitute judicatories, and courts of record, or other courts, to be holden in the name of the state, for the hearing, trying and determining all manner of crimes, offences, pleas, processes, complaints, actions, causes, matters and things whatsoever, arising or happening within this state, or between or concerning persons inhabiting or residing, or brought within the same ; whether the same be criminal or civil, or whether the crimes be capital, or not capital, and whether the said pleas be real, personal, or mixed ; and for the awarding and issuing execution thereon. To which courts and judicatories, are hereby given and granted, full power and authority, from time to time, to administer oaths or affirmations, for the better discovery of truth in any matter in controversy, or depending before them.

And further, full power and authority are hereby given and granted to the said general court, from time to time to make, or-

dain and establish, all manner of wholesome and reasonable orders, laws, statutes, ordinances, directions and instructions, either with penalties, or without, so as the same be not repugnant or contrary to this constitution, as they may judge for the benefit and welfare of this state, and for the governing and ordering thereof, and of the subjects of the same, for the necessary support and defence of the government thereof; and to name and settle annually, or provide by fixed laws for the naming and settling, all civil officers within this state; such officers excepted, the election and appointment of whom are hereafter in this form of government otherwise provided for; and to set forth the several duties, powers and limits, of the several civil and military officers of this state; and the forms of such oaths or affirmations as shall be respectively administered unto them, for the execution of their several offices and places, so as the same be not repugnant or contrary to this constitution; and also to impose fines, mulcts, imprisonments and other punishments; and to impose and levy proportional and reasonable assessments, rates, and taxes, upon all the inhabitants of, and residents within, the said state; and upon all estates within the same; to be issued and disposed of by warrant, under the hand of the governor of this state for the time being, with the advice and consent of the council, for the public service, in the necessary defence and support of the government of this state, and the protection and preservation of the subjects thereof according to such acts as are, or shall be in force within the same.

And while the public charges of government, or any part thereof shall be assessed on poles and estates in the manner that has heretofore been practised; in order that such assessments may be made with equality, there shall be a valuation of the estates within the state taken anew once in every five years at least, and as much oftener as the general court shall order.

No member of the general court shall take fees, be of counsel, or act as advocate, in any cause before either branch of the legislature; and upon due proof thereof such member shall forfeit his seat in the legislature.

The doors of the galleries, of each house of the legislature shall be kept open to all persons who behave decently, except when the welfare of the state, in the opinion of either branch, shall require secrecy.

House of Representatives.—There shall be, in the legislature of this state, a representation of the people, annually elected and founded upon principles of equality: And in order

that such representation may be as equal as circumstances will admit, every town, parish, or place entitled to town privileges, having one hundred and fifty rateable male polls, of twenty one years of age and upwards, may elect one representative; if four hundred and fifty rateable polls, may elect two representatives; and so proceeding in that proportion, making three hundred such rateable polls the mean increasing number, for every additional representative.

Such towns, parishes, or places, as have less than one hundred and fifty rateable polls shall be classed by the general court for the purpose of choosing a representative, and seasonably notified thereof. And in every class, formed for the abovementioned purpose, the first annual meeting shall be held in the town, parish, or place, wherein most of the rateable polls reside; and afterwards in that which has the next highest number; and so on annually by rotation, through the several towns, parishes, or places, forming the district.

Whenever any town, parish, or place, entitled to town privileges as aforesaid, shall not have one hundred and fifty rateable polls, and be so situated as to render the classing thereof with any other town, parish, or place, very inconvenient, the general court may, upon application of a majority of the voters in such town, parish, or place, issue a writ for their electing and sending a representative to the general court.

The members of the house of representatives shall be chosen annually in the month of March, and shall be the second branch of the legislature.

All persons qualified to vote in the election of senators, shall be entitled to vote within the district where they dwell, in the choice of representatives. Every member of the house of representatives shall be chosen by ballot; and for two years at least, next preceding his election, shall have been an inhabitant of this state; shall have an estate within the district which he may be chosen to represent, of the value of one hundred pounds, one half of which to be a freehold, whereof he is seized in his own right; shall be at the time of his election an inhabitant of the town, parish or place he may be chosen to represent, shall be of the protestant religion, and shall cease to represent such town, parish or place, immediately on his ceasing to be qualified as aforesaid.

The members of both houses of the legislature shall be compensated for their services out of the treasury of the state, by a law made for that purpose; such members attending seasonably, and not departing without license. All intermediate vacancies in the house of representatives, may be filled up from

time to time, in the same manner as annual elections are made.

The house of representatives shall be the grand inquest of the state ; and all impeachments made by them, shall be heard and tried by the senate.

All money bills shall originate in the house of representatives ; but the senate may propose, or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

The house of representatives shall have power to adjourn themselves, but no longer than two days at a time.

A majority of the members of the house of representatives shall be a quorum for doing business ; but when less than two thirds of the representatives elected shall be present, the assent of two thirds of those members shall be necessary to render their acts and proceedings valid.

No member of the house of representatives or senate, shall be arrested or held to bail on mean process, during his going to, returning from, or attendance upon the court.

The house of representatives shall choose their own speaker, appoint their own officers, and settle the rules of proceedings in their own house ; and shall be judge of the returns, elections and qualifications of its members, as pointed out in this constitution. They shall have authority to punish by imprisonment, every person who shall be guilty of disrespect to the house in its presence, by any disorderly and contemptuous behaviour, or by threatening or ill treating any of its members ; or by obstructing its deliberations ; every person guilty of a breach of its privileges, in making arrest for debt, or by assaulting any member during his attendance at any session ; in assaulting or disturbing any one of its officers in the execution of any order or procedure of the house ; in assaulting any witness or other person ordered to attend, by, and during his attendance upon the house ; or in rescuing any person arrested by order of the house, knowing them to be such.—The senate, governor, and council, shall have the same powers in like cases : provided, that no imprisonment by either, for any offence, exceed ten days.

The journals of the proceedings, and all public acts of both houses of the legislature, shall be printed and published immediately after every adjournment or prorogation ; and upon motion made by any one member, the yeas and nays upon any question shall be entered on the journal : And any member of the senate or house of representatives, shall have a right, on motion made at the time for that purpose, to have his protest or dissent, with the reasons, against any vote, resolve, or bill passed, entered on the journal.

Senate.—The senate shall consist of twelve members, who shall hold their office for one year from the first Wednesday of June next ensuing their election.

And that the state may be equally represented in the senate, the legislature shall, from time to time, divide the state into twelve districts, as nearly equal as may be without dividing towns and unincorporated places; and in making this division, they shall govern themselves by the proportion of direct taxes paid by the said districts, and timely make known to the inhabitants of the state the limits of each district.

The freeholders and other inhabitants of each district, qualified as in this constitution is provided, shall annually give in their votes for a senator, at some meeting holden in the month of March.

The senate shall be the first branch of the legislature; and the senators shall be chosen in the following manner, viz. every male inhabitant of each town, and parish with town privileges, and places unincorporated, in this state, of twenty-one years of age and upwards, excepting paupers, and persons excused from paying taxes at their own request, shall have a right at the annual or other meetings of the inhabitants of said towns and parishes, to be duly warned and holden annually forever in the month of March, to vote in the town or parish wherein he dwells, for the senator in the district whereof he is a member.

Provided nevertheless, That no person shall be capable of being elected a senator, who is not of the *protestant religion*, and seized of a freehold estate in his own right, of the value of two hundred pounds, lying within this state, who is not of the age of thirty years, and who shall not have been an inhabitant of this state for seven years immediately preceding his election, and at the time thereof he shall be an inhabitant of the district for which he shall be chosen.

And every person, qualified as the constitution provides, shall be considered an inhabitant for the purpose of electing and being elected into any office or place within this state, in the town, parish and plantation, where he dwelleth and hath his home.

And the inhabitants of plantations and places unincorporated, qualified as this constitution provides, who are or shall be required to assess taxes upon themselves towards the support of government, or shall be taxed therefor, shall have the same privilege of voting for senators, in the plantations and places wherein they reside, as the inhabitants of the respective towns and parishes aforesaid have. And the meetings of such plantations and places for that purpose shall be holden

annually in the month of March, at such places respectively therein as the assessors thereof shall direct; which assessors shall have like authority for notifying the electors, collecting and returning the votes, as the selectmen and town clerks have in their several towns by this constitution.

The meetings for the choice of governor, council, and senators, shall be warned by warrant from the selectmen, and governed by a moderator, who shall in the presence of the selectmen (whose duty it shall be to attend) in open meeting, receive the votes of all the inhabitants of such towns and parishes present, and qualified to vote for senators; and shall, in said meetings, in presence of the said selectmen, and of the town clerk in said meetings, sort and count the said votes, and make a public declaration thereof, with the name of every person voted for, and the number of votes for each person; and the town clerk shall make a fair record of the same at large, in the town book, and shall make out a fair attested copy thereof, to be by him sealed up and directed to the secretary of the state, with a superscription expressing the purport thereof: And the said town clerk shall cause such attested copy to be delivered to the sheriff of the county in which such town or parish shall lie, thirty days at least before the first Wednesday of June, or to the secretary of the state at least twenty days before the said first Wednesday of June: and the sheriff of each county, or his deputy, shall deliver all such certificates, by him received, into the secretary's office, at least twenty days before the first Wednesday of June.

And that there may be a due meeting of senators on the first Wednesday of June annually, the governor, and a majority of the council for the time being, shall as soon as may be, examine the returned copies of such records, and fourteen days before the first Wednesday of June, he shall issue his summons to such persons as appear to be chosen senators, by a majority of votes, to attend and take their seats on that day.

Provided nevertheless, That for the first year the said returned copies shall be examined by the president, and a majority of the council then in office; and the said president shall in like manner notify the persons elected, to attend and take their seats accordingly.

And in case there shall not appear to be a senator elected by a majority of votes, for any district, the deficiency shall be supplied in the following manner, viz. the members of the house of representatives, and such senators as shall be declared elected, shall take the names of the two persons having the highest number of votes in the district, and out of them shall elect, by joint ballot, the senator wanted for such district; and in this

manner all such vacancies shall be filled up in every district of the state, and in like manner all vacancies in the senate, arising by death, removal out of the state, or otherwise, shall be supplied as soon as may be after such vacancies happen.

The senate shall be final judges of the elections, returns and qualifications of their own members, as pointed out in this constitution.

The senate shall have power to adjourn themselves, provided such adjournment do not exceed two days at a time.

Provided nevertheless, That whenever they shall sit on the trial of any impeachment, they may adjourn to such time and place as they may think proper, although the legislature be not assembled on such day, or at such place.

The senate shall appoint their president and other officers, and determine their own rules of proceedings: and not less than seven members of the senate shall make a quorum for doing business: and when less than eight senators shall be present, the assent of five at least, shall be necessary to render their acts and proceedings valid.

The senate shall be a court, with full power and authority to hear, try and determine, all impeachments made by the house of representatives against any officer or officers of the state, for bribery, corruption, mal-practice or mal-administration, in office; with full power to issue summons, or compulsory process, for convening witnesses before them: but previous to the trial of any such impeachment, the members of the senate shall respectively be sworn truly and impartially to try and determine the charge in question, according to evidence. And every officer, impeached for bribery, corruption, mal-practice or mal-administration in office, shall be served with an attested copy of the impeachment, and order of senate thereon, with such citation as the senate may direct, setting forth the time and place of their sitting to try the impeachment; which service shall be made by the sheriff, or such other sworn officer as the senate may appoint, at least fourteen days previous to the time of trial; and such citation being duly served and returned, the senate may proceed in the hearing of the impeachment, giving the person impeached (if he shall appear) full liberty of producing witnesses and proofs, and of making his defence, by himself and counsel, and may also, upon his refusing or neglecting to appear, hear the proofs in support of the impeachment, and render judgment thereon, his non-appearance notwithstanding; and such judgment shall have the same force and effect as if the person impeached had appeared and pleaded in the trial. Their judgment however, shall not extend further than removal from office, disqualification to hold or enjoy any place of honour, trust, or

profit, under this state ; but the party so convicted, shall nevertheless be liable to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to the laws of the land.

Whenever the governor shall be impeached, the chief justice of the supreme judicial court shall, during the trial, preside in the senate, but have no vote therein.

EXECUTIVE POWER.—Governor.—There shall be a supreme executive magistrate, who shall be stiled the Governor of the State of New-Hampshire, and whose title shall be *His Excellency*.

The governor shall be chosen annually in the month of March; and the votes for governor shall be received, sorted, counted, certified, and returned, in the same manner as the votes for senators ; and the secretary shall lay the same before the senate and house of representatives on the first Wednesday of June, to be by them examined, and in case of an election by a majority of votes through the state, the choice shall be by them declared and published.

And the qualifications of electors of the governor shall be the same as those for senators ; and if no person shall have a majority of votes, the senate and house of representatives shall by joint ballot elect one of the two persons having the highest number of votes, who shall be declared governor.

And no persons shall be eligible to this office, unless at the time of his election, he shall have been an inhabitant of this state for seven years next preceding, and unless he shall be of the age of thirty years, and unless he shall at the same time have an estate of the value of five hundred pounds, one half of which shall consist of a freehold in his own right within this state, and unless he shall be of the protestant religion.

In cases of disagreement between the two houses with regard to the time or place of adjournment or prorogation, the governor, with advice of council, shall have a right to adjourn or prorogue the general court, not exceeding ninety days at any one time, as he may determine the public good may require, and he shall dissolve the same seven days before the said first Wednesday of June.

And in case of any infectious distemper prevailing in the place where the said court at any time is to convene, or any other cause, whereby dangers may arise to the health or lives of the members from their attendance, the governor may direct the session to be holden at some other the most convenient place within the state.

Every bill which shall have passed both houses of the general court, shall, before it become a law, be presented to

the governor ; if he approve, he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal and proceed to reconsider it ; if after such reconsideration, two thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with such objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons, voting for or against the bill, shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the governor, within five days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the legislature, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Every resolve shall be presented to the governor, and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by the senate and house of representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

All judicial officers, the attorney general, solicitors, all sheriffs, coroners, registers of probate, and all officers of the navy, and general and field officers of the militia, shall be nominated and appointed by the governor and council ; and every such nomination shall be made at least three days prior to such appointment ; and no appointment shall take place, unless a majority of the counsel agree thereto. The governor and council shall have a negative on each other, both in the nominations and appointments. Every nomination and appointment shall be signed by the governor and council, and every negative shall be also signed by the governor or council who made the same.

The captains and subalterns in the respective regiments, shall be nominated and recommended by the field officers to the governor, who is to issue their commissions immediately on receipt of such recommendation.

Whenever the chair of the governor shall become vacant, by reason of his death, absence from the state, or otherwise, the president of the senate shall, during such vacancy, have and exercise all the powers and authorities which, by this constitution the governor is vested with, when personally present ; but when the president of the senate shall exercise the office of governor, he shall not hold his office in the senate.

The governor, with advice of council, shall have full power and authority in the recess of the general court, to prorogue the same from time to time, not exceeding ninety days in any one recess of said court; and during the sessions of said court, to adjourn or prorogue it to any time the two houses may desire, and to call it together sooner than the time to which it may be adjourned or prorogued, if the welfare of the state should require the same.

The governor of this state for the time being, shall be commander in chief of the army and navy, and all the military forces of the state, by sea and land; and shall have full power by himself, or by any chief commander, or other officer or officers, from time to time, to train, instruct, exercise and govern the militia and navy; and for the special defence and safety of this state, to assemble in martial array, and put in warlike posture the inhabitants thereof, and to lead and conduct them, and with them to encounter, repulse, repel, resist and pursue by force of arms, as well by sea as by land, within and without the limits of this state; and also to kill, slay, destroy, if necessary, and conquer by all fitting ways, enterprize and means, all and every such person and persons as shall at any time hereafter, in a hostile manner, attempt or enterprize the destruction, invasion, detriment or annoyance of this state; and to use and exercise over the army and navy, and over the militia in actual service, the law martial in time of war, invasion, and also in rebellion, declared by the legislature to exist as occasion shall necessarily require: and surprize by all ways and means whatsoever, all and every such person or persons, with their ships, arms, ammunition, and other goods, as shall in a hostile manner invade, or attempt the invading, conquering or annoying, this state; and in fine, the governor hereby is entrusted with all other powers incident to the office of captain general and commander in chief and admiral, to be exercised agreeably to the rules and regulations of the constitution and the laws of the land: provided, that the governor shall not at any time hereafter, by virtue of any power by this constitution granted or hereafter to be granted to him by the legislature, transport any of the inhabitants of this state, or oblige them to march out of the limits of the same, without their free and voluntary consent, or the consent of the general court, nor grant commissions for exercising the law martial in any case, without the advice and consent of the council.

The power of pardoning offences, except such as persons may be convicted of before the senate by impeachment of the house, shall be in the governor, by and with the advice of the council; but no charter of pardon granted by the governor with

advice of council, before conviction, shall avail the party pleading the same, notwithstanding any general or particular expressions contained therein, descriptive of the offence or offences intended to be pardoned.

No officer duly commissioned to command in the militia shall be removed from his office, but by the address of both houses to the governor, or by fair trial in court-martial, pursuant to the laws of the state for the time being.

The commanding officers of the regiments shall appoint their adjutants and quarter-masters; the brigadiers, their brigade-majors; the major-generals, their aids; the captains and subalterns, their non-commissioned officers.

The division of the militia into brigades, regiments and companies, made in pursuance of the militia laws now in force, shall be considered as the proper division of the militia of this state, until the same shall be altered by some future law.

No monies shall be issued out of the treasury of this state and disposed of (except such sums as may be appropriated for the redemption of bills of credit, or treasurer's notes, or for the payment of interest arising thereon) but by warrant under the hand of the governor for the time being, by and with the advice and consent of the council, for the necessary support and defence of this state, and for the necessary protection and preservation of the inhabitants thereof, agreeably to the acts and resolves of the general court.

All public boards, the commissary-general, all superintending officers of public magazines and stores belonging to this state, and all commanding officers of forts and garrisons within the same, shall once in every three months, officially and without requisition, and at other times when required by the governor, deliver to him an account of all goods, stores, provisions, ammunition, cannon, with their appendages, and all small arms with their accoutrements, and of all other public property under their care respectively; distinguishing the quantity and kind of each, as particularly as may be; together with the condition of such forts and garrisons: and the commanding officer shall exhibit to the governor when required by him, true and exact plans of such forts, and of the land and sea, or harbour or harbours adjacent.

The governor and council shall be compensated for their services, from time to time, by such grants as the general court shall think reasonable.

Permanent and honourable salaries shall be established by law, for the justices of the superior court.

Council.—There shall be annually elected by ballot five counsellors, for advising the governor in the executive part of government. The freeholders and other inhabitants in each county, qualified to vote for senators, shall some time in the month of March, give in their votes for one counsellor ; which votes shall be received, sorted, counted, certified and returned to the secretary's office, in the same manner as the votes for senators, to be by the secretary laid before the senate and house of representatives on the first Wednesday of June.

And the person having a majority of votes in any county, shall be considered as duly elected a counsellor : but if no person shall have a majority of votes in any county, the senate and house of representatives shall take the names of the two persons who have the highest number of votes in each county, and not elected, and out of those two, shall elect by joint ballot, the counsellor wanted for such county : and the qualifications for counsellors shall be the same as for senators.

If any person thus chosen a counsellor, shall be elected governor or member of either branch of the legislature, and shall accept the trust ; or if any person elected a counsellor, shall refuse to accept the office ; or in case of the death, resignation, or removal of any counsellor out of the state ; the governor may issue a precept for the election of a new counsellor in that county where such vacancy shall happen ; and the choice shall be in the same manner as before directed : and the governor shall have full power and authority to convene the council, from time to time, at his discretion ; and with them or the majority of them, may and shall from time to time hold a council for ordering and directing the affairs of the state according to the laws of the land.

The members of the council may be impeached by the house and tried by the senate, for bribery, corruption, mal-practice, or mal-administration.

The resolutions and advice of the council shall be recorded by the secretary in a register, and signed by all the members present agreeing thereto ; and this record may be called for at any time by either house of the legislature ; and any member of the council may enter his opinion contrary to the resolutions of the majority, with the reasons for such opinion.

The legislature may, if the public good shall hereafter require it, divide the state into five districts, as nearly equal as may be, governing themselves by the number of rateable polls, and proportion of public taxes ; each district to elect a counsellor : and in case of such division, the manner of the choice shall be conformable to the present mode of election in counties.

And whereas the elections appointed to be made by this constitution on the first Wednesday of June annually by the two houses of the legislature, may not be completed on that day, the said elections may be adjourned from day to day, until the same be completed ; and the order of the elections shall be as follows : the vacancies in the senate (if any) shall be first filled up : the governor shall then be elected, provided there shall be no choice of him by the people : and afterwards the two houses shall proceed to fill up the vacancy (if any) in the council.

Secretary, Treasurer, Commissary-General, &c.—The secretary, treasurer, and commissary-general, shall be chosen by joint ballot of the senators and representatives assembled in one room.

The records of the state shall be kept in the office of the secretary ; and he shall attend the governor and council, the senate and representatives, in person or by deputy, as they may require.

The secretary of the state shall at all times have a deputy, to be by him appointed ; for whose conduct in office he shall be responsible : and in case of the death, removal, or inability, of the secretary ; his deputy shall exercise all the duties of the office of secretary of this state, until another shall be appointed.

The secretary before he enters upon the business of his office, shall give bond with sufficient sureties, in a reasonable sum, for the use of the state, for the punctual performance of his trust.

County Treasurer, &c.—The county treasurers and registers of deeds, shall be elected by the inhabitants of the several towns, in the several counties in the state, according to the method now practised, and the laws of the state.

Provided nevertheless, The legislature shall have authority to alter the manner of certifying the votes and the mode of electing those officers ; but not so as to deprive the people of the right they now have of electing them.

And the legislature, on the application of the major part of the inhabitants of any county, shall have authority to divide the same into two districts for registering deeds, if to them it shall appear necessary ; each district to elect a register of deeds : and before they enter upon the business of their offices, shall be respectively sworn faithfully to discharge the duties thereof, and shall severally give bond, with sufficient sureties, in a reasonable sum, for the use of the county, for the punctual performance of their respective trusts.

Judiciary Power.—The tenure that all commissioned officers shall have by law in their offices, shall be expressed in their respective commissions—all judicial officers duly appointed, commissioned and sworn, shall hold their offices during good behaviour, excepting those concerning whom there is a different provision made in this constitution: *Provided nevertheless*, the governor, with consent of counsel, may remove them upon the address of both houses of the legislature.

Each branch of the legislature, as well as the governor and council, shall have authority to require the opinions of the justices of the superior court, upon important questions of law and upon solemn occasions.

In order that the people may not suffer from the long continuance in place of any justice of the peace, who shall fail in discharging the important duties of his office with ability and fidelity, all commissions of justices of the peace shall become void at the expiration of five years from their respective dates, and upon the expiration of any commission the same may if necessary be renewed, or another person appointed, as shall most conduce to the well being of the state.

All causes of marriage, divorce and alimony, and all appeals from the respective judges of probate, shall be heard and tried by the superior court until the legislature shall by law make other provision.

The general court are empowered to give to justices of the peace, jurisdiction in civil causes, when the damages demanded shall not exceed *four pounds*, and title of real estate is not concerned; but with right of appeal to either party, to some other court, so that a trial by jury in the last resort may be had.

No person shall hold the office of judge of any court, or judge of probate, or sheriff of any county, after he has attained the age of seventy years.

No judge of any court or justice of the peace, shall act as attorney, or be of counsel to any party, or originate any civil suit, in matters which shall come, or be brought before him as judge, or justice of the peace.

All matters relating to the probate of wills and granting letters of administration, shall be exercised by the judges of probate, in such manner as the legislature have directed, or may hereafter direct: and the judges of probate shall hold their courts at such place or places, on such fixed days, as the convenience of the people may require, and the legislature from time to time appoint.

No judge, or register of probate, shall be of counsel, act as advocate, or receive any fees as advocate or counsel, in any

probate business which is pending, or may be brought into any court of probate in the county of which he is judge or register.

Clerks of Court.—The judges of the courts (those of probate excepted) shall appoint their respective clerks, to hold their office during pleasure : and no such clerk shall act as an attorney, or be of counsel in any cause in the court of which he is clerk, nor shall he draw any writ originating a civil action.

Encouragement of Literature, &c.—Knowledge and learning, generally diffused through a community, being essential to the preservation of a free government ; and spreading the opportunities and advantages of education through the various parts of the country, being highly conducive to promote this end ; it shall be the duty of the legislators and magistrates, in all future periods of this government, to cherish the interest of literature and the sciences, and all seminaries and public schools ; to encourage private and public institutions, rewards and immunities for the promotion of agriculture, arts, sciences, commerce, trades, manufactures, and natural history of the country ; to countenance and inculcate the principles of humanity and general benevolence, public and private charity, industry and economy, honesty and punctuality, sincerity, sobriety, and all social affections, and generous sentiments among the people.

Oath and Subscriptions ; Exclusion from Offices ; Commissions ; Writs ; Confirmation of Laws ; Habeas Corpus ; The Enacting Stile ; Continuance of Officers ; Provision for a Future Revision of the Constitution, &c.

Any person chosen governor, counsellor, senator, or representative, military or civil officer, (town officers excepted) accepting the trust, shall, before he proceeds to execute the duties of his office, make and subscribe the following declaration, viz.

I, A. B. do solemnly swear, that I will bear faith and true allegiance to the State of New-Hampshire, and will support the constitution thereof. *So help me God.*

I, A. B. do solemnly and sincerely swear and affirm, that I will faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all the duties incumbent on me as _____ according to the best of my abilities, agreeably to the rules and regulations of this constitution, and the laws of the State of New-Hampshire. *So help me God.*

Any person having taken and subscribed the oath of allegiance, and the same being filed in the secretary's office, he shall not be obliged to take said oath again.

Provided always, When any person chosen or appointed as aforesaid, shall be of the denomination called quakers, or shall be scrupulous of swearing, and shall decline taking the said oaths, such person shall take and subscribe them, omitting the word *swear*, and likewise the words *so help me God*, subjoining instead thereof, *this I do under the pains and penalties of perjury*.

And the oaths or affirmations shall be taken and subscribed by the governor, before the president of the senate, in presence of both houses of the legislature, and by the senators and representatives first elected under this constitution, as altered and amended, before the president of the state, and a majority of the council then in office, and forever afterwards, before the governor and council for the time being; and by all other officers, before such persons and in such manner as the legislature shall from time to time appoint.

All commissions shall be in the name of the State of New-Hampshire, signed by the governor and attested by the secretary, or his deputy, and shall have the great seal of the state affixed thereto.

All writs issuing out of the clerk's office in any of the courts of law, shall be in the name of the State of New-Hampshire; shall be under the seal of the court whence they issue, and bear test of the chief, first, or senior justice of the court; but when such justice shall be interested, then the writ shall bear test of some other justice of the court to which the same shall be returnable; and be signed by the clerk of such court.

All indictments, presentments, and informations shall conclude, *against the peace and dignity of the state*.

The estates of such persons as may destroy their own lives, shall not for that offense be forfeited, but descend or ascend in the same manner as if such persons had died in a natural way; nor shall any article which shall accidentally occasion the death of any person, be henceforth deemed a deodand, or in any wise forfeited on account of such misfortune.

All the laws which have heretofore been adopted, used and approved, in the province, colony, or State of New-Hampshire, and usually practised on in the courts of law, shall remain and be in full force until altered and repealed by the legislature; such parts thereof only excepted, as are repugnant to the rights and liberties contained in this constitution: provided that nothing herein contained, when compared with the 23d article in the bill of rights, shall be construed to affect the laws already made respecting the persons, or estates, of absentees.

The privilege and benefit of the habeas corpus, shall be enjoyed in this state, in the most free, easy, cheap, expeditious, and ample manner, and shall not be suspended by the legislature, except upon the most urgent and pressing occasions, and for a time not exceeding three months.

The enacting stile in making and passing acts, statutes, and laws, shall be—*Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives, in general court convened.*

No governor, or judge of the supreme judicial court shall hold any office or place under the authority of this state, except such as by this constitution they are admitted to hold, saving that the judges of the said court may hold the office of justice of the peace throughout the state; nor shall they hold any place or office, or receive any pension or salary, from any other state, government, or power whatever.

No person shall be capable of exercising at the same time, more than one of the following offices within this state, viz. judge of probate, sheriff, register of deeds; and never more than two offices of profit, which may be held by appointment of the governor, or governor and council, or senate and house of representatives, or superior or inferior courts; military offices and offices of justices of the peace excepted.

No person holding the office of judge of any court (except special judges,) secretary, treasurer of the state, attorney-general, commissary-general, military officers receiving pay from the continent or this state (excepting officers of the militia occasionally called forth on an emergency) register of deeds, sheriff, or officers of the customs, including naval officers, collectors of excise and state and continental taxes, hereafter appointed and not having settled their accounts with the respective officers with whom it is their duty to settle such accounts, members of congress, or any person holding any office under the United States, shall at the same time hold the office of governor, or have a seat in the senate, or house of representatives, or council; but his being chosen and appointed to, and accepting the same, shall operate as a resignation of their seat in the chair, senate, or house of representatives, or council; and the place so vacated shall be filled up. No member of the council shall have a seat in the senate or house of representatives.

No person shall ever be admitted to hold a seat in the legislature, or any office of trust or importance, under this government, who in the due course of law has been convicted of bribery or corruption in obtaining an election or appointment.

In all cases where sums of money are mentioned in this constitution, the value thereof shall be computed in silver at six shillings and eight pence per ounce.

To the end that there may be no failure of justice, or danger to the state by the alterations and amendments made in the constitution, the general court is hereby fully authorized and directed to fix the time when the alterations and amendments shall take effect, and make the necessary arrangements accordingly.*

* See act of 14th Dec. 1792.

It shall be the duty of the selectmen and assessors, of the several towns and places in this state, in warning the first annual meetings for the choice of senators, after the expiration of seven years from the adoption of this constitution as amended, to insert expressly in the warrant, this purpose among the others for the meeting, to wit, to take the sense of the qualified voters on the subject of a revision of the constitution ; and the meeting being warned accordingly (and not otherwise) the moderator shall take the sense of the qualified voters present, as to the necessity of a revision ; and a return of the number of votes for and against such necessity, shall be made by the clerk, sealed up and directed to the general court, at their then next session ; and if it shall appear to the general court by such return, that the sense of the people of the state has been taken, and that in the opinion of the majority of the qualified voters in the state, present and voting at said meetings, there is a necessity for a revision of the constitution, it shall be the duty of the general court to call a convention for that purpose, otherwise the general court shall direct the sense of the people to be taken, and then proceed in the manner before mentioned. The delegates to be chosen in the same manner, and proportioned as the representatives to the general court : provided that no alterations shall be made in this constitution, before the same shall be laid before the towns and unincorporated places, and approved by two thirds of the qualified voters present and voting on the subject.

And the same method of taking the sense of the people, as to a revision of the constitution, and calling a convention for that purpose, shall be observed afterwards, at the expiration of every seven years.

This form of government shall be enrolled on parchment, and deposited in the secretary's office, and be a part of the laws of the land : and printed copies thereof shall be prefixed to the books containing the laws of this state, in all future editions thereof.

Judicial Department.—The judicial department in New-Hampshire as at present organized, consists in the first place of a superior court of judicature, composed of a chief justice and two associate justices. This court has cognizance of high crimes and misdemeanors, receives appeals from the inferior courts and the courts of probate, and determines all questions of marriage, divorce, and alimony. It holds two sessions annually in each county.

There are also in this state two district courts of common pleas. For this purpose the state is divided into two districts,

one composed of the counties of Rockingham, Strafford, and Hillsborough, and the other of the counties of Grafton, Cheshire, and Coos. In each of these districts there is a court of common pleas, composed of one chief justice who is assisted by two associate justices in each county. This court holds its sessions semi-annually in each county.

There is also in each county a court of probate of wills, &c. consisting of one judge assisted by a register. It sits every month in different parts of each county. This court has cognizance of all matters pertaining to the descent and settlement of estates testate and intestate. It exercises care over widows, orphans, idiots, and insane persons, and has the management of confiscated estates.

For a more particular view of the laws of this state the reader is referred to the last edition of them.

Military Strength.—The militia of New-Hampshire is composed of every able bodied, white male citizen resident therein, between the ages of 18 and 45 years, except those exempted by law, among whom are persons exempted on the ground of religious scruples relating to war.

According to the annual return of the adjutant-general in 1814, the enrolled infantry amounted to 22,654—the artillery to 1,476—the cavalry to 2,179, total 26,309. There were also 34 pieces of brass ordnance. The militia of New-Hampshire by a law passed December 22, 1808, is divided into three divisions, six brigades, thirty-seven regiments, and seventy-four battalions. Each division is commanded by a major-general, who is allowed two aids with the rank of major. Each brigade has one brigadier-general and a brigade-inspector, who also performs the duty of a brigade-major. Each regiment has one colonel-commandant, one lieutenant-colonel, and one major. All these officers must reside within the limits of their respective commands.

Fortifications.—(See Portsmouth and Newcastle.)

Religion.—The constitution of New-Hampshire secures to the people of this state the freedom of religious opinion and worship. The laws provide equally for the protection of every class of christians, and the constitution expressly declares, “that no subordination of one sect or denomination to another shall ever be established by law.” The people of this state claim and exercise the right of selecting and supporting their own religious instructors, nor can any person be compelled to contribute towards the support of any religious denomination to which he

does not belong. For every rational purpose therefore, liberty of conscience exists in this state in the fullest sense of the word.

The principal religious denominations in this state are seven in number, viz. congregationalists, presbyterians, episcopalians, baptists, methodists, quakers, and universalists. There is also a small society of sandimanians in Portsmouth, and one of shakers in each of the towns of Canterbury and Enfield. The most numerous of these sects is the baptist denomination.

The christian religion under some form is almost universally professed throughout the state. Those few sceptics who pretend to deny this religion have not as yet agreed upon any substitute for it.

There are in New-Hampshire 261 houses appropriated to religious worship, which are in general frequented every sabbath, and there are nearly the same number of school houses and other buildings which are used in the same manner.

From the best information we can procure, there are in this state 222 ordained ministers, of whom 100 are congregationalists, 3 presbyterians, 3 episcopalians, 3 universalists, 6 methodists, and 107 baptists.

It is a remarkable fact that some of the above sects differ only in name. Many of them disagree with each other much less than do individuals of the same society in their private opinions.

Manners & Customs.—It is a much easier task to describe the manners of past times than of the present; notwithstanding however the variety in this respect which must prevail in a whole state, there must exist some general and prominent traits which all will recognize.

The people of New-Hampshire, like the first civilized settlers of all new countries, are in general robust, brave, and active. The advantages of early education were not formerly of such easy access nor so generally enjoyed as the true interests of the state demanded, yet there were at all times individuals who surmounted the want of those advantages, and who, by the energy of native genius and persevering industry qualified themselves to render the most important services to their fellow citizens. Since the revolution however, the means of early instruction and mental improvement as well as the facilities of general information have abundantly increased and multiplied, and unquestionably these advantages will continue to increase.

But of however recent origin may have been the literature of New-Hampshire, the character of this state has always pos-

essed those valuable qualities which have rendered it an important branch of the American union. Its inhabitants can number among their native characteristics, fortitude and patience in adversity, intrepidity in danger, and alertness in action. Many of the first settlers of this state were often reduced to poverty. Their style of living was as simple as possible. Their houses were constructed of logs and poles, united at their ends by incisions where they meet. The crevices between these logs were plastered and filled up with stiff clay, the consistency of which was increased by a mixture of earth or straw. The roof was either of bark, or thin portions of logs. The fire place was merely a pile of stones, within which the fire was kindled on the ground, while the smoke was allowed to escape as it could through a hole in the roof. During the winter, it was the practice to keep a fire by night as well as day. Ovens were situated at a distance from the houses and were constructed of stones, cemented and plastered over with clay. Throughout the new settlements, there were to be seen many of these rude attempts in the art of house building, which served for the accommodation of whole families, until their industry could prepare better materials and a better situation for their dwellings. By these modes of living our forefathers became inured to hardships, and by subjecting themselves to abstinence and labour their children acquired the means of raising up large families, and rendering themselves independent freeholders. They feel therefore, all that dignity and pride which spring from the consciousness that their estates are the fruit of their industry. From the traditions they have received of the fortitude, sufferings and struggles of their ancestors, they have caught the inspiration of courage and the glow of patriotic emulation. New-Hampshire possesses therefore in its local character, the sources of manly and heroic virtue, and of all that persevering intrepidity which can at once encounter with patience the hardships of a desert and face an enemy without dismay. Their martial spirit needs only opportunities for its exercise. The militia of this state, under the advantages of regular discipline, and commanded by officers of trust and ability, is fully adequate to all the purposes of local defence.

The female sex in New-Hampshire have the general characteristics which distinguish New-England women ; freshness, delicacy, and softness of countenance, creating not unfrequently the perfection of female beauty. Among that portion of them who have enjoyed the benefits of early education, the traveller may find all the fascinations of manners, the charms of conversation, and the attractions of accomplishment. The females of this state are in general trained from their youth to

all the duties of domestic economy, from which the distinctions of fortune are seldom considered an exemption. The employments of the needle and other domestic avocations are here regarded as honourable, and indolence brings equal reproach upon both sexes. In the farming towns, the women manufacture the clothing of their families. Their fabrics of linen and woollen are of the firmest and neatest quality. No part of the world can produce superior butter and cheese to that made on the banks of the Connecticut.

Gambling is a vice unknown in New-Hampshire, except among that worthless few who are either unable, or unwilling to follow the pursuits of honest industry. The gamester, the jockey, and the knave are the objects of detestation and neglect among all whose object it is to sustain an honourable character.

Literature & Science.—The only college in this state is in the town of Hanover (See Hanover.) It was called Dartmouth college from the Right Hon. William, Earl of Dartmouth, who was one of its earliest and principal benefactors. Its charter was obtained in the year 1769. There is an institution annexed to the college, called Moore's school, containing between 50 and 60 scholars.

The number of academies and incorporated schools in this state is about 20. One of the academies is in Exeter, and is called Phillips Exeter Academy. It was founded in 1781; its condition is very flourishing, and its reputation and usefulness very extensive. There are also smaller academies at Gilmanton, New-Ipswich, Chesterfield, Atkinson, &c. &c. For accounts of those institutions, the reader is referred to the descriptions of the towns where they are situated.

Banks.—There are four banks at Portsmouth, viz. the New-Hampshire Bank, incorporated 1792, N. H. Union Bank, incorporated 1802, Portsmouth Bank, incorporated 1803, and the Rockingham Bank, incorporated 1813. There are also banks at Dover, Exeter, Haverhill, and Keene, all incorporated in 1803, and at Amherst and Concord, incorporated in 1806.

Insurance Companies.—Of these institutions, there are in New-Hampshire four, all of them at Portsmouth. They have power to effect insurance upon vessels and their cargoes, as well as other goods and chattels. They insure also against fire upon buildings and merchandize, against captivity, and against loss of life.

Progressive Population.—The earliest census or authenticated estimate of the population of this state, which we have been able to find was made in 1680, when this territory was under the British government. The province, as it was then called, then contained only four towns, viz. Portsmouth, Dover, Exeter, and Hampton. The number of qualified voters at that time, were in Portsmouth 71, in Dover 61, in Hampton 57, and in Exeter 20, making a total of 209. No regular estimate of the whole population was made before the year 1749, at which time, the province was under the immediate government of Gov. Wentworth.

The progressive population of the state since that time is as follows; in 1749, it amounted to 30,000; in 1767, it was 52,000; in 1775, it was 82,000; in 1790, it was 141,000; in 1800, it was 183,000; and in 1810, it was 214,460, of whom 37,200 were legal voters.

The advance of population therefore in ten years was 30,602. This must have been the natural increase, because New-Hampshire does not gain so much by emigration from her sister states as she loses by emigration to Vermont, New-York, and the western country. Where land can be obtained at so cheap a rate, and the means of subsistence are so easy as in the new settled parts of our state, much encouragement is necessarily given to early marriage, and indeed an unmarried man, of the age of thirty, is rarely to be found in our country towns.

Our young farmers, having cleared a small tract of land and provided the means of present accommodation, soon experience the truth of the old adage, that "it is not good for man to be alone." Having the prospect of immediate support before their eyes, they feel no dread of early connexions. Indeed a female soon becomes the indispensable partner of agricultural labour in our new settlements, where the land is brought to pasture and the business of a dairy has commenced, over which it is the province of women to preside, and with whom it is at once an object of interest and ambition.

Counties, &c.—(See various articles in the Gazetteer.)

Manufactories.—The manufacturing interests of New-Hampshire have been recently in a state of rapid progression. This state contains more than thirty incorporated factories in the branches of cotton and woollen, many of them on an extensive scale. There are also several others which are not incorporated. Most of them have been established within five or six years past, and are, with few exceptions, now in operation. These establishments will be particularly mentioned in the ac-

counts of the respective towns where they are situated, viz. Exeter, Dover, Peterborough, Milford, Lebanon, New-Ipswich, &c. &c.

There is also the New-Hampshire Iron Factory Company, incorporated in 1805, the Haverhill and Franconian Iron Factory Company, incorporated in 1808, the N. H. Mineral Company, incorporated in 1811, the New-Boston Wire and Iron Factory Company, incorporated in 1812, the Bath Alum Company, incorporated in 1812, and the N.H. Glass Manufactory Company at Keene, incorporated in 1814.

There are also several furnaces for casting iron, hollow ware, &c. for rolling and slitting iron, casting brass cannon, and at Exeter there is a good manufactory of small arms. Carding and spinning machines, all kinds of cabinet work and turnery, wool and cotton cards, all kinds of articles in the cooper's line, bricks, tiles, and potters wares, are manufactured in various parts of the state, as also ardent spirits and essences of various kinds, hats, shoes, boots, saddles, and harness, carriages of all sorts; tin, copper, and brass ware, clocks, bells, combs, mill-stones, ploughs, and all the implements of husbandry.

The earliest traffic that was known in this state was that of the fur trade with the Indians. The next trade was in fish, and the next in lumber. In former years the banks of the Piscataqua were covered with excellent pine timber, which was exported in various forms. The first settlers erected many saw-mills on the branches of the rivers, and a brisk trade in this branch was carried on for many years. When the lands adjacent to the rivers were stripped of their first growth, it was supposed that the lumber business would decline. This however has not been the fact. From an interior circuit of 40 or 50 miles, timber is transported for exportation. During a period of several years after the revolution, the partial imposts and impolitic restrictions of our government excluded foreign vessels from our ports, while a deficiency both of capital and enterprise, prevented the merchants of the Piscataqua from exploring the many new sources of commerce, which were opened by their national independence, and which their brethren in other seaports were improving with avidity. But the operations of the Federal government have introduced a more equal system of imposts and other regulations of trade by which the commercial interests of this as well as of other parts of the union have been rapidly advanced. The officers of the customs in New-Hampshire are appointed by the national executive, and the revenue arising from its commerce, goes into the national treasury. The salutary effects of the attention of congress to the navigation of New-Hampshire is evident from the situation of

this as well as of some other states in the union. New-Hampshire is situated in the bosom of Massachusetts, with only a narrow strip of sea coast and only one port belonging to her; her interior country is spread extensively along the borders of adjacent states in such a manner, as to compel her to a commercial connection with them. All her towns which lie on her southern border, and most of those which lie on her western border, find it more convenient to carry their produce to the markets either of Newburyport, Boston or Hartford than to Portsmouth. The towns situated on the Saco river and those on the northern part of the Connecticut, will necessarily communicate with the markets in the District of Maine. The lumber, which is cut on the upper banks of the Merrimack, is rafted down that river and exported from Newburyport or Boston, while most of that which is cut on the Connecticut river is carried to Hartford. The largest and best part of New-Hampshire is therefore cut off by nature from all commercial intercourse with her only sea port. Lumber being a bulky article, is always transported to the nearest emporium, and when it is possible, by water carriage. All other heavy articles, such as pot and pearl ashes, beef, pork, cheese, butter, flax, &c. which require wag-gons or sleighs, as also live cattle, sheep, and swine will always be sent to the most advantageous market. These circumstances sufficiently explain the fact, that the government of New-Hampshire have never been able, either before or since the revolution, to concentrate within this state its proper commercial advantages, nor even to ascertain the value of its native productions.

It is impracticable therefore to describe particularly the number or value of the articles of trade which are produced in New-Hampshire and exported from the different ports of Massachusetts and Connecticut. To confine the detail to the port of Portsmouth would give a very imperfect and indistinct idea of the productiveness of the state. Such facts and estimates however which have been obtained on this subject, will be developed under their proper heads.

The staple commodities of New-Hampshire, may be said to consist of the following articles, viz. lumber, provisions, horses, neat cattle, fish, pot and pearl ashes, and flax-seed. The total value of the exportation from Portsmouth from October, 1789, to October, 1790, was \$296,839,51 cents. In 1798, the total value in that year was \$723,241. In 1810, it was only \$234,650. This diminution was caused by the existing commercial restrictions. Since 1810, the commerce of Portsmouth has revived very slowly. (See Portsmouth.)

Free Masonry.—The grand lodge of New-Hampshire was incorporated December 30, 1805, for 20 years. There are a number of lodges in the state subordinate to this grand lodge, viz. Washington, St. John's, Jerusalem, Franklin, Benevolent, &c. &c. Trinity Chapter of Royal Masons at Hopkinton, and St. Andrew's Royal Arch Chapter at Hanover.

Societies.—The number and character of the societies in this state reflect honour upon the taste, intelligence and humanity of its inhabitants. There are two mechanical societies, viz. New-Hampshire and Walpole, both incorporated in 1805, two missionary societies, the New-Hampshire and Piscataqua; a marine society, a bible society, two agricultural societies, and a medical society, which was incorporated in 1791. The medical society is divided into districts, viz. the eastern, centre, and western. The eastern and centre districts contain the fellows and associates elected from the counties of Rockingham, Strafford, and Hillsborough; the western contains those elected from Cheshire, Grafton, and Coos. The annual meeting is held at Concord on the first Tuesday of June.

There are several incorporated musical societies in this state, viz. Rockingham, Concord, Handellian, Londonderry, Plymouth, Central, &c. the professed objects of all which are the circulation of approved tunes, the diffusion of a classical taste, and the enjoyment of all the pleasures arising from the social cultivation of sacred harmony. There are library societies incorporated in every considerable township of the state. There is perhaps no mode of public improvement so practicable in a small community as that of social libraries. Of these establishments, New-Hampshire contains at least two hundred, comprising in the whole nearly 10,000 well selected volumes. There are also in this state a large number of societies for the distribution of religious tracts, several for the suppression of immorality, and several to promote the observance of the sabbath.

Education receives as much encouragement in this state as in any part of the world. The legislature of New-Hampshire in 1808, passed an act making the following provisions, that the selectmen of the several towns and parishes, and places in this state be empowered and required to assess annually upon the inhabitants of their respective towns, parishes and places, according to their polls and rateable estates, and also upon improved and unimproved lands and buildings of non-residents, in a sum to be computed at the rate of seventy dollars for every one dollar of their proportion of public taxes for the time being, and so on for a greater or less sum, which sums when collected to be appropriated to the sole purpose of keeping an English

school or schools within the town or parish for which the same shall be assessed, for instruction in the various sounds and powers of letters in the English language, reading, writing, English grammar, arithmetic, geography, and such other branches as are necessary to be taught in an English school. And furthermore, no person to be deemed qualified to teach any such schools, unless he or she shall procure a certificate from some able and respectable English or grammar school-master, or learned minister of the gospel, or preceptor of some academy, or the president, professor, or a tutor of some college, that he or she is well qualified to teach such school, and likewise a certificate from the selectmen or minister of the town or parish to which he or she belongs, that he or she sustains a good moral character; this certificate to be presented to the selectmen or committee for inspecting schools in the town or parish where such school is to be kept, previous to the commencement of such school. Also, that each town in the state shall at their annual meeting, appoint three or more suitable persons to visit and inspect the schools in their respective towns or parishes, at such time as shall be most convenient for the parties concerned, and in a manner they may judge most conducive to the progress of literature, morals, and religion.

State Prison.—The state prison of New-Hampshire is a handsome stone building erected at Concord three stories high, containing thirty-six cells. The prison is connected with the keeper's house, a building of four stories. The whole is enclosed by a wall fourteen feet in height. The workmanship of this edifice is not surpassed by any thing of the kind in the United States. The internal affairs of the prison are under the superintendence of three directors and a warden who officiates as the keeper. These officers are appointed by the governor and council. The minister of the town officiates as chaplain. The business of the prison is regulated in a manner highly creditable to the immediate officers. At present there are about thirty convicts, most of whom are employed in the manufactory of wooden screws, of which article, nearly ten thousand gross were manufactured for the proprietors in less than twelve months. There are other articles fabricated here, such as door hinges and almost every description of smiths work. The employment of the prisoners is constant and systematized, and their food plain and wholesome. These circumstances, in addition to the regularity of their discipline, and the healthy situation of the prison, at once alleviate the pains of confinement and afford opportunity for reflection and amendment. This subject naturally leads to a cursory retrospect of

the criminal laws of the state. In 1792, the following crimes were punishable with death by the laws then existing ; murder, treason, rape, sodomy, burglary, arson, robbery, and forgery of public securities. In June, 1812, a bill was enacted by the legislature, making great alterations in this criminal code. By that and subsequent statutes, murder and treason only are made punishable by death, while other crimes, before considered capital, are now made punishable by imprisonment for life in the state prison ; for minor offences the term of confinement is proportionably shortened.

History.—Under this head it will only be attempted to exhibit some of the principal outlines of the history of this state. It will be observed that many of the events in the following chronology belong to this state only as an integral member of the union.

This territory was discovered in 1614, by Capt. John Smith, and received the name of New-Hampshire from Capt. Mason, the original patentee.

1623—In the spring of this year, Edward and William Hilton, fishmongers from London, with some other persons landed at Little Harbour, but not being satisfied with that place, they erected their stage eight miles higher up the river toward the N. W. on a neck of land which the Indians called Newichawaunat, which name was changed by the English to Northam, and afterwards to Dover.

1624—In the month of March of this year, Mr. Edward Winslow arrived at Plymouth in New-England. He conveyed with him in his ship three heifers and a bull, which were the first neat cattle ever brought into this country.

1627—Mr. Allerton of the Plymouth company went to England to procure a patent for a trading place on the Kennebec river, the planters at Piscataqua having threatened to obtain an exclusive patent for the same ground.

1629—Some of the planters who were scattered over Massachusetts, wishing to make a settlement in the neighbourhood of the Piscataqua, and imitating the example of those at Plymouth, who had purchased their lands of the Indians, (as they conscientiously thought this necessary to give them a just title) procured a general assembly of the Indians at Swamscot Falls, (now Exeter) where a deed was obtained from four Sycamores.

1631—The whole plantation of New-Hampshire was this year divided into two parts. Capt. Thomas Wiggin was appointed agent for the upper and Capt. Walter Neal for the lower. The former of these divisions contained what is now

called Dover, Burham, &c. and the latter contained Portsmouth, Rye, Newcastle, Newington, and a part of Greenland. A house was this year erected at Strawberry Bank, called the Great House. Humphrey Chadbourne had the care of the saw mills at the upper plantations : the descendants of this man are to the present day persons of considerable note.

The proprietors this year sent over from England several pieces of cannon which they directed their agents to mount at some place most convenient for a fort. They accordingly stationed them on the northwest point of the great island which lies at the mouth of the Piscataqua harbour, and laid out the ground about a "bow shot" distance from the water side to a high rock, on which, it was contemplated to build the principal fort.

1632—During this year the coast was alarmed by reports of a pirate, one Dixy Bull, who with a company of fifteen, being employed in the Indian trade at the eastward, had taken several boats and dismantled the fort at Pemaquid : Capt. Neal, collecting a small band, equipped four pinnaces and shallops from the Piscataqua and manned them with forty men, which was all the force that could be spared from the plantations ; this fleet, after uniting with a barge containing twenty men from Boston, sailed for Pemaquid, but were forced by contrary winds and bad weather to return without meeting with the enemy. This was the first naval armament equipped from New-Hampshire. The pirates having proceeded further eastward, arrived afterwards in England, where Bull met with his just punishment.

1633—Neal and Wiggin joined in surveying their respective plantations, and in laying out the towns of Portsmouth and Northam, and another, which was afterwards called Hampton, although at this place no settlement had as yet been made.

1634—By this time Mason and Georges had become, either by purchase or common consent, the principal, if not the sole proprietors of this territory. These gentlemen, perceiving that as yet only five or six houses had been erected in both plantations, renewed their exertions and sent over a fresh supply of labourers and materials for carrying on the settlement. They appointed Francis Williams the FIRST GOVERNOR. He was a gentleman of sound sense and discretion, and so acceptable to the people, that when they afterwards united in a body politic, they unanimously continued him their ruler. A meeting house was this year erected at Dover Neck, which was the first edifice of the kind in New-Hampshire.

1635—Sir Ferdinand Georges and Capt. Mason, having bestowed upon these settlements more pains and expense than the other members of the grand council of Plymouth, and seeing no

prospect of any equivalent reward, fearing also from the great clamour in England against monopolies, that they should soon be forced to resign their charter, entered this year upon a new project, which was to procure a general governor for the whole territory of New-England, to be immediately sent over, and to have jurisdiction from St. Croix to Maryland. In this plan however they did not succeed.

1636—This year one Burdet who had been a minister of Yarmouth in England, came over to Dover, and continued for some time in high estimation with the people, until by artful insinuations he excited such a jealousy against Wiggim, the governor of the place, that they deprived the latter of his office and elected Burdet in his stead, who was in reality, a vicious and profane man.

1637—Several eminently pious persons this year removed into this colony from Massachusetts. That religious persecution was the cause of their removal, is evident not only from Mrs. Hutchinson, but it appears from other public proceedings, that inquisition had been enforced over their private opinions as well as over their declarations and conduct. Toleration in rulers, had been preached against as a sin, which would bring down the judgments of heaven upon the land.

1638—This year John Wheelwright commenced his settlement at Exeter. His followers immediately formed themselves into a church, and decreeing themselves beyond the jurisdiction of Massachusetts, they formed a separate political body, and made choice of Nicholas Needham, Isaac Grosse, and Thomas Wilson as their rulers for the first year. The laws were enacted by a popular assembly and formally sanctioned by the rulers. Treason against the country or the king, (who was styled the Lord's-anointed!) were made capital crimes, and sedition was punished by a fine of ten pounds. This association lasted about three years. At this time a settlement was formed at Winnecumet, which was afterwards called Hampton. The first house in this place was built by Nicholas Easton, and was called the bound-house, (See Hampton) Nicholas Easton afterwards removed to Rhode-Island, and erected the first house in Newport. Oxen were at this time sold at Hampton for twenty-five pounds sterling per head. This year was made memorable by a remarkable earthquake, which happened on the 2d day of June. Its approach was announced by a low rumbling noise, similar to that of distant thunder. Its passage was from the northward to the eastward. As the sound increased, the earth began to shake so violently as to drive people from the houses, nor could they stand without supporting themselves by posts and fences. About half an hour after this, another

First Earthquake June 2 - 1638

shock commenced, was not so violent as the first, which was felt even a great distance at sea.

1639—This year Capt. John Underhill was made governor at Dover. As soon as he was fixed in authority, he proceeded to gather a church, over which Hanserd Knolleys was appointed minister. He was a baptist of the antinomian order, and like the governor his patron, was a man of bad character. Before the end of the year, Underhill was displaced and one Roberts was appointed in his stead.

1640—During this year the troubles at Dover increased. One Larkeham, a native of Lime in England, and formerly minister at Barnstead, came over; possessing good talents as a preacher, he eclipsed Knolleys and was chosen in his place. On this occasion a council was called, composed of Simon Broadstreet, Esq. of Boston, the celebrated Hugh Peters minister of Salem, and Timothy Dalton, minister of Hampton. They travelled on foot to Dover but did not succeed in effecting a permanent arrangement. Underhill, Knolleys, and Larkeham removed out of the colony.

During all this period the people of Portsmouth, Dover, &c. had no right of self government delegated from the British crown, but finding the necessity of some more determinate form than they had as yet enjoyed, they combined themselves in separate bodies politic, after the example of their neighbours at Exeter. The inhabitants of Dover, by a written instrument, subscribed by forty persons, agreed to submit to the laws of England and to such other regulations as should be formed by a majority of their number, until the pleasure of the king should be known. The date of a similar association at Portsmouth is not known.

Mr. Hutchinson supposed the whole number of neat cattle in the colony of Massachusetts in 1640, to be 12,000, and the sheep about 4000, and he says, that "a cow, sold two years ago for 30*l.* may now be purchased for 5 or 6*l.*" It is probable that there were in New-Hampshire at this time, about 1200 neat cattle and 300 sheep.

1641—At this time, all the settlements by a voluntary act submitted to Massachusetts and were comprehended in the county of Norfolk, which extended from the Merrimack to the Piscataqua. By a subsequent order, a very extraordinary concession was made to the towns of Portsmouth and Dover, which indicated a strong anxiety on the part of the government to retain these towns under their controul. The test, which had been established by law, was dispensed with in their favour. Their freemen were allowed to vote in town affairs, and their deputies to sit in the general court, although they were not *church members*. (Sept. 28th.)

1643—About this time, several persons at Boston were whipped, fined and banished for the crime of what was then called heresy. In this year also, Boston castle was built. The church at Boston refused the church at Exeter the privilege of settling a minister. Mr. Belknap remarks, that this stretch of power, which would now be regarded as an infringement of christian liberty, was then agreeable to most of the fathers of New-England.

1645—An union having now been formed between the settlements on the Piscataqua and the colony of Massachusetts, their history for the succeeding forty years is of course in a great measure identified. In the year 1646, Mr. Winthrop was chosen governor, and Mr. Dudley, lieutenant governor. In 1647, an epidemic sickness passed through the continent. English, French, Dutch, and Indians were indiscriminately the victims of it. It was attended with a slight fever. Those, who resorted to bleeding or who used cooling medicines generally died. Its ravages extended to the West-Indies, where 5 or 6000 were destroyed by it. A similar contagion has passed over the country at several successive periods.

1648—This year, Rhode-Island requested admission into the New-England confederacy, but she was not received.

The first instance of an execution for witchcraft, was in June, 1748. Margaret Jones of Charlestown, was indicted as a witch, condemned and hung. She was charged with having such a malignant touch, that if she laid her hands upon any person in anger, the person was immediately seized with deafness, vomiting or some other violent affection. After the execution of this woman, her husband took passage for Barbadoes in a ship which was well ballasted, and which had eighty horses on board. The vessel happening to roll on a sudden, in an alarming manner, an officer was ordered to apprehend this man and put him in confinement; the ship was then said to roll no more. Such was the wonderful credulity and infatuation of that day. Happy would it have been for New-England if this had been the only specimen of those follies.

1649—Early in this year died Gov. Winthrop, one of the fathers of New-England. He was succeeded by Endicot. Mr. Dudley remained deputy governor. It is asserted by some writers, that when Gov. Winthrop was on his death-bed, he was solicited by Mr. Dudley to sign a warrant for the banishment of one of those persons then called heretics. Winthrop refused, and observed that "he had done too much of that work already."

In every age, many actions indifferent in their nature, have been regarded as sinful and been classed among the greatest enormities. The text in the Apostle's epistle to the Corinthians against wearing *long hair*, led our ancestors to suppose that this of course must be a sin in all ages and nations. They treated long hair therefore as one of the enormities.

It is wonderful, that a certain text in Leviticus, "ye shall not round the corners of your head," was never urged the custom of short hair. It was the regulation at this period in New-England, that the hair should not be worn below the ears. This regulation was enforced with peculiar rigour upon clergymen. They were especially required to appear, "*patentibus auribus*." A few years before this, the use of tobacco was prohibited by a heavy penalty. Some of the writers of that day compare the smoke of it to the smoke of the *bottomless pit*. Some of the clergymen however, yielded to the sin of smoking, and tobacco was accordingly set at liberty by an act of the legislature. Beards as well as wigs were also prohibited by authority.

1650—Capt. Wiggins and Edward Gibbens were added to the council, and Mr. Endicot was chosen governor for the years 1651—3, and Mr. Dudley, lieutenant governor. It was in this year, that the new District of Maine fell into the jurisdiction of Massachusetts.

1652—This year a mint was established in Boston for coining shillings, six-pences, and three-pences. The first pieces being struck in 1652, the same date was continued upon all money for thirty years after. The court ordered, that all the coins should have a double ring, with the inscription of the word "Massachusetts," with a tree in the centre on one side, and New-England and the date of the year on the other. No other colony in this country ever presumed to coin money.

1656—In this year, began, what is generally and properly termed, the persecution of the quakers. A fine of ten pounds was inflicted on any person, who harboured a quaker. In October of this year, eleven of the sect, received sentence of banishment; and the master of the ship, which brought them from England, was required to bind himself with sureties to the amount of 500*l.* to carry them all out of the country. (See Hutch. Vol. .I p. 97.) Mr. Hutchinson observes, that "he could not find what law they had for this."

In this month also, an act passed imposing a fine of 100*l.* upon any master of a vessel, who should bring a quaker into the colony, and that if a quaker should arrive, he should be immediately sent to the house of correction, receive twenty stripes, and be confined to hard labour until he could be

transported. At the next session, an act passed, by which all persons were liable to a fine of forty shillings for harbouring a quaker one hour. After the first conviction under this act, the offender, if a man, was to lose one ear, and upon the third conviction, the other; if a woman, she was for each offence to be whipped, and upon the fourth conviction, the offender, whether man or woman was to have the tongue bored through with a hot iron. In May, 1658, a penalty was inflicted upon every person, who should attend a quaker meeting. Under this act, a child only eleven years old, by the name of Patience Scott, was tried and imprisoned. The imprisonment of such a child was as strange as any further severity would have been horrible.

1660—Two quakers, by the names of William Robertson and Marmaduke Stevenson, were executed on the 27th of October. Several persons were fined to the amount of 10*l.* for entertaining quakers at their houses, and one man, of the name of Wharton, for piloting them from one port to another, was ordered to receive twenty stripes. Several others were executed, banished or whipped. Bishop says, "they cut off the ears of Holden, Capeland, and Rouse in prison, and that others were whipped and banished upon pain of death."

In this inquisitorial persecution, the clergy were the most active.* The sufferings of the victims excited the compassion of the people, many of whom resorted to the prisons by day and night, so that the keepers were forced to establish a constant guard to restrain them. Wendlock Christopherson among others was sentenced to die. This man implored the court to consider, whether they gained any thing by the persecution. For the last man, said he, that was put to death, five rose up in his stead; and although you have power to take my life, God can inspire the same principles into ten more of his servants and send them among you, that you may have torment upon torment. This man was executed June 13th, 1660. Some of his persecuted companions were tried at Hampton. May those unhappy days never return, when men suppose they are doing God service by sporting with the lives of his children.

1662—On the 26th of January of this year, there were two shocks of an earthquake, and on the 28th a third.

1664—The people of New-England were this year alarmed by the appearance of a very large comet, which continued

* The pillory served George Fox for his pulpit. From this he harangued the populace. Inflamed by his eloquence, they raised a mob and released him, and set in the same pillory a certain clergyman, who had been instrumental in the imprisonment of Fox.

from the 17th of November, to the 4th of February. When it first appeared in the east it was without its tail. This appendage however became visible when the comet was in the west.

1665—The first persecution of the anabaptists, found on record, was in 1665. William Turner, Thomas Gould, Edward Drinker, and several others were accused before the governor and magistrates of the crime of "gathering themselves into the form of a church, in opposition to the church of Christ established in the colony, and with intermeddling with those holy appointments of the Lord Jesus, which belong only to office trust." Several of these men were afterwards imprisoned and banished. In this case, like all others, the severity against the sect made new converts to it, and it was therefore thought expedient to desist from the persecution. These were not the first appearances of antipedo-baptism in the colony. Mr. Dunstan, the president of the college joined that profession, and was on that account expelled from his office. Mr. Chaney his successor believed in the necessity of immersion. In Mr. Hooker's time it appeared that the doctrine was gaining ground, and he expresses his belief that the converts to it would increase in number.

1666—In the course of this year the small-pox made its appearance in the colony.

The commissioners, sent over this year by the king prevailed on some of the people of New-Hampshire to sign a petition and complaint to his majesty of the wrongs they had suffered from Massachusetts in the usurpation of government, which that state had exercised over them. The inhabitants however, of Dover, Portsmouth, and Exeter, assembled in their town meetings, rejected this proposal and expressed their wish to be continued as they had been for many years, a part of Massachusetts colony.

1669—New-Hampshire had now remained in a quiet and peaceable condition ever since the year 1641, and were heartily united in all their civil and religious concerns, with their sister colony.

1675—In September of this year the Indians made their first predatory incursion against New-Hampshire. They attacked the plantations on Piscataqua river, now constituting Durham, and here killed two men. This species of hostility continued till the year 1678, when a treaty was made with Squando and other chiefs at Durham. (For particulars of this war see Durham.)

1680—This year, a royal government was established in New-Hampshire by commission from Charles 2d. The com-

mission arrived at Portsmouth on the first day of January. John Cutts was appointed president for the first year, and Richard Martin, William Vaughn, Thomas Daniel of Portsmouth, John Gilman of Exeter, Christopher Hussey of Hampton, and Richard Waldron of Dover, esquires, were appointed counselors. A code of laws was then established, the first of which was of a character becoming freemen; and it provided, that "no act, imposition or ordinance should be made or imposed upon them but such as should be framed by the assembly, and approved by the president and council." The president, council, and assembly were constituted a supreme court of judicature. A jury was called whenever desired by the parties. Inferior courts were established at Dover, Portsmouth, and Hampton. The military arrangement consisted of one foot company in each town, one company of artillery at the fort, and one troop of horse, all under the command of major Waldron.

A remarkable comet made its appearance in November of this year, and disappeared sometime in the next February. Another appeared in August and continued until September.

From June, 1680, to April, 1681, there were entered at Portsmouth twenty-two ships, eighteen ketches, one shallop, and one fly-boat. In 1682, there were eleven six-pounders at the fort, and five more at the upper part of Portsmouth, not mounted, the property of private individuals.

From 1680, to 1685, Edward Cranfield was governor and Walter Barefoot deputy governor.

1686—A general government was this year established by James 2d, over the whole territory, called New-England, Joseph Dudley was made first president.

1687—Sir Edmund Androse was afterwards appointed governor of New-England, but he was for some reason apprehended at Boston, and sent home a state prisoner.

1689—New-Hampshire by a voluntary act became again united to Massachusetts under the old charter. A war with the French and Indians returned this year with all its horrors. On the 27th of June, Dover was cut off and Waldron slain. This war continued until 1693.

1692—The delusion of witchcraft at this time overspread a large part of New-England. Large numbers were executed, and many were imprisoned. John Usher brought over the commission of Samuel Allen as governor, and he officiated himself as lieutenant governor.

1699—Richard, Earl of Bellmont, governor of New-York and Massachusetts, this year opened his commission in New-Hampshire, under whom William Partridge acted as lieutenant governor.

1700—New-Hampshire was required to furnish their quota of force to assist in the defence of New-York, in case of an invasion. This the people thought very unjust, as they had never received any assistance from that colony.

1701—In the course of this year Lord Bellmont died at New-York, and Joseph Dudley was appointed governor.

1702*—There were at this period, seven incorporated towns in New-Hampshire, and four ordained ministers.

1703—Louis 14th, proclaimed the pretender king of Great Britain, which circumstance rendered a war with France inevitable. King William died early in this year and Queen Anne succeeded him. The French and Indian war (commonly called Queen Anne's war) now commenced in New-England. On the 10th of August a body of French and Indians, consisting of five-hundred, separated themselves into several parties, attacked all the settlements from Casco to Wells, and either killed or captured 130 people. On their march they burned and ravaged every thing before them. On the 17th of the same month several people were killed at Hampton.

1704—This year Deerfield in Massachusetts was surprised by the French and Indians, who there killed 40 or 50 persons, and took more than 100 prisoners. On the 25th of April several people were killed at Durham.

1705—There was in the course of this year a partial cessation of hostilities, and Queen Anne informed governor Dudley that she was projecting an expedition against Canada. The governor and council thought it therefore a good season to negotiate the exchange and redemption of prisoners. The summer was accordingly chiefly occupied in this business, and in repairing the fort on Great Island, and the line of pickets at Portsmouth. A nightly parole was established along the shore from Portsmouth to Hampton to prevent any surprise by sea, as the coast was at this period infested by French privateers.

1706—In April of this year, the enemy appeared again in New-Hampshire, extending their work of bloodshed and destruction to the towns of Durham, Dunstable, Kingston, Exeter, Dover, &c. (See these towns in the Gazetteer.)

* The whole number of inhabitants in the American colonies, at the commencement of this century was 262,000, viz.

Massachusetts,	- - -	70,000	Pennsylvania,	- - -	20,000
Connecticut,	- - -	30,000	Maryland,	- - -	25,000
Rhode-Island,	- - -	10,000	Virginia,	- - -	40,000
New-Hampshire,	- - -	10,000	North Carolina,	- - -	5,000
New-York,	- - -	30,000	South Carolina,	- - -	7,000
New-Jersey,	- - -	15,000			

1707—On the 15th of September of this year, the Indians committed some depredations at Exeter, and on the 17th, several persons were killed at Durham.

1708—At this time a large army was prepared at Canada against the frontiers of New-England; and New-Hampshire was put in the best possible state of defence. A troop under the command of Capt. Coffin, patrolled from Kingston to Cochecho, and scouts were continually kept on the lookout. No important occurrence however took place.

1709—This year several persons were killed at Oyster river, Exeter, &c. (which see.) General Nicholson marched against the French and Indians as far as to a place called Wood Creek, but obtaining no assistance from England, and his men not being paid, for the two former years, his whole army was disbanded.

1710—An expedition (to which New-Hampshire contributed 100 men, under Col. Shadrach) was sent against Port-Royal. This place surrendered October 5th, and was afterwards called Annapolis. Col. Winthrop Hilton was this year killed in that part of Exeter, which is now called Epping. Some other persons were killed in Exeter, Dover, and Kingston.

1711—The depredations of the Indians increased in audacity and violence. Another expedition was prepared against Canada, which failed. Eight transports were this year wrecked on Egg Island, in the river St. Lawrence, and a thousand people perished.

1712—This year was remarkable for accumulated cruelties from the Indians. Many people were killed at Dover, Durham, Kingston, &c.

1713—Peace was now made between the colonies and the Indians, and ratified by their chiefs at Portsmouth, on the 15th of July. Queen Anne died and George 1st was crowned. During these Indian hostilities, which were called King Phillip's war; and which continued from 1675 to 1714, Massachusetts and New-Hampshire lost 6000 young men and male children, including the killed and those who were made captive, without ever being recovered.

1714—Governor Dudley was removed, and colonel Burgess appointed in his place.

1715—Governor Burgess sold his commission, and Col. Samuel Shute was appointed his successor over both provinces.

1717—A dispute happened between the governor and his council as to the best mode of defence against the French and Indians.

The greatest snow ever known in New-England fell in the latter part of April of this year. It was so deep, that people

were obliged to walk from their chamber windows. It was said to be eight feet on a level, and has ever since been called the great snow.

1722—John Wentworth was appointed governor and commander in chief. A declaration of war against all the hostile tribes of Indians was published at Portsmouth and Boston, and a bounty of 100*l.* was offered for every Indian scalp. This, which was called Lovell's war, was bloody and distressing, and continued until December 15th, 1725, at which time articles of peace were signed at Falmouth.

1726—From this date, New-England enjoyed a long and prosperous peace. Massachusetts granted to certain persons Pennacook, now called Concord.

1727—This example was followed by New-Hampshire, and grants were made of Epsom, Chichester, Barnstead, Canterbury, Gilmanton, and Bow.

This year was remarkable for a violent and extensive earthquake which commenced on the 29th of October, A. M. It was announced by a loud and alarming noise; this increased until the shaking began, which continued about three minutes. Cellar walls were broken in, and chimneys were thrown down, but no houses were destroyed. Smaller shocks were felt for several months afterward.

On the 10th of June, George 1st died, and on the 27th, George 2d was proclaimed.

1728—William Burnet was appointed governor of Massachusetts and New-Hampshire, and he was succeeded by Mr. Belcher.

1734—On this year New-Hampshire was erected into a separate government. Boundary lines were run and established, but all disputes on this subject were not finally adjusted until 1741.

1735—During this year New-England was visited by a destructive and very extensive epidemic, called the throat-distemper. The throat swelled, white or ash coloured specks appeared in the fauces, and an efflorescence on the skin, accompanied by a general debility and a strong tendency to putridity. Its ravages commenced in May, 1735, at Kingston, N. H. The first victim was a child, who died in three days. In the course of a week it appeared at a place four miles distant, where three children died on the third day. Of the first forty who were seized not one recovered. At Exeter it destroyed 114 persons; at Hampton Falls 20 families buried all their children.

In the province of New-Hampshire alone, which had only fifteen towns, it carried off 1000 people, of whom 900 were un-

der the age of 21. The same disorder has made its appearance in this state at several subsequent periods. (For particulars see the towns.)

1741—Benning Wentworth was appointed governor of the province. There was no lieutenant governor for a period of twenty-five years.

About this time an extraordinary religious conversion took place in the province, which was for the most part, owing to the arrival of the Rev. George Whitefield, and other celebrated pulpit orators.

1745—On the 17th of May of this year Louisburg was taken. This was a severe loss to the French and inflamed them to obtain retribution. The amount of New-Hampshire troops engaged in this expedition was about 500 men. In July the Indians made their appearance at Fort Dummer, and at the great meadows near Westmoreland. (See Hinsdale.)

1755—Hostilities continued and New-Hampshire raised 500 men under Col. Joseph Blanchard for an expedition against Crown Point. This regiment was stationed at Fort Edwards, and on the eighth of September, it was attacked by a body of French regulars. The enemy was beaten off with severe loss, and on their retreat they were met by Capt. Nathaniel Folsom, who had been on a scouting expedition, and was now returning. Capt. Folsom stationed his men among the trees and kept up a well directed fire until night, at which time the enemy retired with loss, and Folsom returned to the camp. A short time after this, another regiment was raised in New-Hampshire, and put under the command of Capt. Peter Gilman of Exeter. These men were as active and persevering as their brethren, although they had not such favourable opportunities of exhibiting their courage. The expedition was given up and late in the fall the soldiers were disbanded and sent home. These designs against Crown Point incited the Indians to new projects of depredations on the frontier of New-Hampshire.

This year was memorable also for an earthquake, which happened on the eighteenth day of November, about four in the morning. Smaller shocks were felt for about a fortnight after.

The soldiers of New-Hampshire were so well qualified for every service which required alertness, and so familiarized to fatigue and danger, that, by the express desire of lord Loudon, three ranging companies were formed of them, who continued in service throughout winter and summer. The command of them was given to Robert Rogers, John Stark, and William Stark.

1757—Another expedition against Crown Point was planned by lord Loudon, and New-Hampshire on this occasion raised

two regiments, under Cols. Meserve and Goff. The latter regiment was captured at Fort William, and eighty of the men were massacred by the Indians. A reinforcement of 250 soldiers was raised, and entrusted to major Thomas Tash, who was stationed at No. 4, (now called Charlestown.)

1758—Another unsuccessful campaign marked this year. The frontiers of the province were severely harassed by the Indians. New-Hampshire made a new contribution of 1000 men towards the reduction of Crown Point, Ticonderoga, &c. This force was entrusted to Col. Zaccheus Lovell, son of the celebrated partisan who was killed at Pigwacket. The victories of this year were splendid indeed, Niagara, Ticonderoga, Crown Point, and Quebec surrendered to the English.

1760—This year New-Hampshire raised 800 men and placed them under the command of Col. John Goff.* This regiment marched to Montreal, where they were reinforced by Col. Haviland. With this year the war ended; and George 3d was now proclaimed king.

1761—The ability which the American colonies had displayed throughout the war, inspired the British parliament with a spirit of jealousy against them, which discovered itself before the declaration of peace. This year and the year after were remarkable for severe droughts. John Temple was appointed lieutenant governor but never officiated. About 60 townships were laid out during this and the last year, some on the east and some on the west side of the Connecticut river.

1763—From this year may be dated the flourishing condition of New-Hampshire. Population and cultivation progressed with unprecedented rapidity.

1765—The stamp-act which passed this year, roused the indignation of New-England. Every method was used to inform and excite the people on this subject. At Portsmouth the bells were tolled. A coffin was carried about, on the lid of which was inscribed "Liberty aged 145." A procession was formed and moved with muffled drums, minute guns were fired, and an oration pronounced at the grave. The coffin was afterwards taken up, signs of life were discovered in the corps. The inscription "liberty revived" was substituted, the bells struck a cheerful peal, and joy reilluminated every countenance; the whole was conducted with decency and order.

1766—The obnoxious act was repealed on the 19th of March of this year, but such was the infatuation of the parliament, and the chagrin of the authors of the act, that they framed

* The population of New-Hampshire was at this time 34,000.

another, imposing heavier duties on trade, under the specious pretence of raising a revenue for the support of the provincial governments.

1767—John Wentworth was appointed deputy governor of New-Hampshire, and surveyor of the king's forests in North America.

The act above alluded to was a duty on paper, glass, tea, and painters' colours. A board of commissioners and a court of admiralty were also established with unlimited powers. The colonies were unanimous in their opposition to the revenue act, and they employed every expedient to interrupt the royal officers in the execution of their business. Three of the commissioners escaped from the populace with the hazard of their lives, and others sought refuge in the forts.

1770—Authentic information was received, that the revenue act was so far repealed, as to take off all the obnoxious duties except that of three pence per pound on tea. This gave no satisfaction to the colonies; they considered the principle of that small tax as dangerous as that of a larger one. On the 5th of March the work of bloodshed commenced. The king's soldiers stationed in Boston fired upon the inhabitants, killed three and wounded five more.

1771—Governor Benning Wentworth died and was succeeded by his nephew John Wentworth.

1774—General Gage arrived at Boston with a large force of British troops, and the town of Boston was blockaded. The general assembly of New-Hampshire, at their meeting in the spring, in conformity to the example of similar bodies in the other colonies, appointed a committee of correspondence, and transmitted letters to all towns in the province, requesting them to send deputies to a general convention at Exeter, where delegates were to be chosen for a general congress. Eighty-five deputies assembled at Exeter, where they chose Nathaniel Folsom and John Sullivan, esquires, to attend the proposed congress to be holden the next September at Philadelphia.

An order having been passed by the king in council prohibiting the exportation to America of gun-powder and other military stores, a copy of it was brought by express to Portsmouth at the moment when a ship was daily expected from Boston with a party of troops to take possession of Fort William and Mary at the entrance of the harbour. The committee of Portsmouth, with all possible despatch, collected a company from that and the neighbouring towns, and before the governor had any suspicion of their intentions they proceeded to Newcastle and attacked the fort. The whole garrison (consisting of five men besides the Capt.) were captured, and one hundred

barrels of gunpowder were carried off. Another party removed fifteen of the lightest cannon and all the small arms, besides some military stores. Maj. John Sullivan and Capt. John Langdon signalized themselves as the leaders of this affair. The next day the Scarborough frigate and Cansean sloop of war, with several companies of soldiers, took possession of the fort and of the heavy cannon which had not been removed.

1775—On the 25th of January a second convention of deputies assembled at Exeter to consult on the existing affairs, and to appoint delegates to the next general congress to be held at Philadelphia on the 18th of May. Maj. Sullivan and Capt. Langdon were chosen.

At this time every thing bore the appearance of war, but no actual blow was struck until the 19th of April. On this memorable day an armed British force marched from Boston to Lexington. Meeting here with some hostile treatment from a few Americans in arms, they unsheathed the sword and shed the first blood of the revolutionary contest. On the alarm of this event, the people of New-Hampshire flew to arms, and to the assistance of their brethren. A party of Americans attacked a battery on Jersey's Point on Great Island and carried off eight pieces of cannon, some of which were twenty-four and others thirty-two pounders, all which they brought to Portsmouth. Governor Wentworth finding his authority disregarded and his person insulted, retired to the fort.

On the second meeting of the assembly he sent a message to them and adjourned them to the 28th of September; they however never met after that. He remained in the fort under the protection of the Scarborough and another ship of war until all the cannon were taken on board: he then sailed for Boston. In September he stationed himself on the Isle of Shoals, and at that place issued a proclamation adjourning the assembly to the next April. This was the last act of his administration and his last visit to the province. Thus terminated the British government in New-Hampshire where it had existed ninety-five years.

On the first alarm of hostilities about twelve hundred men marched from the adjacent parts of New-Hampshire to the assistance of their fellow citizens near Boston, who had already taken arms. A part of this number returned immediately, the remainder formed themselves into two regiments under the authority of the Massachusetts convention. On the first meeting of the Provincial Assembly of New-Hampshire, it was voted to raise and equip two thousand men, to be formed into three regiments, which were to be under the command of col-

onels, John Stark, James Read, and John Poor. The two former were present at the memorable battle of Bunker Hill, where they were posted on the left behind a fence; here they sorely galled the advancing bodies of the British, and cut down whole ranks of them. In their retreat they lost several of the number, among whom was the gallant Maj. Andrew M'Clary, who was killed by a cannon shot after he had passed the isthmus of Charlestown. After this time brigadier-general Sullivan commanded the New-Hampshire troops. Forts were soon erected on the points of two islands which form a narrow channel about two miles below the town of Portsmouth. One of these was called Fort Sullivan and the other Fort-Washington. A company of artillery was stationed on duty here, and a company of rangers was posted on Connecticut river. Besides these two companies more were raised to be under the immediate orders of the committee of safety. The whole militia of the state was divided into two regiments; the field officers were to be appointed by the convention, and the inferior officers to be elected by the companies; out of the militia were selected four regiments of minute men who were constantly trained to military duty.

In the next winter when the Connecticut regiments withdrew from the camp, their term of service having expired, six companies, each containing 61 men, were sent to supply their place until the British evacuated Boston.

1776—A temporary government was established in New-Hampshire, to continue during the war, consisting of a house of representatives and a council of twelve, with the addition of an executive committee to act in the recess of the legislature. The number of this committee varied from six to sixteen. The president of the council was also president of the executive committee. To this office was called the Hon. Meshech Weare, a man of experience, talents, and fidelity. He was also appointed chief justice of the superior court. So unbounded was the public confidence in this gentleman that no hesitation was felt to invest him at once with all authority, legislative, executive, and judicial, in which he was continued by annual elections throughout the war. For the service of this year two thousand men were raised and organized under the officers of the preceding year. Three hundred men were stationed in the forts; and supplies of fire arms and ammunition were sent to the western parts of the state. A regiment was raised in that quarter and placed under the command of colonel Timothy Bedel, with orders to be prepared for a march to Canada. These three regiments marched with Gen. Washington to New-York, thence they were ordered up the Hudson

and down the lakes into Canada, under the command of Gen. Sullivan, who met at the mouth of the river Sorel the American army retreating from Quebec. Here Gen. Sullivan took the command of the whole, and finding the retreat unavoidable on account of the small-pox among the New-Hampshire troops; he conducted this movement with great skill and prudence. Not only the small-pox but the dysentary, and putrid fever raged among our troops, and it was computed that out of the New-Hampshire regiments nearly one third were carried off this year by sickness. When all apprehensions of an attack on Ticonderoga were over for the season, the surviving part of the New-Hampshire troops marched by the way of the Minisinks into Pennsylvania, where they aided Gen. Washington in the glorious capture of the Hessians at Trenton, and were also with him at the victorious battle of Princeton.

1777—Over the army which was raised this year the officers were appointed by congress, and the men were enlisted for that term or during three years. The New-Hampshire regiments were commanded by colonels Joseph Cilley, Nathan Hale, and Alexander Scammel. These troops were supplied with new French arms, and their rendezvous was appointed at Ticonderoga. The whole body was to be under the immediate command of Brig. Gen. Poor. They remained at Ticonderoga until the approach of the British army under Gen. Burgoyne rendered it expedient to abandon the post. Col. Hale's regiment was ordered to cover the rear of the invalids, on which account he was several miles behind the main body. The next morning after the march commenced, he was attacked by an advanced part of the enemy at Hubbardston. In this engagement major Titcomb was wounded; Col. Hale, captains Robertson, Carr, and Norris, and adjutant Elliot with some other officers, and about 100 men were made prisoners. The main army continued their retreat to Saratoga. At Fort Ann they had a skirmish with the enemy, in which captain Weare was mortally wounded. When the intelligence of this retreat reached New-Hampshire, the assembly had finished their spring session and had separated. An immediate summons from the executive committee reassembled them, and in a short sitting of three days they organized the most effectual means for common defence. They formed the militia of the state into two brigades, the first of which they entrusted to the command of William Whipple, and the second to John Stark. One fourth part of Stark's brigade and one fourth of three regiments of the other brigade, were immediately despatched under the command of Stark, to arrest the progress of the enemy against our western frontiers.

The officers of the militia were instructed to take away the arms of all those persons who scrupled or declined assisting in the defence of the country. And a day of public fasting and prayer was appointed which was observed with devotion and solemnity.

The above mentioned appointment of Stark with the pay of a brigadier-general in the continental army was peculiarly satisfactory to the public and not unpleasant to his own feelings. In the arrangement of the general officers the preceding year, a junior officer had been promoted while Stark was neglected. He had written to congress on the subject, but his letters were suffered to lie on the table. He therefore left the army and returned home, he was now by the unanimous voice of his fellow citizens, invested with a separate and honourable command, and the orders he received were these, "to repair to Charleston on Connecticut river, there to consult with a committee of the New-Hampshire grants, (now Vermont) and to act in conjunction with the troops of that new state or any other of the states, or of the United States, or separately, as it should appear to him most expedient for the protection of the people and the annoyance of the enemy." In a few days he proceeded to Charleston, and as soon as his men arrived, he sent them forward to join the forces of the new state, under Col. Warner, who had stationed himself at Manchester, twenty miles north of Bennington. At this place Stark joined him, and here he met Gen. Lincoln, who had been despatched from Stillwater by Gen. Schuyler (commander of the northern department) to conduct the militia to the west side of the Hudson river. Stark informed him of his orders and of the dangers which the people of the grants apprehended. He further observed, that he had consulted with the committee, and that if he (Stark) joined the continental army and left them exposed, the people were resolved to retire to the east side of Connecticut river and thus leave New-Hampshire a frontier. He therefore expressed his determination to remain on the enemy's flank, and watch his motions. He accordingly mustered his forces at Bennington and left Col. Warner at Manchester. A report of this determination was transmitted to Congress. The orders, upon which it was founded, were there disapproved, but the wisdom of them was attested by subsequent events.

Gen. Burgoyne, with the main body of the British army, was now at Fort Edward. From that station he despatched Lieut. Col. Baum, with about 1500 of his German troops and 100 Indians to spread themselves over the Grants as far as Connecticut river, with orders to collect horses and cattle for the use of the army and to return immediately with their booty.

The Indians, who preceded this attachment, were discovered about 12 miles from Bennington. Stark despatched Col. Gregg with a body of 200 to arrest their progress. On the evening of that day he was informed, that a body of regular troops with a train of artillery was in full march for Bennington. The next morning he advanced with his whole brigade and some militia from the Grants, to the support of Gregg, who found himself unable to cope with the superior force of the enemy. Having marched about a mile, he met Gregg retreating and the main body of the enemy within a mile of his rear.

On discovering the approach of Stark's column, Gregg halted on an advantageous position and drew up his men in full view on the eminence, but could not bring them to an engagement. He then fell back about a mile and encamped, leaving a small party to skirmish with the advance, who killed thirty of the enemy besides two of the Indian chiefs.

The next day was rainy. Stark kept his position and sent out parties to harass the enemy. Many of the Indians improved this opportunity to desert, declaring that the woods were full of Yankees. On the following morning Stark was reinforced by a militia company from the Grants, and by another from the county of Berkshire in Massachusetts. This raised his force to 1600 men. He despatched Col. Nichols with 250 men to the rear of the enemy's left wing; and Col. Hendrick with 300 to the rear of their right; and stationed 300 to oppose their front and keep them in play. Then ordering colonels Hubbard and Stickney with 200 men to attack their right wing, and 100 more to reinforce Nichols in the rear of their left; the attack commenced on that point precisely at three o'clock in the afternoon. It was immediately followed up by the other detachments, Stark himself advancing with the main body. The engagement continued two hours, by which time he had forced the enemy's line and breast-works, taken two pieces of brass cannon and a number of prisoners, and had compelled the remnant to retreat. Just at this moment he was informed that another body of the enemy was within two miles of him. This was a reinforcement for which Baum had sent when he first knew the amount of the force he was to oppose. It was commanded by Col. Breyman. Fortunately Warner's regiment from Manchester met them and arrested their march. Stark rallied and renewed the action and it was warm and desperate. He employed with great effect the cannon he had captured, and at sunset compelled the enemy to retreat. He pursued them until night, at which time he halted to prevent his men from injuring each other in the dark. Stark took in this action two other pieces of cannon, together with all the enemy's baggage,

waggon, and horses, and found that they had left on the field 226 dead. Their commander Baum was taken prisoner, and soon after died of his wounds. Besides him 33 officers, and more than 700 privates were taken. Out of Stark's brigade four officers and ten privates were killed and 42 wounded.

In the account of this battle which Stark transmitted to the New-Hampshire committee he said, "our people behaved with the greatest spirit and bravery imaginable, and had every man been an Alexander or a Charles of Sweden, they could not have behaved better." Congress heard of this victory only from common report. After waiting sometime in expectation of letters, inquiry was made why Stark had not written to congress as well as to his own state. He answered that his correspondence with them had closed as they had not attended to his last letters. They immediately took the hint, and although they had but a few days before resolved, that the instructions under which he had acted were destructive of military subordination, yet they presented their thanks to him and to the officers and troops under his command and promoted him to the rank of brigadier-general in the continental army. The northern army was now reinforced by the militia of the neighbouring states. Brig. Gen. Whipple marched with most of his brigade, in addition to which, volunteers in abundance flocked to the army under general Gates. Two desperate battles were fought, one at Stillwater and the other at Saratoga, in both of which, the troops from New-Hampshire had a large share of the honour gained by the American army. In the former action two lieutenant-colonels, Adams and Colburn, and lieutenant Thomas were among the slain; and in the latter, lieutenant-colonel Conner and lieutenant M'Clary were killed with a great number of their men. The consequence of these repeated victories was the surrender of Burgoyne's army. After this great object was attained, the New-Hampshire regiments performed a march of forty miles and forded the Mohawk river below the falls, in the space of fourteen hours. The object of this rapid movement was to arrest the progress of a British detachment under general Clinton, who threatened Albany with the same devastation which he had extended over the country below, but hearing the fate of Burgoyne he returned quietly to New-York.

The American army then marched into Pennsylvania and passed the winter in huts at Valley Forge. In addition to those officers from New-Hampshire, who were killed at the northward, we lost also Maj. Edward Sherburn, who was slain in a daring but unsuccessful action at Germanton. After the capture of Burgoyne, all danger of a Canadian invasion ceased,

and the theatre of war was removed to the southward. The troops from New-Hampshire now formed into a distinct brigade, had their full share of the common dangers and sufferings of the army. At the battle of Monmouth, a part of them were closely engaged under the command of colonel Cilley and lieutenant-colonel Dearborn, and they behaved in such a manner, as to merit the commendation of the illustrious Washington. They continued with the main army all that spring, and were stationed at Reading during the ensuing winter.

In the summer of 1778, when the French fleet appeared on our coast, with the intention to aid us in our struggles with Great Britain, an invasion of Rhode Island, then in possession of the British was projected, and general Sullivan was appointed to conduct it. Detachments of militia and volunteers from Massachusetts and New-Hampshire formed a part of his troops: but a violent storm having prevented the co-operation of the French and driven them to sea, the army, after a few skirmishes, were under the mortifying necessity of quitting the Island. The retreat was conducted by general Sullivan with great skill and prudence.

1779—An expedition into the Indian country being determined on, general Sullivan was appointed to the command, and the New-Hampshire brigade made part of his forces. His rout was up the Susquehanna in the country of the Seneca's, a track imperfectly known, and into which no troops had ever penetrated. The order of his march was planned with great judgment and executed with much regularity and perseverance. In several engagements with the savages, the troops from New-Hampshire behaved with a characteristic intrepidity. The provisions of the detachment falling short before the object of the expedition was completed, the troops generously consented to subsist on such food, as could be found in the Indian country. After their return, they were re-united to the main army and passed a third winter in huts at Newtown in Connecticut. On the close of this year Sullivan resigned his command and retired.

1780—This year the New-Hampshire troops were stationed at the important post of West-Point, and afterwards marched into New-Jersey, where general Poor died. Three of its regiments were employed in the service of this year. The fourth winter was passed in cantonments of huts at a place called Soldier's Fortune near Hudson river. At the close of the year the New-Hampshire force was reduced to two regiments and were commanded by colonels Scammel and Reid. It was on the 21st of September this year, that the treason and desertion

of Arnold were discovered, which event was followed by the capture and execution of major Andre, the British spy.

1781—This year a part of our troops remained at New-York, and the other division marched to Virginia and were present at the defeat of Cornwallis. It was at this time, that the brave and enterprising colonel Scammel lost his life.

1782—During the winter of this year the first New-Hampshire regiment, commanded by lieutenant-colonel Dearborn, was quartered at Saratoga, and the second, on the Mohawk river. They kept these stations until the close of the ensuing year, at which time the approaches of peace began to relax the operations of war. In the course of a few months, the negotiations resulted in a treaty, and we were acknowledged "free and independent states" from that throne, which had till then pronounced us "revolted subjects."

The AMERICA, a seventy-four gun ship, built at Portsmouth, by order of congress, was launched on the 5th of November of this year. This was the first line of battle ship ever built in this country. It was presented to the king of France.

1783—On the 31st of October of this year the civil constitution of New-Hampshire went into operation and continued until 1792. A small shock of an earthquake was felt on the 29th of November.

1784—Meshech Weare was elected president of this state.

1785—John Langdon was chosen president. During this year there was much popular clamour for redress of the paper money grievances.

1786—John Sullivan was made president. This year was rendered memorable by an insurrection in New-Hampshire, the object of which was (says Belknap) to force the legislature into a paper money system. On the 20th of September, about 200 men equipped in various modes, surrounded the general court then convened at Exeter, and held that honourable body prisoners several hours. But the citizens of the towns immediately rose in arms and crushed the insurrection in its birth.

1787—President Sullivan continued in office. The tumult of insurrection was not confined to New-Hampshire. It appeared in bolder forms in several of the neighbouring states. It was ascertained, that the existing confederacy was insufficient. A delegation therefore from the several states, comprising much learning, talents, and virtue, convened at Philadelphia for the purpose of framing a federal constitution. This convention appointed general WASHINGTON as their president, and after four months uninterrupted attention to the subject, during which period all the jarring interests of the states were thoroughly canvassed, they voted to recommend a plan of federal government to the

states. The delegates from New-Hampshire were John Langdon and Nicholas Gilman.

1788—The new constitution was published and offered to the several states for their formal acceptance. It was adopted in New-Hampshire June the 21st of this year, by the general court at Concord.

1789—General Washington was elected president of the United States, and John Sullivan president of New-Hampshire.

1790—Josiah Bartlett was chosen president of this state. The revenue of the U. S. for this year was \$4,777,120, and the expenditure \$3,797,436.

1791—Josiah Bartlett was chosen governor under the new constitution.

1794—John Taylor Gilman was elected governor. Piscataqua bridge was built this year.

1795—John Taylor Gilman was again elected governor, and continued in office by annual election until 1805.

1797—John Adams was chosen president of the United States, and Thomas Jefferson vice president. The exports of the United States now amounted to \$57,000,000, and the revenue of the post-office amounted to \$46,000. The mails of the United States are carried over 1,430,085 miles, in which space there are upwards of four hundred post-offices.

1798—This year congress passed an act authorizing the president to raise and equip a provisional army, and an act more effectually to protect the commerce and coasts of the United States against French depredations.

1799—Thomas Truxton commander of the U. S. Frigate Constellation captured the French Frigate Insurgent. The whole American navy consisted at this time of forty-two vessels carrying 950 guns.

1800—The cow-pox was introduced into America this year:

There were now belonging to Portsmouth 28 ships, 47 brigs, 10 schooners, and 2 sloops employed in foreign commerce. Of the above vessels 17 of the largest were built in the course of this year. There were also twenty coasters, and more than that number of fishing vessels.

1801—Thomas Jefferson was elected president of the United States, and Aaron Burr vice-president. The exports of the United States amounted this year to more than ninety millions of dollars.

1802—Merino sheep were introduced into this country by Col. David Humphreys. A fire broke out in Portsmouth and destroyed about one hundred buildings.

1803—The Middlesex canal by which the waters of the Merrimack are carried to Charlestown was completed this year.

1805—John Langdon was chosen governor of this state. Thomas Jefferson president of the United States, and George Clinton vice-president.

1806—June 16th of this year was made memorable by the most remarkable solar eclipse which probably ever happened. To many parts of New-England the sun was totally obscured for several minutes. The scene was at once beautiful and sublime, and yet not to be contemplated without a feeling of dread. The sky was unusually serene, not a leaf was in motion. Immediately before the extreme darkness all nature seemed verging to a state of gloomy repose. The animals felt the change and hastened to their nocturnal retreats. But as the obscuration gradually left the sun, the quick reanimation of every thing was proportionably delightful.

1807—Bonaparte, by one of his decrees, pronounced every neutral vessel denationalized and liable to capture, which had submitted to be searched by an English cruiser or had touched at an English port. This was a prelude to the late war. Great Britain soon issued her orders, condemning to seizure all our vessels bound to any of the continental ports except those of Sweden.

1808—This year was the era of the general embargo.

1809—Jeremiah Smith elected governor—This year the embargo was removed.

1810—John Langdon elected governor. On the 22d of November was issued the United States' proclamation interdicting commercial intercourse with Great Britain.

1812—William Plumer was elected governor. Congress voted to organize for the use of the government 100,000 militia, and apportioned the quota of each state.

On the 18th of June of this year war was declared by the United States with Great Britain. On the 1st of July the double duty bill passed ; on the 8th of that month Sandwich in Upper Canada was taken by general Hull.—On the 16th general Hull surrendered the American army to the British general Brock.

On the 19th of August the British frigate *Guerriere* was sunk by the United States' frigate *Constitution* under commodore Hull.

On the 17th of October the United States' sloop of war *Wasp* captured the *Frolic*, and both of them were taken by the English seventy-four, *Poictiers*.

On the 25th of October the British frigate *Macedonian* surrendered to the American frigate *United States*.

On the 29th of December the British frigate Java was destroyed by the United States' ship Constitution.

1813—John Taylor Gilman was elected governor of this state.

On the 22d of January general Winchester surrendered to the British general Proctor at Frenchtown.

On the 13th of February the British sloop of war Peacock was destroyed by the American sloop Hornet.

On the 27th of April, York in Upper Canada was taken by our troops, and general Pike killed.

On the 1st of June the United States' frigate Chesapeake was taken by the Shannon, and captain Lawrence was mortally wounded.

On the 1st of August the British were defeated at Lower Sandusky by general Harrison.

On the 5th of September the British brig Boxer was captured by the United States' brig Enterprise. Both commanders were killed and were buried at Portland with the honours of war.

On the 10th the whole British fleet on Lake Erie was captured by commodore O. H. Perry.

On the 27th general Harrison's army took possession of Malden.

On the 11th of November a division of general Wilkinson's army, under generals Boyd and Covington attacked the British at Williamsburgh. General Covington was mortally wounded, and the American troops recrossed the St. Lawrence, and went into winter quarters at French Mills.

On the 22d of December of this year there was another extensive fire at Portsmouth.

1814—On the 22d of March 1200 men under colonel Clark marched from Vermont, took a piquet guard and returned to Burlington.

On the 1st of September the British took possession of Castine. On the 11th the whole British fleet on Lake Champlain was captured by the American commodore M'Donough. On the same day the British army under general Prevost was defeated with great slaughter at Plattsburgh.

On the 1st of October the U. S. ship Washington of 74 guns was launched at Portsmouth. On the 24th the British ship James, prize to the American privateer Portsmouth arrived at Portsmouth. The invoice of her cargo in England was one hundred thousand pounds sterling.

At this time about 3000 drafted militia were stationed at Portsmouth for the protection of the town and harbour. The commander in chief Gov. Gilman, took his quarters there in person.

On the 27th of November, a severe shock of an earthquake was felt about 7 o'clock in the evening.

In December of this year a direct tax of \$6,000,000 was imposed by congress, of which \$193,586 was apportioned to New-Hampshire.

The spotted fever at this time raged very extensively in many parts of the state. About 400 soldiers had enlisted in this state since the last February and had joined the western army.

1815—Jan. 15th. The U. S. frigate President was captured by a division of the British fleet.

On the 9th of this month a decisive victory was obtained at New-Orleans by the American troops under general Jackson. The British lost 700 men killed and 1400 wounded, and 600 prisoners. Gen. Packenham their commander was killed, and two other generals were mortally wounded. The loss on our side was only 8 killed and 9 wounded.

On the 18th of February the treaty of peace was ratified by the U. S. senate and signed by the president. It was published at Portsmouth on the morning of the 23d.

On the 27th of June a boat arrived at Concord, New-Hampshire, from Boston by the way of Middlesex canal in three and a half days. To the enterprise and perseverance of John L. Sullivan, Esq. is New-Hampshire indebted for the great and permanent benefits, which must arise from the unobstructed navigation of the Merrimack.

During the revolutionary war New-Hampshire furnished about 14,000 men, 4000 of whom perished either in battle, or by sickness. Of the amount of troops supplied by this state in the late war, or of the number lost, no correct estimate has yet been made.

GAZETTEER OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

PART II.

A TOPOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION OF EACH COUNTY, TOWN, OR TOWNSHIP, AND LOCATION IN THE STATE; AND ALSO OF ITS LAKES, RIVERS, PONDS, AND MOUNTAINS, TOGETHER WITH MANY OTHER SUBJECTS OF USEFUL AND SIMILAR DETAIL—ALL ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED.

A.

ACWORTH, a post-township of Cheshire county, bounded on the N. by Unity, E. by Lempster, S. by Alstead and Marlow, W. by Charleston and Langdon, containing 24,846 acres. It was incorporated in 1776, and has 1523 inhabitants. *Cold-pond*, extending about a mile on the line of Unity, from 60 to 100 rods in width, and *Mitchell's pond*, 120 rods long and 80 wide, are its only ponds of note. *Cold river* takes its rise and name from one of the above mentioned pools in the N.E. corner of this town. *Acworth* has two religious societies; 1 meeting-house for the congregational order, 1 grain-mill, 5 saw-mills, 2 mills for dressing cloth, 2 carding machines, and 1 trading store. Rev. Thomas Archibald was settled in the ministry here in 1789. Rev. Phineas Cook is the present minister of the gos-

pel. Charleston turnpike road passes through here. *Acworth* is 73 miles N. W. by W. from Portsmouth.

ADAMS, a township of Coos county, situated on the E. side of the White Mountains; bounded N. by unlocated lands, E. by Chatham, S. by Bartlett, and W. by said mountains, containing 31,968 acres of land and water. In 1800, its population was 180, and in 1810, 250 souls. Two branches of Ellis' river pass through this town, coming from the N. and uniting on its S. border near Spruce mountain so called. *Mountain-pond brook* crosses the S. E. corner of *Adams*, taking its rise from a pool in Chatham, and falling into Saco river in the town of Bartlett. *Black*, *Baldface*, and *Thorn mountains* are its three elevations of note. It has 1 grain and 2 saw-mills.

ALEXANDRIA, a township of Grafton county, incorporated in 1782, and containing 409 inhabitants, is bounded on the N. W. by Orange; N. E. by Bridgewater, S. E. by New-Chester, and on the S. W. by Danbury. Its N. corner is situate in *New-found pond* on Hebron line. It contains about 14,000 acres of land. *Smith's river* flows through the S., and several smaller streams cross the N. end of this town. Prior to 1790, Rev. Enoch Whipple was settled here. At present there are two religious societies without an ordained minister. It has 1 grain-mill, 4 saw-mills, and 1 mill for dressing cloth.

ALLENSTOWN, in Rockingham county, situated on the E. side of the river Suncook, has 346 inhabitants. It is bounded N. by Epsom, E. by Deerfield, S. by Chester, and W. by Suncook river. Its W. corner is on the river Merrimack, 52 rods opposite the township of Bow. The *Suncook* is the line of division between Allenstown and Pembroke, the former of which extends over an area of 12,225 acres of land, its growth of wood principally pine, the soil being light and weak; there are, notwithstanding, some excellent farms here. Cata-mountain hill or mountain is the highest land in this town. *Allenstown* has 2 grain-mills and 4 saw-mills. Buckstreet bridge connects this town with Pem-

broke. *Allenstown*, hitherto, has been destitute of a settled minister or meeting-house. A house of public worship, however, has been recently erected. It has 3 school-houses, and winters 536 sheep.

ALSTEAD, a township of Cheshire county, incorporated in 1763, with a population at present of 1644 souls, is bounded N. by Acworth and Langdon, E. by Marlow, and S. by Walpole and Langdon, containing 24,756 acres, of which 300 are water. Here are 2 meeting-houses for congregationalists and 1 for baptists; 15 school-houses, 5 saw and 3 grain-mills, 1 paper and 1 oil-mill, a mill for dressing cloth and a carding machine. The soil is strong and succulent, producing flax, wheat, &c. in exuberance. Fruit trees thrive well here. Cheshire turnpike intersects the S. W. part, and the road from Hale's Bridge passes through the centre of the town. The largest body of water here is *Warren's pond*, 250 rods in length and 150 in width, *Cold river* traverses the N. E. angle of *Alstead*, where it receives the waters of *Warren's pond*. Several branches of *Ashuelot river* have their sources in this town. Rev. Jacob Mann was ordained here over the congregational church in 1782; dismissed in 1789. Rev. Samuel Mead settled in the same parish 1791;—dismissed 1797; since which time this parish has had no ordained

minister. Rev. Levi Lankton still continues in the East parish where he was settled in 1792. Elder Jeremiah Higbee has the pastoral care of the baptist church in this town.

J.H.B.

The average number of deaths in *Alstead* from 1807 to 1811, was 21 *per annum*.

J.H. & J.H.B.

ALTON, a township in Strafford county, about 25 miles N.W. from Dover, was incorporated 1796, and reckons 1279 inhabitants. This town has *Winnipiseogee* lake and bay for its N. boundary, E. it is bounded by New-Durham, S. by Barnstead, W. by Gilmanton and Gilford. Its surface 35,783 acres. Wolfeborough joins *Alton* on the N. E. corner 1 mile and 216 rods. *Merry-meeting bay* has a S. declination of 1800 rods into *Alton*, where it receives an excellent stream, on which Barker's and Wiggin's mills are erected. This bay is about 200 rods in width. *Half-moon pond*, between Barnstead and *Alton*, is 300 rods long, and 150 wide. It has several ponds of less note. Its soil is hard and rocky, adapted to corn and wheat. White and red oak, beach, maple, pine, and hemlock are its principal growth. The inhabitants are, for the most part, of the baptist order. Elder John Page was ordained here 1811. Here are 2 grain-mills, 6 saw-mills, and 1 mill for dressing cloth. *Alton* winters about 250 sheep.

AMHERST, formerly called *Souhegan West*, was originally granted by Massachusetts and is a pleasant township in Hillsborough county, incorporated in 1762. Its present population consists of 1554 inhabitants. Bounded by the river Merrimack on the E., S. by Hollis, W. by Milford, and on the N. by Mount-Vernon and New-Boston, in lat. 42° 54' N. containing 22,435 acres, 350 of which are water. *Babboosuck pond*, of 300 acres extent, lies in the N. E. corner of this town. *English pond* to the N. W. is 160 rods in length and 100 in width, its waters falling into the *Babboosuck*. *Souhegan river* flows through Amherst on the S. and receives the waters of *Beaver brook* coming from Mount-Vernon. Milford and Mount-Vernon were formerly component parts of *Amherst*, from which they were severed, the former in 1794, and the latter in 1803. The centre of the town is a level plain of about a half a mile's extent, equidistant from the four cardinal points, on which a very pleasant village is erected. Here are a meeting-house, a court-house, jail, school-house, several good mill sites, on which are 3 corn-mills, 5 saw-mills, 1 mill for dressing cloth, 4 trading stores, 3 cotton and wool manufactories, and 1 printing establishment. The *Aurean Academy*, discontinued for lack of funds, was incorporated here in 1790, and was an useful and flourishing institution. A

public school was commenced here 1807, and, with intervals, has continued ever since. The town is divided into 9 school-districts having 8 school-houses. That which is central is situated near the meeting-house and is a large and commodious building. The first settlers of *Amherst* were from Billerica and Middletown, (Mass.) 1734. In 1752, it had 7 garrisoned houses resorted to by the inhabitants in times of difficulty and danger. The first ordained minister was Rev. D. Wilkins, who visited this place when it consisted of only 14 families. He was settled in 1741, his being the third ordination in the county of Hillsborough. Mr. W. died 1783. The present pastor, Rev. Jeremiah Barnard, was settled March 3d, 1780. The number of deaths here for 33 years subsequent to his ordination was 529. The following instances of longevity have occurred within these last 20 years. Deacon Joseph Boutelle, aged 90 years, and Rebecca, aged 91, died in 1795. In 1803, died widow Grace Town, aged 96; in 1805, widow Hannah Lovejoy in the 102d year of her age, leaving descendants to the number of 330. In 1806, widow Sarah Burdet, aged 94; in 1808, widow Hannah Boutelle, 95; in 1809, widow Sarah Stuart, aged 92; in 1811, widow Lucy Ellsworth in the 90th year of her age. Since the year 1803, have died twenty-five persons, the aggregate of whose ages amount to 2041,

making an average of more than 81 years to each. The oldest native of the town now residing here, was born in the year 1742. So prompt was this town in furnishing men for the military service of the United States that previous to the first of April 1777, 120 persons had engaged, of whom were 2 colonels, 1 major, 5 captains, and 9 subaltern officers. J.F.

The second New-Hampshire turnpike passes from Claremont to this town.

“*AMONOOSUCK*, an Indian name given to two rivers in N. Hampshire: the one is called Upper Amonoosuck, passing through a tract of excellent meadow. It rises near the N. end of the White Hills, runs northerly about 15 miles, where is a carrying place of about 3 miles to Amarisoggin river. From thence the river runs S. W. and W. nearly 18 miles, and empties into the Connecticut at Northumberland, near the Upper Coos. The other is called Great or Lower Amonoosuck, which rises on the west side of the White Mountains. It falls into the Connecticut just above the town of Haverhill, in Lower Coos, by a mouth 100 yards wide. About 2 miles from its mouth it receives Wild Amonoosuck, 40 yards wide, from Franconia and Lincoln Mountains. Two or three hours rain raises the water in this last mentioned river several feet, and occasions a current so furious

as to put in motion stones of a foot in diameter, but its violence soon subsides." (M. Gaz.)

ANDROSCOGGIN, or AMERISCOGGIN RIVER, has its source 35 miles N. of Errol in this state and N. of latitude 45°. Its most northerly branch is called Margalloway. Its course is S. for nearly 30 miles. This river enters the state near the S. E. corner of the second grant to Dartmouth college, where it also receives *Dead river*, passing thence through Wentworth's Location into Errol where it mingles with the waters flowing from Lake Umbagog, about one mile from its outlet. From this juncture the confluent stream bears the name of *Androscoggin*. Its course is S. till it approaches near to the White Mountains, from which it receives Moose and Peabody rivers, entering the District of Maine N. of Mount Moriah. It then turns to the E. and then to the S. E., in which course through a fertile country it passes within two miles of the sea-coast, and then turning N. runs over Pejepscot or Brunswick-falls into Merry-Meeting-Bay, a few miles from Bowdoin college, and forms a junction with the Kennebeck, 20 miles from the sea. In its course through Paulsborough and Mainsborough it passes within 2 or 3 miles of the Upper Amonosuck river.

"AMUSKEAG FALLS, in N. Hampshire, are on Merrimack

river, 16 miles below the ford, and 7 below Hookset Falls. It consists of three pitches, one below the other, so that the water falls about 48 feet 3 inches in the course of half a mile. The second pitch, which may be seen from the roads on the W. side is truly majestic. In the middle of the upper part of the fall, is a high rocky island, on the top of which, are a number of pits, made exactly round, like barrels or hogsheads, some of which are capable of holding several tons; formed by the circular motion of small stones, impelled by the force of the descending water. At the foot of the rapids, half a mile below the principal fall, is a bridge, 556 feet in length, and 20 in breadth, consisting of 2000 tons of timber, and made passable for travellers 57 days after it was begun." (M. Gaz.) "A canal has been formed around these falls, through which boats pass with ease and safety. Prior to 1670, these falls were much visited by the aborigines. The sachem Wonolanset resided here. The son of Wonolanset, engaged in hunting here about the middle of March, discovered 15 Indians on the other side who called to him in an unknown language, upon which he fled, while they discharged nearly 30 muskets at him without effect." (Belknap's N.H.)

ANDOVER, a township in Hillsborough county, incorporated 1779, with a population of 1259 inhabitants, is bound-

ed N. W. by New Chester, N. E. by Merrimack river which disunites it from Sanbornton, S. E. by Salisbury, and S. W. by Wilmot with an area of 29,883 acres. It has several ponds of water, the largest of which is *Chance pond*, in extent 230 rods and 130 in width. *Black Water*, a branch of Contoocook river, flows through the S. W. part of this town. *Ragged mountain* is partly in this town, the N. line of both town and county passing over its summit. The 4th New-Hampshire turnpike leads through the S. W. part of *Andover* where Grafton turnpike meets it. Its soil is of almost every variety, for the most part broken and stony, but generally good, producing good crops of grain and English grass. On the *Pemigawasset* and *Black rivers* are excellent tracts of intervale land. Rev. J. Babcock was ordained here 1782. Here are a meeting-house, 10 school-houses, 2 grain-mills, 6 saw-mills, 1 mill for dressing cloth, 1 carding-machine, and 5 trading stores. Here were wintered last season 4000 sheep. Agreeably to a bill of mortality furnished by Rev. J. B. there have died in *Andover* since the year 1782, under 70 years of age, 287 persons, over 70, 18 persons, over 80, 15, over 90, 2. J.B.

ANTRIM, a township in Hillsborough county, was incorporated 1777, and, in the year 1810, contained 1277 souls. Bounded N. by Wind-

sor and Hillsborough, E. by the river Contoocook, which severs it from Deering, S. by Hancock, and W. by Stoddard and a part of Nelson, of an area of 21,784 acres. *Gregg's pond* 400 rods long and 150 wide, lies in the S. part of the town. Its waters fall into Contoocook river. The soil of *Antrim* displays great inequality of surface, but is generally productive. This town annually winters about 2000 sheep, and cattle in proportion. The second N. H. turnpike bisects the N. angle of *Antrim*. Reverend J. M. Whiton is their minister. Here are a meeting-house, 4 grain-mills, 4 saw-mills, 2 mills for dressing cloth, 1 carding-machine, and 3 trading stores. In 1813, 45 persons died of the prevailing fever.

ASHUELOT or **ASHWILLET RIVER** has a number of branches, the most remote of which is S. of Sunapee mountain in the township of Goshen, thence running S. through Alstead, Marlow, Washington, Stoddard, &c. to Swansey, where it joins with a large stream of water from Keene, another from the S. line of the state, &c. Below Winchester it runs W. by N. and at length empties into Connecticut river in the lower part of Hinsdale.

ATKINSON, a township in Rockingham county, incorporated 1767, containing 556 inhabitants and 6,839 acres. Bounded N. by Hampstead,

N.E. by Plaistow, S. by Haverhill, (Mass.) and W. by Salem. *Atkinson* was formerly a part of Haverhill, separated from it by the state line of demarcation. Its soil is prolific, and its situation highly pleasant. It is 30 miles from the maritime town of Portsmouth, and has an academy which was founded in 1789, by Hon. Nathaniel Peabody of Exeter, who endowed it with 1000 acres of land. John Vose, A.M. is the preceptor. Here are a handsome congregational meeting-house, 1 grain-mill, and 1 saw-mill. "In this township is a large meadow wherein is an island of 6 or 7 acres, which was formerly loaded with valuable pine timber and other forest wood. When the meadow is overflowed, by means of an artificial dam, this island rises with the water, which is sometimes 6 feet. In a pond in the middle of the island, there have been fish, which, when the meadow has been overflowed have appeared there, when the water has been drawn off, and the island settled to its usual place. The pond is now almost covered with verdure. In it a pole 50 feet long has disappeared, without finding bottom." (Morse Gaz.)

B.

BAKER'S RIVER.—Its most N. branch has its source in Coventry, and its most S. in Orange and Coventry. These branches unite in Wentworth,

flowing thence E. through Rumney and emptying into the river Merrimack at Plymouth village.

BARKER'S LOCATION is bounded N. by Lancaster, E. by Jefferson, and S. and W. by Kilkenny, and contains 3,090 acres.

BARNSTEAD, a pleasant level township in Strafford county, incorporated 1727, and bounded as follows, viz. N. E. by Alton, N. W. by Gilmanton, S. W. by Pittsfield, and S. E. by Barrington, containing 26,000 acres. Here are two ponds known by the name of *Suncook*, lying contiguous to each other, one 400 rods and the other 300 long; also *Bundle pond* 250 rods in extent. Each of these in width will average their medium length. *Half moon pond* lies on Alton line, its centre about equi-distant from the two towns, 300 rods long and half as wide. These ponds all discharge their waters into *Suncook* river which traverses the town. *Beaty's*, *Pink*, *Adam's*, and *Jacob's* are small and nearly circular pools about 100 rods in diameter. The original growth here is pine, oak, beach, maple, and hemlock. The soil is hard, but not very rocky, well adapted to the increase of corn and grain. *Barnstead* reckons 1477 souls for its population. Here are a congregational and baptist society. Elder David Knowlton was ordained here in 1804,

and died in 1809. Enos George was ordained by a congregational council 1804, and is their present teacher. *Barnstead* has 2 houses for public worship, a number of excellent sites for water machinery, and already mills of various kinds.

BARRINGTON, a township in Strafford county, incorporated 1722, and bounded N. E. by Farmington and Rochester, S. E. by Madbury and Dover, S.W. by Nottingham and Northwood, and N. W. by Barnstead. This town is thirteen and a half miles long and half as wide, containing 58,400 acres. It had in 1810, 3,564 inhabitants. Here are a large number of ponds, some of whose streams afford excellent mill sites. *Bow pond* the largest, is situated in the S.W. part of the town, in extent about 650 rods and 400 rods in width. Its waters empty into *Isinglass*, a principal source of Dover river. Besides this are *Chesley's Round*, *Mendum's*, *Nippo*, *North river*, *Wildgoose*, *Long*, *Ayer's*, and *Trout ponds*, W. of the *Blue Hills*. The waters of these ponds discharge into *Suncook river*. The first ridge of Frost hills, commonly called *Blue hills*, and one of the three inferior summits of *Agamenticus*, is continued through this town. The N. part of Barrington is hilly and broken, but the soil, for the most part is excellent, yielding corn, grain, flax, cider, &c. in abundance.

Cattle and sheep are raised here in large numbers. In 1814, were wintered here 5,162 sheep. Chrystal spar, plum-bago, or black lead, iron ore, alum, and vitriol are found here. On the S.E. side of the town is a cave commonly called the *Bear's Den*. Its mouth is 18 inches wide. The first course is an angle of descent of about 20 degrees, then pressing through a narrow passage of about 4 feet in length and descending the same track about 9 feet, you enter an apartment 21 feet in length, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in width, and 12 in height, in which you find a natural table 2 feet square, smooth and level, and about high enough to stand and write upon. Stepping up a few feet you then enter another room, 16 feet long, 4 wide, and 10 in height, encircled on each side by a regular wall of stone. The rocks forming the bottom of this cave so exactly correspond with the roof, that one needs no further evidence that they were once united. About a mile S. W. from this spot, on the margin of a pond, is a rock of 150 perpendicular feet above the face of the water. S.B.

Here are 3 houses of public worship, 18 school-houses, 14 grain-mills, 2 mills for dressing cloth, 3 carding-machines, and 4 trading stores. The major part of the inhabitants are of the baptist order, having only one society of a different denomination in town. Rev. Joseph Prince was settled over

the congregational church 1755, removed 1760. Rev. David Tenney was settled 1771, removed 1778. Rev. Benjamin Balch was settled 1784, and died 1814. Elder Smitn Babcock, Micajah Otis, and Joseph Boody are the present ordained preachers in this town. This town, from its first settlement, has been very healthy. Several of the first settlers lived to an advanced period of more than 100 years.

BARTLETT, a township in the county of Coos, incorporated in 1790, situated at the S.E. angle of the White Hills, bounded N. by Adams, E. by Chatham, S. by ungranted land and Conway, and W. by Chadbourn's and Hart's locations. Its surface is 13,500 acres. Saco river and the 10th N. H. turnpike road pass through this town. Kearsarge mountain lies on its E. line.

BATH, a pleasant township in Grafton county, situated on the E. side of Connecticut river opposite Rygate in Vermont, 35 miles N. by E. from Dartmouth college; is bounded N. E. by Littleton, E. by Landaff, S. W. by Haverhill, and W. by Connecticut river, containing 24,827 acres. It was incorporated 1769, and has a population of 1316 souls. *Great Amonoosuck* passes the N. E. corner of *Bath* and falls into the *Connecticut* at its S.W. corner, near which it first receives the waters of the *Wild*

Amonoosuck. The Bath turnpike leads through the town, and, where the river and turnpike intersect, is a very handsome village. Rev. D. Southerland is their ordained minister. *Bath* has 1 meeting-house, 3 corn-mills, 6 saw-mills, 1 mill for dressing cloth, 1 distillery, and 3 trading stores.

BEAR CAMP RIVER, whose W. branch rises in Sandwich and Burton mountains and *Bear Camp pond*, and whose W. branch in Eaton. In Ossipee these two branches unite and fall into *Great Ossipee pond* on its W. side.

BEAVER BROOK, has its source from a pond in Unity, and, running W. 8 miles, falls into Connecticut river in the upper part of Charleston.

BEAVER RIVER, rises from *Derry pond* and several other small ponds in Londonderry, and passing S. through Pelham, falls into Merrimack river in Dracut, opposite the mouth of Concord river in Massachusetts.

BEDFORD, in Hillsborough county, situated on the W. side of Merrimack river, incorporated in 1750, with a population in 1810, of 1296 souls. Bounded N. by Goffstown, E. by Merrimack river, S. by Merrimack and Amherst, and W. by Amherst and New-Boston. It contains 20,660 acres. Piscataquog river falls into the

Merrimack at the N.E. corner of *Bedford*. Here is a society of congregationalists, over which Rev. D.M'Gregore was ordained pastor 1804. Rev. J. Houston was their former minister. Here is also a society of baptists. "Near the ferry from Manchester to Bedford, in the spring 1760, were taken 2500 shad-fish at one draught of a nett." (N.H.Gaz.) Here are a meeting-house, a cotton-factory, 6 grain-mills, 8 saw-mills, 1 clothier's mill, 1 carding-machine, and 5 trading stores.

BELLAMY BANK RIVER rises in Chelsey ponds, in Barrington, and, meandering through the N. part of Madbury, falls into Piscataqua river on the W. side of Dover neck.

BETHLEHEM, a township in Grafton county containing 422 inhabitants, bounded N. by Coos county line, which separates it from Whitefield, E. by Bretton Woods and ungranted lands, S. W. by Franconia and part of Concord, N. W. by Littleton, containing 28,608 acres. This town is very mountainous, well watered, and was formerly known by the name of Loyd's Hills. The N. branch of *Great Amonoosuck* passes through the N. part, and the S. branch waters the S. part of the town.

BISHOP'S BROOK, rises in and waters a considerable portion of Stewartstown and empties into Connecticut river.

BLACKWATER RIVER. The most north branch called *North brook* rises in Danbury, another branch rises in Wilmet, and a third proceeds from *Pleasant pond* in New-London. The streams unite in Andover and flowing through Salisbury and Boscawen fall into Contoocook river near the N. angle of Hopkinton.

BLIND WILL'S NECK, is formed by the confluence of *Coheco* and *Isinglass rivers*. Sometime in March, 1677, a party of friendly Indians, of whom *Blind Will* was one, were all surprised together by a party of Mohawks, and two or three only escaped. *Blind Will* was dragged by his hair until he perished of his wounds on this neck of land which still bears his name.

BLOODY POINT, is on Newington side of Piscataqua river. It was called *Bloody Point* from a quarrel between the agents of the two companies of proprietors about a point of land convenient for both, and, there then being no government established, the controversy had well nigh ended in blood.

BOSCAWEN, a township in the county of Hillsborough, incorporated 1760, having in 1810, a population of 1829 souls. Bounded N. by Salisbury, E. by Merrimack river, which separates it from Canterbury and Northfield, S. by Concord and Hopkinton, and W. by

Warner, containing 32,230 acres. The largest pond in this town is called *Long pond*, 350 rods in length and averaging 50 rods in width. *Great pond*, near the centre of the town, is 250 rods long and 20 wide, its waters falling into *Black Water river* on the N. edge of Warner. *Black Water river* flows through this town from Salisbury to Hopkinton, where it meets the *Contoocook*. *Warner river* crosses the extreme S. W. corner. A toll bridge unites *Boscawen* with Canterbury. The 4th N.H. turnpike leads through the N.E. corner of this town. Here are 28 mills for grinding, sawing, fulling, carding, &c. Their first ordained minister was Phineas Stevens, who was succeeded by Nathaniel Merrill in 1775. At present there are two societies, Rev. Messrs. Wood and Price pastors. Here are 2 meeting-houses, and at the bridge near the river a handsome village with about forty dwelling-houses, and five stores. In 1746, two persons were killed and several taken captive and carried to Canada from this town.

Bow, a township in Rockingham county, incorporated 1729, containing 729 inhabitants. Bounded N.E. by Merrimack river which divides it from Pembroke, S.E. and S.W. by Dunbarton, and N. W. by Concord and part of Hopkinton, containing 15,753 acres. *Turkey river* empties into

Merrimack river at *Turkey falls* near the N. E. part of Bow. About a mile below *Turkey* are *Garvin's falls*, now passable by locks on Bow side. The Londonderry turnpike leads from Concord through the E. part of this town, directly to Boston. Here is a house for public worship and an ordained minister of the regular baptist order. Here are 2 grain-mills, 5 saw-mills, and 1 carding-machine.

BRADFORD, a township on the W. side of Hillsborough county, incorporated 1760, with a present population of 1034. Bounded N. by Warner, S. by a part of Henniker and Hillsborough, W. by Cheshire county line, adjoining Washington, E. by Fishersfield and a corner of Sutton, containing 18,919 acres, 469 of which are water. At the E. end of this town is a pleasant pond 500 rods long and 150 wide. A part of *Todd's pond* lies in this town and the other part in Fishersfield. These ponds are the most W. source of Warner's river. *Sunapee* and other mountains border on the W. part of this town. Rev. Caleb Burge is settled here in the ministry. Here are two religious societies, 1 house for public worship, 2 corn-mills, 2 saw-mills, 1 carding-machine, and 2 trading stores.

BREAKFAST HILL, in the township of Rye, is memorable on account of the follow-

ing circumstances. Early in the morning of June 26th, 1696, a large body of Indians made an attack on 5 houses on Portsmouth plains, by which 14 persons were killed on the spot, 1 scalped and left for dead, and 4 taken prisoners. The enemy, having plundered the houses of what they could carry off, set them on fire and made a precipitate retreat through the *Great Swamp*. A company of militia under Capt. Shackford and Lieut. Libbey pursued and discovered them cooking their breakfast at a place ever since called *Breakfast Hill*. The Indians were on the furthestmost side of the hill and had placed their captives between themselves and the summit, that, in case of an attack, they might first receive the fire. Lieut. Libbey urged to go round the hill and come upon them below and cut off their retreat, but the Capt. fearing in that case they would kill the prisoners, rushed upon them from the top of the hill, by which means he retook the captives and plunder, but the Indians escaped.

BRENTWOOD, a township in Rockingham county, incorporated 1742, contained, in 1810, 905 inhabitants. Bounded N. by Epping, E. by Exeter, S. by Kingston, and W. by Poplin, of a surface of 10,465 acres. Exeter river, on which are many good mill-privileges, passes through this town. Here, at what are called *Pick-pocket*

falls, is a cotton factory with 800 spindles in operation. Though situate in the edge of *Brentwood* it is called the Exeter factory. There are two religious societies in this place, congregationalists and baptists, beside a considerable number of friends. Each order has its respective house of public worship. Nathaniel Trask was ordained here 1752, and died 1780, aged 67. He was succeeded by Rev. E. Flint, who died 1812; their present minister is Rev. C. Colton, who was settled 1815. Elder S. Shephard, recently deceased, had the care of the baptist church with several others. Here are 3 corn-mills, 6 saw-mills, 1 carding-machine, and a trading store. Vitriol is found here, combined in the same stone with sulphur.

BRETTON WOODS, a township in Coos county, situated 8 or 10 miles S. E. from Connecticut river, incorporated 1772, having but 20 or 30 inhabitants. It is bounded N. by Whitefield and Jefferson, E. by ungranted land, S. by the county line and Nash and Sawyer's Location, and W. by the county line which separates it from Bethlehem, containing about 24,978 acres. *John's* and *Israel's rivers* receive several branches from this town. The Jefferson turnpike crosses the E. part, and *Pond Cherry mountain* is on the N. side next to Jefferson. Here is 1 corn-mill and 1 saw-mill.

BRIDGEWATER is situated on the W. side of *Pemigewasset river* in Grafton county, incorporated 1788, and contained in 1810, 1104 inhabitants. Bounded N. by Hebron and Plymouth, E. by the county line dividing it from New-Hampton, and W. by *New-found pond*, dividing it from New-Chester. *Bridgewater* has 19,785 acres. The Mahew turnpike passes near *New-found pond*, through the W. part of the town. Here is a meeting-house, and, at the N. part a village with a number of mills.

BROOKFIELD, a township in Strafford county, about 30 miles from Dover, incorporated in 1795, with a present population of about 657. It is bounded N. W. by Wolfborough, E. by Wakefield, S. E. by *Great Moose mountain*, and W. by Alton, containing 13,000 acres. *Cook's pond* is about 300 rods long and 50 wide, and is the source of the W. branch of *Salmon Fall river*. *Smith's river* rises near the former seat of Gov. Wentworth, which is in the S. W. part of the place, near the upper line of *Brookfield*.

BROOKLINE, a township in Hillsborough county, incorporated 1764, with a population agreeable to the census of 1810, of 538 souls. Bounded N. by Milford, E. by Hollis, S. by Massachusetts state line, and W. by Mason. Its area is

12,664 acres, 240 of which are water. *Nissitisset river* passes through this town from the N. W. to S. W. and falls into Nashua river in Pepperell, Massachusetts. *Potanipo pond*, through which this river passes, is near the centre of the town, and about a mile long, and 120 rods wide. Here are a meeting-house, 3 corn-mills, 5 saw-mills, and 2 trading stores. Rev. L. Wadsworth, their present pastor was ordained 1797.

BURNHAM'S RIVER rises in Lyman and Littleton and falls into the Great Amonoosuck in New-Concord.

BURTON, a township in the N. W. corner of the county of Strafford, incorporated 1766. Its population, conformable to the census of 1810, was 194 souls. It is bounded E. by Conway, N. E. by Eaton, S. by Tamworth, W. by Grafton county line, and N. by the line of Coos county. The *White mountains* lie N. and *White-face mountain* W. *Swift river* passes through *Burton* from W. to E.

C.

CAMBRIDGE, an uninhabited township in Coos county, situated at the S. end of lake Umbagog and bounded N. by Errol, E. by the District of Maine, S. by Paulsburgh and Success, and W. by Dummer. Incorporated

porated 1773, containing 23, 160 acres. *Androscoggin river* passes through the W. part of this town.

CAMPTON, a township in Grafton county, situated on Pemigewasset river, incorporated 1761, and containing 873 inhabitants. Bounded N. by Thornton, E. by Sandwich, S. by Holderness and Plymouth, containing 27,892 acres. Two small ponds here give rise to *Mad river*, also to *Bether river* which falls into the *Pemigewasset*, which latter passes the centre of the town from N. to S. *Crotchet mountain* lies on the W. and *Northern mountain* on the E. part of the town. *Campton* has a public meeting-house, and an ordained minister; 3 grain-mills, 3 saw, and 1 oil-mill, 2 mills for cloth dressing, and 2 carding-machines.

CANAAN, a township in Grafton county, of an area of 16, 049 acres, was incorporated 1761. Its number of inhabitants is 1094. Bounded N. by Dames Gore, E. by Orange and Grafton, S. by Enfield, and W. by Hanover. *Hart's pond*, situated nearly in the middle of the town, is about 400 rods long and 100 wide. On the W. shore of this pond is the house of public worship and a pleasant village, through which the Grafton turnpike leads. *Goose pond*, lying near Hanover line is about as large as *Hart's pond*, also *Mud pond* 300 rods in length and one

third in width lies near Enfield. *Mascomy river* from Dorchester passes through this town. On it are 12 mills of various kinds. Elder Thomas Baldwin was settled here in the ministry 1783, and removed to Boston 1790. Elder Wheat is their present pastor, and was settled here 1813.

CANDIA, Rockingham county, was incorporated 1763. Its whole population was, in 1810, 1290 souls. Bounded N. by Deerfield, E. by Raymond, S. by Chester, and W. by the same; its area 17,734 acres. A branch of Lamprey river passes through the N. corner and the Chester turnpike through the S. W. part of the town. It has 2 houses of public worship, one of which was erected in 1814, and bears the name of *liberty union meeting house*. Here are 3 grain-mills, 6 saw-mills, a mill for dressing cloth, and a carding-machine. Rev. David Jewett was ordained here 1771, and removed 1780. Their late minister, Rev. Jesse Remington, was ordained in 1790, and died March 1815. Elder Moses Bean has been ordained here several years over a free-will baptist society.

CANTERBURY, a township in Rockingham county, incorporated 1727, contained in 1810, 1526 inhabitants. Bounded N. E. by Gilmanton, S. E. by Loudon, S. by Concord, and S. W. by Merrimack river,

which separates it from Boscawen. This town has 26,245 acres. The soil of this town is generally good, producing corn, flax, and cider in abundance. A bridge over Merrimack river connects this town with Boscawen village. A small branch of Suncook river crosses the N.E. corner, and a number of small ponds and streams water the W. part of the town. Here are two houses of public worship exclusive of the quaker church. Their present minister, William Patrick, is of the congregational order. A. Foster and F. Parker have been their former pastors. Elder Young, several years since, was settled here in the free-will baptist order. On the S.E. side of the town near Loudon, is the *Shaker's village*, and as the head of their family has furnished the compilers of this work with a particular account of their concerns, we take pleasure in giving it in his own words. "The believers, (or people commonly called shakers,) in Canterbury have been in the faith we now profess upwards of 30 years, and have had one Lord and one *baptism*, which is a crucifixion and death to the nature of sin, and unites the soul in the spirit and power of the resurrection of life. We have united our temporal interest in one for more than twenty years; except some, who have since misbelieved, or those who did not choose so to do; as there is no compulsion with us in such a

case: we live together in love and union, as brothers and sisters in the spirit and not in the flesh; and as we believe carnal or self-pleasing gratifications are of, and from the man of sin, who is now revealed, and is consumed, by the spirit and brightness of this *present, second, and last appearing of Christ*, in which we believe; by which our former heavens are dissolved, and our former fleshly elements do melt with fervent heat, (See 2d Peter, iii. 10th.) And we do rejoice in their destruction, and by believing and obeying this faith and revelation of Christ, we are saved from our sins, and constantly say Christ is our Saviour; and by wearing his cross, our motives are changed and our heaven and earth becomes new; (2 Peter, iii. 13.) and in this manner of life we know in whom we believe, and who and what is of this world, (John vii. 17.)

"As to marriages, we are all married to one, even to Christ, who is in, and is the head of his body, the church. (Eph. v. 30—32.) But external marriages, for the purpose of gratification, or for begetting or conceiving in sin, or being shapen and brought forth in iniquity, we have not any. It is the children of this world, who have the marriages. Luke xxii. 34, &c.; but we labour to be of those who are duly qualified. (See Rev. xiv. 14.) Yet we have a plenty of the young of the flock; and that

scripture is fulfilled which saith, more are the children of the desolate, than of the married wife. (See Isa. liv. 1. Psa. cxlii. 7, 8. Luke xxiii. 29, &c.

“Death.—The souls who are in Christ, do not die; and to the faithful soul, who departs this life there is no sting; nor does the departing this life separate us in spirit nor in distance; for heaven is where Christ is, and he is in his church, and that is terrestrial bodies joined and united to celestial bodies. (See Heb. xii. 22.) But to answer your mind concerning deaths.—Within 30 years, 30 persons, old and young, have departed this life in our society here, for whom we do not mourn, believing they have the fruits of their labours.

“We have generally consisted of from 200 to 300 souls in this village. We have one meeting-house, open at all times for public worship, for all civil, discreet, candid, and well behaved people; but all who are otherwise minded, we wish them in better employ than to come among us. We have 7 dwelling-houses, 1 deacon's office, and a number of workshops, both for brethren and sisters, and several mills, &c. on an artificial stream.

“We occupy upwards of 1000 acres of land which is consecrated to the Lord, to all which we hold a lawful and constitutional right to govern and protect from all abuse; and in that we are assisted by the

ministers of the good civil authority to which we have respect, and from whence we derive support.

“We manufacture many articles for sale, which we endeavour to make worth what the consumer gives for them, such as linen and woollen wheels, measures, seives, candlesticks, brooms, wooden ware, boxes of wood, whips, cooper set work, cards for wool and cotton, rakes and sneads, leather of different kinds, &c. we also raise garden seeds, in which we take pains to propagate the best kind.

“For several years we have not made use of spirituous liquors except for sickness or infirmity seeing the evil it brings on the human race; and to escape another obvious evil we have not made it a practice of trusting or being trusted. We believe the above sketches to be supportable in truth, and if it will answer your purpose ye will insert it without varying the sense. Ye are also welcome to our names. In union and behalf of the people called shakers in Canterbury.”

FRANCIS WINKLEY.

ISRAEL SANBORN.

“We can say we love one another, and we do say that our beloved brethren and sisters at Enfield, in this state, are nearly of the same number, and are in the same faith and kingdom, and in similar circumstances.”

F.W.

I.S.

In April 1752, two Indians, *Sabatis* and *Christi*, came to

Canterbury, where they were entertained in a friendly manner for more than a month. At their departure they forced away two negroes, one of whom made his escape and returned. The other was carried to Crown-Point and there sold to an officer. The next year *Sabatis* with another indian *Plowsawa* came again to *Canterbury*, where being reproached for misconduct respecting the negroes, he and his companion behaved in an insolent manner. Several persons treated them freely with strong drink, and one pursued them into the woods, and taking advantage of their situation killed them and with the help of another person buried them, but, so carelessly that their bodies were discovered by beasts of prey and their bones lay on the ground. The two men that killed *Sabatis* and *Plowsawa* were apprehended and carried to Portsmouth. A bill was found against them by the grand jury and they were confined in irons, but on the night before the day appointed for their trial, an armed mob from the country with axes and crow's forced the prison and carried them off in triumph.

CENTRE HARBOUR, a township in Strafford county, situated on the N.W. end of Winnipiseogee lake and on the S. E. end of Squam lake, from which circumstance it has its appellation. It was incorporated 1777, and its whole pop-

ulation was, in 1810, about 349 inhabitants. Its boundaries are Moultonborough N. E., Meredith neck S. E., and the waters on the S. W., parting it from Meredith and New-Hampton, and N. by New-Holderness and Squam lake, having an area of 7,626 acres of land. There is a public house of worship for all orders of christians, 1 saw-mill, and 1 trading store. Part of *Measley pond* lies in the south-west part of this town.

CHADBOURNE AND HART'S LOCATION, Coos county. Beginning at the S.W. corner of land granted to Mr. Vere Royse, at a birch tree, thence running N. 470 rods, thence W. 285 rods, thence nearly N. till it meets the Notch of the White Hills. *Saco river* finds a passage through this location, and a turnpike road crosses it. It contains 3000 acres of land, and is 75 miles N. W. from Portsmouth.

CHARLESTON, a township in Cheshire county, on the easterly side of Connecticut river, bounded N. by Claremont, E. by Unity, S. by Langdon, and W. by Connecticut river; containing 24,100 acres. It was incorporated in the year 1753, and its whole population in the year 1810, amounted to 1501. A bridge denominated Cheshire bridge unites this town with Vermont. Nearly opposite to the town are *Lovell's Fort-rouger*,

and *Half-moon* islands. The principal settlement is about a half a mile from the river. It is handsomely built, and contains 50 dwelling houses, a court-house, meeting-house, and an academy. It contains two parishes, which are divided by a line running from *Cheshire* bridge, S. 87° E. to the corner of *Unity* and *Acworth*. The meeting-house is in the north parish, and through this parish runs the *Cheshire* and *Charleston* turnpike, which is continued over the river by *Cheshire* bridge. The former ministers in this town were the Rev. John Dennis, and B. Alcott. The Rev. J. Crosby is the present minister. *Charleston* contains 4 grain-mills, 6 saw-mills, 2 mills for dressing cloth, 3 carding machines, 2 oil-mills, a distillery, and 6 retailing shops.

Charleston has been the scene, in former years of many Indian cruelties. In April, 1746, John Spofford, Isaac Parker, and Stephen Farnsworth were taken in this town by a party of Indians and carried to Canada. They afterwards returned to Boston with a flag of truce. In the course of the May following, a number of women in this town, while employed in milking their cows, guarded by Maj. Josiah Willard and several soldiers, were fired upon by several Indians who were concealed, and who at this time killed one of the number by the name of Putnam. While the

Indians were scalping Putnam they were fired upon by Willard and his party. Two of them were mortally wounded, and were carried off by their companions. Immediately after these bloody affairs, the Massachusetts assembly sent to this town Capt. Paine with a body of men of whom about 20 fell into an Indian ambuscade, while on their way to view the place of Putnam's murder. The Indians fired, and endeavoured to cut off their retreat. Capt. Phinehas Stevens immediately came to their relief. A skirmish ensued, in which 5 were killed on each side, and one of the *Charleston* men was taken. The Indians retreated, leaving some of their guns and blankets. In June of the same year, as captains Stevens and Brown, and some others were searching for their horses, their dogs discovered a party of Indians lying in ambush. Another skirmish ensued, in which the Indians were defeated, carrying off with them several of their killed, and leaving on the ground a quantity of blankets, hatchets, spears, and guns. The other side lost only one man. In the same year a person by the name of Phillips was killed in this town by the Indians.

In March, 1747, Capt. Phinehas Stevens, with a company of rangers, consisting of thirty men, came to this town and took possession of the fort, which they found in a good

state of repair. In a few days they were attacked by a large body of French and Indians, under the command of a Frenchman by the name of Debeline. The Indians took advantage of a high wind, and set fire to the surrounding log-houses and fences. In this way they encompassed the fort with flames. They also discharged into the fort a vast number of burning arrows. They could not however succeed in setting fire to the fort, and after having carried on the siege for two days, uttering all the time their savage shouts and yells, they loaded a wheel-carriage with dry faggots, probably intending to set it on fire and push it to the walls of the fort. Before this attempt was made, Debeline demanded a cessation of arms till sunrise the next morning. This demand was granted. In the morning, Debeline presented himself before the fort, accompanied by fifty men and a flag of truce. He requested and obtained a parley. A French officer then advanced with an Indian and a soldier, and proposed that the besieged should bind up a quantity of provisions, with their blankets, lay down their arms, and be conducted as prisoners to Montreal, and that the two commanders should meet and an immediate answer be given to this proposal. Capt. Stevens accordingly had an interview with Debeline, who without waiting for an answer, renewed

his proposal, accompanying it with a threat, that if his terms should be rejected, or if any one of his party should be killed, he would storm the fort and put all therein to death. Capt. Stevens answered that nothing but extremities should force him to accept such terms, that he was entrusted with the possession of the fort, and would not surrender it until he was convinced that the besiegers could execute their threats, adding, that he had no encouragement to surrender if all his men were to be put to death for killing one of the enemy, when it was probable they had already killed many. Debeline replied, "go and see if your men dare fight any longer, and give me an immediate answer." Capt. Stevens accordingly put the question to his men, whether they would fight or surrender. They unanimously determined to fight. This was communicated to the enemy, who renewed and continued the attack all that day and the following night, accompanied with shouting and yelling. On the morning of the third day they requested another cessation of arms for two hours. Two Indians came to Capt. Stevens with a flag of truce and proposed, that if he would sell them provisions, they would depart. Capt. Stevens answered, that to sell them provisions was contrary to the laws of nations, but offered to pay them five bushels of corn for every captive for

whom they would give an hostage till the captive could be brought from Canada. After the communication of this answer, a few guns were fired, and the enemy departed.

No lives were lost in the fort and only two men were wounded. Commodore Sir Charles Knowles was so highly gratified with the conduct of Capt. Stevens, that he presented him with an elegant and valuable sword. From this circumstance relating to Sir Charles, the township was incorporated by the name of *Charleston*. Before its incorporation it was called No. 4.

The next spring Capt. Stevens was again appointed to command at No. 4. with a garrison of a hundred men.

In the year 1749, near the close of this war and after the garrison was withdrawn, except 15 men, Obadiah Tortwell was killed, and a son of captain Stevens was captured and carried to Canada. At the expiration of the war he was set at liberty and sent home. This was in the year 1749. In the beginning of the year 1754, this devoted town was again visited by the savages. In August they broke into the house of James Johnson early in the morning before any of the family were awake. They seized upon him and his three sons. The Indians however tarried till the next day on account of the situation of Mrs. Johnson, who was then delivered of a daughter, to whom the name of

Captive was given. The whole family were then carried off without bloodshed. Mrs. Johnson was placed on a litter, and sometimes on horseback. Provisions soon falling short the Indians killed the horse, and even the infant was driven to horse-flesh for its nourishment. They proceeded to Montreal, where Johnson obtained leave to return home on a parole of two months. The assembly of New-Hampshire granted 150*l*. sterling to purchase his ransom. The severity of the winter compelled him to defer his return to Canada till the next spring. He was charged with breaking his parole, was deprived of a large part of his money, and was cast into prison together with his family, where the small-pox attacked them. After eighteen months, Mrs. Johnson with her sister and two children were sent to England, and from thence they returned to Boston. Mr. Johnson was detained three years in prison, when he was released and went with his son to Boston. He there met his wife, and was again imprisoned, being suspected of treasonable designs against his country, but was soon discharged for want of evidence. His eldest daughter was retained in a Canadian nunnery. Mrs. Johnson asserts in her narrative that her eldest daughter Susan returned a few days before the surrender of Montreal, and she expresses her gratitude to the

two Miss Jasson's who had treated her daughter with great kindness by adopting her as their child and keeping her at school. Her daughter Captive, who is still living, afterwards married Col. George Kimball, and Susan married Capt. Samuel Wetherbee.

In 1755, a number of cattle in this town were killed by the Indians, and in 1760, the family of Joseph Willard were captured and carried to Montreal.

CHATHAM, a township in Coos county, incorporated in 1767, containing 201 inhabitants. Bounded N. by Gilman and Warner's location and Mount Royse, E. by the state line, S. by Conway, and W. by Bartlett and Adams. It contains 2,856 acres. A pond in this town, called *Mountain pond*, is 200 rods long and 40 wide; *Kimball's pond*, in the S.E. part of the town, is about 250 rods long and 240 wide. *Kearsarge mountain* lies in the S.W. part of the town on Bartlett line. This town contains 2 saw-mills, 1 mill for dressing cloth, 2 corn-mills, and a carding-machine. *Chatham* is about 10 miles in length from north to south, and four miles in width. Its direction from the White mountains is east, 8 miles distant.

CHESHIRE COUNTY lies on the easterly bank of Connecticut river, and is bounded by the state of Massachusetts on

the S., Grafton county on the N., and Hillsborough county on the E. It contains in land and water, 763,860 acres. Its number of townships is thirty-six, and its inhabitants amount to 41,042 of whom 7,478 are legal voters. It has 52 houses for public worship, 2 academies, 109 grain-mills, 155 saw-mills, 46 mills for dressing cloth, 9 oil-mills, 7 cotton and 5 woollen factories, 23 carding-machines, 2 paper-mills, 69 trading stores, and 15 distilleries. In 1813, this county contained 28 stud-horses, 5,771 horses of 5 years old, 498 of 4 years old, 5,169 oxen of full growth, 2,930 of 4 years old, 14,317 cows, 9,632 cattle of 3 years old, and 1,891 acres of orchard land.

The chief towns in Cheshire county are Charleston and Keene. The superior court and the courts of common pleas sit in these towns alternately, and the probate court holds three sessions in each of these towns every year. This county sends 35 representatives to the state legislature, and there is a gaol in each of the shire towns.

CHESTER, a township in Rockingham county, bounded N. and E. by Raymond, Candia, and Allenstown. E. by Poplin and Sandown, S. by Londonderry, and W. by Manchester and Merrimack river. It contains 49,054 acres, of which 962 are water. *Chester* was incorporated in 1722,

and contains 2,030 inhabitants.

Massabesick pond, containing 1,512 acres is situated in the westerly part of this town, a portion of it however is in Manchester. This pond is almost equally divided by a narrow strait, over which the London-derry turnpike passes. In Merrimack river, near the north-westerly part of this town, is situated the *Isle of Hookset falls*. *Beaver brook* has its rise in this town and falls into Merrimack river. So also does one branch of *Exeter river* which passes into Hawke. Another branch of *Exeter river* passes the northeasterly corner of this town. *Chester* contains 23 mills of various kinds. It has a congregational meeting-house, an academy, 60 dwelling-houses, 6 retailing shops, and one edifice for presbyterian worship. The Rev. Messrs. Hale, Flagg, and Wilson were formerly settled here. The Rev. N. Bradstreet is the present minister.

Rattle-snake hill in this town is a great curiosity. Its diameter is half a mile, its form is circular, and its height 400 feet. On the south side 10 yards from its base is a cave called the Devil's den, in which is a narrow apartment, 15 or 20 feet square, the flooring and ceiling of which are formed by a regular rock. From the wall of this apartment there are depending numerous excrescences, bearing the form and size of pears,

which upon the approach of a torch throw out a sparkling lustre of innumerable hues.

On the 2d of July, 1764, Mr. James Shirley of this town, while walking by the side of his horse, which was led by another person, was instantly killed by lightning. The flash was observed by persons at the distance of a number of rods to fall upon his head. It tore his hat into fragments, singed his hair, and entered his head just over his right temple. It is remarkable, that the money in his pocket was melted, and his buckles, which were of steel were broken. His horse was killed although the person who led him, escaped with slight injury.

In the course of the year 1724, a party of 5 Indians entered *Chester* and seized upon 2 persons by the names of Thomas Smith and John Carr. When they had brought them off about 30 miles, they bound them and laid themselves down to sleep. The prisoners seized this opportunity to escape, and in three days arrived safely at a garrison in London-derry.

CHESTERFIELD, a township in Cheshire county. It was incorporated in 1752, and in 1810, its population amounted to 1830. It is situated on Connecticut river opposite to Dummerston in Vermont. It is bounded N. by Westmoreland, S. E. by Swansey and a part of Keene, S. by Win-

chester and Hinsdale, and W. by Connecticut river. This town contains a pond of 526 acres, called *Spafford's pond*, and in the S. W. part of the town is a part of *West river mountain*. The soil of this town is of various qualities, and its surface is rough. It produces different kinds of grain, and is well suited to grass, pasturing, &c. The Rev. Abraham Wood, a congregational minister, was ordained in this town Dec. 31st, 1772, and is still settled there. This town contains a baptist society, which however is destitute of a public house of worship. The village here is small, but it contains an academy, which is supported by its tuition money, subscriptions, and yearly donations. Its average number of students is 40. There is also a cotton factory in this town, which was incorporated in 1809, and has in operation 844 spindles. Besides this, there are 2 distilleries, 4 grist-mills, 7 saw-mills, 2 mills for dressing cloth, 2 carding-machines, 5 shops, and 10 school-houses.

West river mountain, which is partly in this town, is of some note. In the year 1730, the garrison at fort Dummer was frequently alarmed by explosions heard from this mountain, attended by the emission of columns of smoke. Similar phenomena have been noticed at various subsequent periods. There are two places about this mountain where the

rocks bear evident traces of having been heated and calcined. (See Belknap, Vol. III.)

CHICHESTER, a township in Rockingham county, is bounded N. E. by Pittsfield and Epsom, S. W. by Pembroke, and N. W. by Loudon and a part of Concord. It was incorporated in 1727, and contains 11,978 acres and 951 inhabitants. *Suncook river* flows through the easterly part of this town, into which river a small stream falls from the western side of the town. In this town are 7 water mills. The New-Hampshire turnpike passes through here to Concord. The settlement of this town was commenced by Mr. Paul Morrill in the year 1758. The soil of *Chichester* is excellently adapted to the cultivation of rye, corn, and wheat. The only high ground of importance here is *Bear hill*, situated in the N. part of the town, the sides of which are covered with a rich and cultivated soil.

In 1801, a turnpike was cut through the woods which then covered this spot. There were at that time no houses here, nor had agriculture commenced its progress. Since that time 12 dwelling-houses have been erected within the space of 2 miles. The land is now divided into lots and fenced, and a large portion of it is already improved and well cultivated. There is only one religious society in this town, and of this the Rev. Josiah

Carpenter is the minister. He is a congregationalist and was ordained in 1791, and is the only minister ever settled here. Besides the meeting-house there are 5 school-houses. In various parts of the town are still to be seen traces of Indian settlements. Marks of corn plantations, and the ruins of wigwams were easily discovered on the banks of Suncook river, and several Indian hatchets were ploughed up near the present site of the meeting-house by one of the first settlers, captain Samuel Langmaid.

CLAREMONT, a township on Connecticut river in the county of Cheshire. It was incorporated in 1764, and in 1810, it contained 2,094 inhabitants. It is bounded N. by Cornish, E. by Newport, S. by Unity and Charleston, and W. by the river. There are here 2 ferries across the Connecticut extending to Weathersfield in Vermont, called Ashley's and Sumner's ferries. *Hubbard's island*, just below Ashley's ferry is 240 rods long and 40 wide. *Sugar river* passes through this town and supplies many valuable mill seats, on which are erected 3 grain-mills, 3 saw-mills, and 3 mills for dressing cloth, 1 carding-machine, 1 paper-mill, and 1 oil-mill. The second New-Hampshire turnpike passes from Amherst through this town.

There is 1 congregational and 1 episcopalian society in this place, over the former of which Rev. S. Farley, and over the latter Rev. C. Barber are ordained. Their predecessors were the Rev. G. Wheaton, A. Hibbert, and R. Cassit. Besides these two societies, the methodists have here a public house of worship.

S.F.

D.D.

CLEAR STREAM RIVER rises in the mountains on the W. side of the town of Dixville, near the northerly extremity of Millfield. Passing thence through the centre of the town of Errol, it falls into Ameriscoggin river three miles S. of Umbagog lake.

COCHECHO or DOVER RIVER has its source among a number of small ponds in the town of New-Durham. It thence takes a southerly direction through the towns of Farmington and Rochester, where it unites with its southern branch, called Isinglass river. From this place the main stream passes through Dover, where it falls into Newichawannock or Salmon fall river, thence to Hilton's point where the southern branch meets it. From this junction to the sea, which is 8 miles distant, the course of this river is rapid and never freezes.

COLEBROOK, a township in Coos county. It was incorporated in 1770, and now con-

tains 325 inhabitants. It lies on Connecticut river 40 miles N. of Lancaster. It is bounded N. by Stewartstown, E. by Dixville, S. by Columbia, and W. by the river, and contains 25,056 acres. This town is watered by Mohawk river and Beaver brook. It has 1 meeting-house and an ordained minister. It contains a grain-mill, a saw-mill, 2 mills for dressing cloth, 1 carding-machine, 1 oil-mill, a distillery, and 1 retail store.

COLD RIVER rises in *Cold-pond* in Acworth, whence its most northerly branch flows, and its most southerly flows from Alstead. These branches unite in Walpole, where the main stream falls into Connecticut river.

COLLEGE LANDS, a tract of land granted to the trustees of Dartmouth college by the state legislature in 1789. It lies on Connecticut river N. of Stewartstown and contains 40,960 acres. Two streams called *Dead water* and *Cedar stream* pass through this tract. It lies 130 miles N., 9° W. from Portsmouth. In 1807, the legislature made to the college another grant of land lying on the easterly border of the state containing 23,040 acres, equal to 6 square miles. This tract lies N. 5° W., 123 miles from Portsmouth.

COLUMBIA, a township in Coos county. Bounded N. by

Colebrook, E. by Dixville and Erving's location, S. by unappropriated lands and Stratford, and W. by Connecticut river. It contains 32,800 acres. *Sims stream* and *Cole brook* rise in this town and empty themselves here into Connecticut river. *Roaring brook* falls into the same river near the lower extremity of this town. There are here several mountains of a considerable size, and a number of small ponds. This town contains 1 grist-mill, 2 saw-mills, 1 mill for dressing cloth, 1 trading store, and 1 distillery. This place was formerly called Cockburn.

CONCORD is in Rockingham county. It lies on both sides of Merrimack river, was incorporated in 1765, and now contains 2,393 inhabitants. It is bounded as follows, beginning at the junction of the Suncook and Merrimack, it runs up the Suncook to Loudon, thence N. 47° W. 810 rods, and N. 21½° W. 700 rods to Canterbury, thence on the same course 191 rods, thence S. 72°, W. 1370 rods across the junction of the two rivers, and by Boscawen to Hopkinton, thence S. 20° W. 2279 rods to Bow, thence on the same course binding on Bow 32 rods, thence N. 70° E. 1222 rods to Merrimack river, thence down said river to the boundary first mentioned. It contains 40,919 acres, 1710 of which are water. There are four ponds in this town, *Turkey pond*,

the source of *Turkey river*, containing about 1070 acres, *Long pond* containing about 420, *Turtle pond* containing about 240, and *Horse-shoe pond* containing about 50 acres, the waters of which fall into the Merrimack. The Rev. Timothy Walker was ordained in this town in 1730, and died in 1782, aged 78 years. The Rev. Israel Evans was ordained here in 1789, and removed soon afterwards. The Rev. Dr. Asa M'Farland is the present minister.

Concord is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Merrimack about 8 miles above Hookset falls. The state legislature have for many years held all its sessions here, and from its central situation and thriving back country, *Concord* will probably be made the permanent capital of the state. Proposals are already made for erecting a state house here.*

One handsome toll-bridge across the Merrimack connects this town with Pembroke, another crosses the river near the northerly extremity of the town, over which the N. H. turnpike passes.

The Indian name of this town was Penacook. When granted by Massachusetts it was called Rumford. The compact part of the town which lies principally on the main-street contains about 200 dwell-

ing-houses, a spacious meeting-house, 3 printing-offices, 20 stores, and several mechanics shops. The village in the N. E. part of the town contains 28 dwelling-houses, 2 stores, a distillery, and several mills. The whole town contains 5 grain-mills, 8 saw-mills, 4 mills for dressing cloth, 2 carding-machines, and a nail-factory. The N. H. state prison is in this town. It is strongly built of stone, and in November 1816, it contained 30 prisoners. The first settlement of this town commenced in 1685. Jonathan Tyng with 19 other persons purchased of the Indians a tract of land on both sides of the Merrimack river, 6 miles in breadth, from Sowhegan river to Winnipiseogee lake, and, Mason by deed confirmed the purchase. In August of the same year the Indians gathered their corn and removed their families. By this conduct they gave considerable alarm to their English neighbours. In 1746, a party of Indians lay in ambush in this town with an intention to attack the people while at public worship, but observing them go armed to their devotions they waited till the next morning, at which time they killed 5 and took 2 prisoners.

In 1747, July 28th, the Indians again appeared in this place and made some depredation among the cattle. They were pursued by 50 of the English, and they retreated with great precipitation, leaving their

* These proposals were accepted by the legislature in November 1816, and the state house is soon to be erected of handsome stone.

packs and blankets behind them. One man only was wounded in the arm. About the same time a person was killed there who had just returned from Cape-Breton after an absence of two years.

On the 20th of March, 1772, died in this town Benjamin Rolfe. He was one of the first who adventured their lives in a land of savages with the intention of forming an English settlement at Concord, then called Penacook and at a distance of nearly 40 miles from any civilized habitation.

Benjamin Thompson (better known to the world under the title of *Count Rumford*) settled in this town in the early part of his life. The town was then called *Rumford*. Here he married Miss Rolfe. In 1775, he went to England, and was employed as clerk in the office of lord George Germaine, who was then one of the secretaries of state, and who eventually procured for him a colonels commission. While serving in the British army he discovered such talents for projecting military improvements, so much mental activity and enterprise, and such acute discernment in *practical philosophy*, that his celebrity extended through foreign countries, and attracted the attention of the reigning duke of Bavaria, who offered Col. Thompson a preferment in his service, which he accepted in 1784.

Raised by this prince to the rank of Lieut. Gen. of horse

he soon signalized himself "by introducing a new system of discipline and economy among the troops, under his command."

During a residence of several years in Bavaria, he was conspicuous for his unwearied and successful efforts to ameliorate the condition of the poor and particularly to annihilate the evil of common beggary by providing the beggars, (a class of people with which that country swarmed) with employment and the cheapest aliment. All this time his active and sagacious mind suggested a variety of improvements favourable to manufactures, domestic economy, and comfort. He particularly improved the construction of chimneys and stoves, and made many interesting and beneficial experiments on heat, cookery, and food.

On his leaving the German service the duke of Bavaria created him a count, his title by his own choice, was taken from the town (*Rumford*) where he spent his youth.

After leaving Bavaria count Rumford passed most of his time in Great Britain, where he received the honour of knighthood and enjoyed an uncommon share of public and private respect. By steadily directing his extraordinary talents to the promotion of the daily comfort and general welfare of the human family he made every civilized being his debtor, and, while he has re-

flected signal honour upon his native land, his well merited fame has extended itself over a large portion of the globe. He died in Autencil in France in the year 1814, aged sixty.

CONCORD in Grafton county, was incorporated in 1768, and was formerly called Gunthwait. It is a flourishing town. - Its population has nearly doubled within the last 10 years, and in 1810, it amounted to 1126. The value of property here has increased with the same rapidity. It is bounded N.E. by Littleton and Bethlehem, S. E. by Franconia, S. W. by Landaff, and N.W. by Lyman, and contains 29,130 acres. There are here several ponds, viz. *Minks, Straters, &c.* Two branches of the Great Ammonoosuck meet in this town and pass through it. An iron factory lies on the eastern border of the town, adjacent to Franconia. Large quantities of lime-stone are found here, and large kilns are already erected, in which are burnt 400 hogsheads yearly. All the iron ore, which supplies two furnaces, is dug from a quarry situated in the S.E. part of the town, about 4 miles distant from the furnaces. There are in this town 1 meeting-house, 3 corn-mills, 5 saw-mills, 1 mill for dressing cloth, and an oil-mill. There is here a free will baptist church, over which Elder J. Quimby was ordained September, 1800.

CONNECTICUT RIVER has its source among the high lands, which separate the United States from Lower Canada. One of the principal parent streams of this river is called Indian stream, which runs nearly in a straight line from its source to its junction with the main branch. The most northerly branch is called Hall's stream, which, with Perry's stream and several others from the west, form in conjunction one grand river near the 50th degree of N. latitude on land granted to Dartmouth college. It has been surveyed about 30 miles beyond the 45th degree of N. latitude to the head of its north-western branch, and is settled nearly all the distance to its source. Its general course S. S.W. along the western border of New-Hampshire, (between that state and Vermont) about 170 miles, it then passes into Massachusetts.

Connecticut river in its course between New-Hampshire and Vermont from the 45th degree of latitude passes between Stewartstown in New-Hampshire and Canaan in Vermont, thence between Colebrook and Lexington. Here the river bends considerably to the E. as if to give place to Monadnock mountain, which lies on Lexington shore in Vermont. It receives Mohawk river opposite to this mountain, and Jacob's brook a few miles below. Here the

river again takes a westerly inclination and flows between Columbia and Minhead to Stratford opposite Brunswick in Vermont. At this place Nohegan river falls into the Connecticut from the upper extremity of Brunswick, and Pauls stream from the lower corner of the same town. The river here bends to the east on the border of Northumberland, where it receives the upper Amonoosuck, at a great bend opposite the lower extremity of Maidstone. From this point its course is very crooked to the upper part of Lancaster, where there is a bridge leading to Guildhall in Vermont. Five or six miles below this, Israel river empties itself, passing from Lancaster village falls, 3 miles above the Catbow. At Catbow the river inclines to the west, and passes between Dalton to Lunenburgh, where the 15 miles falls commence. At this place John's river empties itself from Dalton, and Neal's brook from Lunenburgh. Here the river makes a westerly bend, receiving Mile's river and passing between Littleton and Concord, where there is a bridge built over the falls. It has thence a southerly course between Bath and Rigate, where the Great Amonoosuck empties itself at the lower extremity of Bath opposite the mouth of Wells river, which passes from Newbury, Vermont. Between Haverhill and Newbury, the river is crook-

ed, passing under three bridges, and receiving Oliverian river from the east and a small stream from the west at the Great Ox-bow. As it thence flows between Piermont and Bradford, it receives two large mill-streams and Wait's river from the latter place, and two small mill-streams from the former. It thence passes on through Orford and Fairlee, Lyme and Thelford to Grant's island near the line of Windsor county, Vermont. A bridge over the falls just below Dartmouth college unites the towns of Hanover and Norwich, and another bridge four or five miles below, near the mouth of Mascomy river from New-Hampshire and White river from Vermont, connects the towns of Lebanon, N. H. and Hartford, Vt. Between Plainfield and Hartland is a small island called Hart's island, where Queechy river and Lull's brook empty themselves from Vermont. From Hart's island the river keeps nearly a straight course between Cornish and Windsor, till it reaches the mouth of Sugar river at Claremont. Two very good mill-streams empty themselves from Windsor and several from Weathersfield opposite Claremont. The mouth of Sugar river is several miles below Asculrey mountain. As the river flows on between Charleston and Springfield, it receives Black river from the latter town and Williams river from Rockingham. It thence pass-

es between Walpole and the lower part of Rockingham, where the great falls commence, now known by the appellation of Bellows' falls. The width of the river above them is at some point 22 rods, at others not more than 16. The average depth of the channel is about 25 feet, and is generally well supplied with water. It is said, however, that in September, 1792, after a severe drought, the waters of this river passed within a space of twelve feet wide and two and a half feet deep. A large rock here divides the stream into two channels, each about ninety feet wide. When the water is low, the eastern channel is dry, being crossed by a bar of solid rock. At such times the whole stream falls into the western channel, where it is contracted to the breadth of fifteen feet, and flows with astonishing rapidity. There are several pitches within the distance of half a mile above each other, the largest of which is that, where the rock divides the stream. Notwithstanding the violence of the current here, the salmon pass up the falls and are taken many miles above, but the shad do not pass beyond the falls. In 1784, a bridge of timber, constructed by Col. Hale was projected over these falls 365 feet in length. This bridge was supported by the great central rock, and under it the highest floods pass without doing injury. The river from this place

flows along the lower extremity of Walpole, from which town Cold river empties itself, and from Westminster, which lies opposite, Sexton river falls in with several other small streams. It thence passes Westmoreland which lies opposite to Putnam and Dummerston, thence it flows by Chesterfield situated opposite to Brattleborough, where it receives Wantostilqueck or West river. Between Hinsdale in New-Hampshire and Hinsdale in Vermont is a remarkable bend, where Ashuelot river empties itself. The Connecticut a few miles below this point passes over the S. line of New-Hampshire into Massachusetts. Its passage through the county of Hampshire waters some of the most pleasant towns in the commonwealth, such as Springfield, Hadley, Northampton, &c. It thence enters the limits of Connecticut, passes over Enfield falls, thence to Windsor, where it receives Windsor ferry river, thence to Hartford, where it meets the tide and flows in a crooked channel into Long Island sound. At the distance of 130 miles from its mouth, its width is from 80 to 100 rods. The whole length of this beautiful river is bordered on each of its banks with some of the most flourishing towns in the United States. Throughout its whole course, it preserves a distance of between 80 and 100 miles from the sea. The whole distance of this mag-

nificent stream from its mouth to its source is above 300 miles. The celebrated American poet, Barlow, thus compliments it ;

No watery gleams through happier villas shine—
Nor drinks the sea a lovelier wave than thine.

CONTOOCOOK, a very considerable river in Hillsborough county. Its most southerly branch has its rise near the Great Monadnock mountain in Jaffrey and Rindge, and its most northerly branch flows from Danbury, Wilmot, &c. at a distance of more than fifty miles from each other. These streams after receiving tribute from almost every pond and spring in Dublin, Peterborough, Nelson, Stoddard, Washington, Fishersfield, Bradford, Hillsborough, Antrim, Warner, Sutton, New-London, Salisbury, Boscawen, and several other towns, form a junction in the northerly corner of Hopkinton. The main stream passing easterly from this place 8 or 9 miles falls into the Merrimack between Concord and Boscawen. The Contoocook is a very rapid river and at a distance of 10 or 12 miles from its mouth is 100 yards wide. Just before it empties itself into the Merrimack it branches itself and forms an island, which has some celebrity as being the spot where a Mrs. Dustin performed a very heroic exploit. This woman had been captured by the Indians in Haverhill, Massachusetts, and carried to this island. The Indians, 8 or 10 in num-

ber, being fatigued and apprehending no danger laid themselves down to sleep. The woman seized one of their tomahawks and with it killed and scalped the whole party, took their canoe and returned down the river to Haverhill. She afterwards carried the scalps to Boston and was liberally rewarded.

CONWAY, a township situated in the N. E. corner of Strafford county. It was incorporated in 1715, and 1810 it contained 1080 inhabitants. It is bounded N. by Chatham and Bartlett, E. by the line of the District of Maine, which separates it from Fryburgh, S. by Eaton, and W. by Burton and Hale's grant, containing 34,728 acres. It was called by the Indians, *Pigwacket*. A small part of *Walker's pond* and *Little Pigwacket pond* lie in this town. The latter is about 175 rods in diameter.

Saco river passes through this town, where it receives *Swift river* and several other small streams. The Rev. Mr. Porter was ordained here in 1778, and still continues the minister of the place. *Conway* has 3 religious societies and 2 meeting-houses. It contains 4 corn-mills, 5 saw-mills, 1 mill for dressing cloth, 2 carding-machines, 3 distilleries, and 3 retail stores.

COOS COUNTY is bounded S. by the counties of Grafton and Strafford, E. by the Dis-

trict of Maine, N. by Lower Canada, and W. by Connecticut river. It is composed of 22 towns, 5 locations, and a large tract of unlocated land. In 1810 it contained 3,991 inhabitants, of which 628 were rateable polls. It contained at that time 262 horses, 37 four years old, 47 three years old, 49 two years old ; 503 oxen, 231 four years old, 1,383 cows, 637 three years old cattle, and 674 two years old ; 13 mules, and 1 jack. This county comprises 128,662 acres of land and water S. of latitude 45° and N. of that latitude it contains 160,353 acres.

Lancaster is the shire town of this county, and was incorporated as early as 1763. The county prison is here, and an academy which was incorporated in 1808.

Coos county has 12 meeting-houses, 20 grist-mills, 27 saw-mills, 5 mills for dressing cloth, 3 carding machines, 11 stores, and 6 distilleries, &c. It sends 27 members to the state legislature. The superior court for the county of Grafton and this county is held at Haverhill and Plymouth alternately on the 4th Tuesday of December, and the court of common pleas is held at Lancaster on the 4th Tuesday of May.

CORNISH, a township in Cheshire county was incorporated in 1763, and its population in 1810, amounted to 1600. It is bounded N. by

Plainfield, E. by Croydon, S. by Claremont, and W. by Connecticut river, which separates it from Windsor in Vermont. It contains 23,160 acres. A bridge crosses the Connecticut from this town to Windsor. The line adjoining Croydon passes over Croydon mountain. Governor's mountain is situated nearly between the bridge and the road to Croydon.

In this town are a congregationalist, baptist, and episcopalian society, and a meeting-house for each. In 1768, the Rev. J. Welman was ordained here and removed in 1785. The Rev. J. Rowel and P. Kindreck are the present ministers. This town contains 4 grain-mills, 10 saw-mills, 2 mills for dressing cloth, 2 carding-machines, and 4 stores.

COVENTRY, a township in Grafton county, bounded N. by Landaff, E. by Peeling, S. by Warner, and W. by Haverhill, containing 33,290 acres. It was incorporated in 1764, and its number of inhabitants in 1810, was 162. *Moose-hillock* and *Owl-head mountains* are in this town. *Branches* and *Oliverian brook*, *Baker's river*, and *Wild Ammonoosuck* take their rise here. *Coventry* contains 2 grist-mills and 1 saw-mill.

CROYDON, a township in the county of Cheshire, was incorporated in 1713. Its number of inhabitants is 862. It

is bounded N. by New-Granatham and a corner of Springfield, E. by Springfield and Wendall, S. by Newport, and W. by Cornish, and contains 26,000 acres.

Croydon mountain extends in a northeasterly direction through this town from its southwestern extremity. On this mountain are two small ponds. Its soil is moist and rocky, and produces excellent grass, besides wheat, rye, corn, &c. The principal articles which this town sends to market, are beef, pork, butter, cheese, &c. Croydon turnpike passes nearly through the centre of this town. There are several small ponds in this town, which supply some of the minor branches of Sugar river, on which streams are erected 4 corn-mills, 5 saw-mills, 1 mill for dressing cloth, and a carding-machine. There is in this town a house of public worship in which a congregational minister officiates.

D.

DALTON, a township in Coos county, containing 235 inhabitants. It is bounded N.W. by Connecticut river at the great falls opposite Lunenburg in Vermont, N. E. by Lancaster and Whitefield, S.E. by Whitefield, and S.W. by Littleton or the Grafton line. It contains 16,455 acres.

John's river crosses the northerly part of the town, and

Blake's pond forms its E. corner bound. *Dalton* contains a meeting-house, 3 corn-mills, 2 saw-mills, and 1 mill for dressing cloth.

DANBURY, situated in Grafton county 6 or 8 miles from Merrimack river. It was incorporated in 1795, and contains 345 inhabitants. It is bounded N.E. by Alexandria, S. E. by New-Chester, S. W. by the line of Hillsborough county which separates it from Wilmot, and N. W. by a corner of Orange. It contains 19,031 acres. *Smith's river* waters this town and the Grafton turnpike leads through its western extremity to Orford bridge.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE (Vide. Hanover.)

DEERFIELD, a township in Rockingham county, incorporated in 1766. In 1810 it contained 1851 inhabitants. It is bounded N. by Northwood, S. by Candia, E. by Nottingham, and W. by Allenstown and Epsom, and contains 23,254 acres. *Pleasant pond* is situated in the northerly part of this town and is about a mile in length and half a mile in width. There are here several other smaller ponds, one of which is the source of the western branch of Lamprey river, the northern branch of which passes from Northwood and unites with the western near the centre of Deerfield. The

soil of this town is for the most part fertile, producing the various kinds of grain and grass in abundance.

Eliphalet Smith was the first ordained minister in this town and removed soon after the revolutionary war. His successor was the Rev. Timothy Upham, who died in the year 1811, and was succeeded by the Rev. Nathaniel Wells. There is also a baptist church increasing in numbers under the pastoral care of Elder Peter Young. Each of these societies has its house of public worship. At the part of this town called the parade there is a pleasant village of 15 or 20 houses, a small academy, several stores, mechanics' shops, &c. *Deerfield* contains 4 grain-mills, 4 saw-mills, 2 mills for dressing cloth, 1 carding-machine, 1 oil-mill, and 13 school-houses. The average yearly number of deaths in this town since 1802, has been about 20. The present year an epidemic fever prevailed of which about 20 persons died.

Formerly, moose were plenty in and about this town. In 1767, Mr. Josiah Prescott killed four within a short time near the same spot.

DEAD RIVER rises in the northerly part of a tract of land granted to Gilmanton and Atkinson academies. After passing through those lands in a number of streams and also through lands granted to Dartmouth college, it unites

with Dimond river and falls into the Margalloway river on the easterly side of the state, near the S. E. extremity of Wentworth's location.

DEERING, a township in Hillsborough county, incorporated in 1779. Its population in 1810 was 1363. It is bounded N. by Henniker and Hillsborough, E. by Weare, W. by the southerly branch of Contoocook river which divides this town from Antrim, and S. by Francestown and Greenfield. It contains 20,057 acres. *Pecker's pond*, in this town, is 180 rods long and 50 wide and forms the source of the northerly branch of Piscataquog river. The 2d New-Hampshire turnpike passes through the south-westerly part of this town. The Rev. William Sleigh is the settled minister of the place. There is here 1 meeting-house, 2 corn-mills, 1 saw-mill, 1 clothing-mill, 2 carding-machines, 1 distillery, and 2 trading shops.

DIMOND RIVER. Its westerly branch has its rise in a pond of that name in Stewartstown. Thence its course is through Dixville, and after receiving some tributary streams from the lands granted to Dartmouth college, it empties itself into Dead river which flows from the easterly part of those lands.

DIXVILLE, a township in Coos county, incorporated in

1803, and in 1810, containing 12 inhabitants. It is bounded N. by the college lands and lands granted to Gilmanton and Atkinson academies, E. by the second grant to Dartmouth college and Wentworth's location, S. by Millsfield and Erving's location, and W. by Columbia, Colebrook, and Stewartstown. It contains 31,023 acres. Near its western border is a ridge of mountains, from which flow several ponds forming the sources of two rivers, viz. *Clear stream* and *Diamond river*. This town contains a grist-mill and a saw-mill.

DORCHESTER, a township in Grafton county, incorporated in 1761, and containing 537 inhabitants. It is bounded N. by Wentworth, E. by Groton, S. by Dame's Gore, which separates it from Canaan, and W. by Lyme, and contains 23,617 acres. There are two large ponds in this town, viz. *Slown's pond*, which is 500 rods long and 450 wide, and *Fowler's pond*, which is 300 rod's long and 250 wide. The southerly branch of Baker's river flows through the eastern part of this town, and a branch of the Mascomy passes its western part. A large mountain lies near its S.E. extremity, and another called *Smart's mountain* in the N. W. part of the town. *Dorchester* contains 3 mills.

DOVER, a considerable township in Strafford county, situated

ed at the head of the tide on Cochecho. It was incorporated in 1633, and in 1810 it contained 2,228 inhabitants. It is bounded N. E. by Somersworth, S.E. by Piscataqua river, S.W. by Madbury, and N. W. by Rochester and a corner of Barrington; it comprises 15,112 acres. *Cochecho river* flows through the whole length of this town, and *Bellamy bank* through its S. E. extremity. A turnpike road passes from the compact part of this town through Somersworth to Berwick in Maine.

The Indians called this place Winichahanat and Cochecho, and the first settlers named it Northam. Its public buildings consist of two houses for public worship, one for congregationalists and one for quakers, a court-house, printing-office, a gaol, and a bank, which was incorporated in 1803. There is a handsome village, containing about 70 houses, 18 stores, several offices, and mechanic shops. A packet boat, while the river is open, passes from this town to Portsmouth, every day except Sundays. *Dover* contains 3 grain-mills, 2 saw-mills, 2 mills for dressing cloth, 2 carding-machines, an oil-mill, and a woollen factory. The Revs. John Reyner, John Pike, Nicholas Seaver, Jonathan Cushing, Jeremiah Belknap have successively been the ministers of this place. The Rev. J. W. Clary is their present pastor.

Edward and William Hilton came over from London and commenced the settlement of this township in 1623. In 1630, they obtained a patent from the council at Plymouth conveying to them that place on the Piscataqua, known by the name of Hilton's point, together with a tract 3 miles wide extending up the S. side of the river as far as Swamscot falls (now Exeter.) Within this tract are now comprised the towns of Dover, Durham, Stratham, a part of Newington and Greenland. In 1633, that beautiful neck of land (now Dover) was surveyed and incorporated. A meeting-house was at the same time erected there and surrounded with intrenchments, the traces of which are still visible.

In the year 1675, immediately after the invasion of Durham, a large body of the eastern Indians negotiated a peace with Maj. Waldron at Dover, but, as the war had not ceased in the south, many of the Indians from that quarter mingled with their brethren of the east, and under the false appearances of friendship contrived to sow the seeds of fresh hostilities. In a short time captains Joseph Syll and William Hawthorne were ordered to march eastward in pursuit of these insidious enemies. On their march they arrived at Dover on the 6th of September, 1676, where they found 400 Indians assembled at the house of Maj. Waldron, most of whom

were of the peace party and who regarded him as a benefactor and friend. The two captains would have attacked this body immediately, having orders to seize all Indians who had joined in the war. Maj. Waldron dissuaded them from this, and planned the following stratagem. He proposed to the whole Indian party a training and sham-fight after the English custom. He then formed another party consisting of his own men and those under Capt. Frost of Kittery. Having diverted the Indians a short time and permitted them to fire the first volley, he made a dexterous movement and before they could understand his intentions surrounded their whole body, seized and disarmed them without shedding blood on either side. They were immediately separated. Wonolancet, with the Penacook tribe who had made peace the preceding winter, were amicably dismissed, but the strange Indians (as they were called,) to the number of 200 were secured and sent to Boston. Seven or eight of them who had been guilty of former murders were hanged, and the rest were sold as slaves in foreign parts. The Indians who were discharged by Waldron, regarded his conduct as a breach of faith and swore against him eternal and implacable revenge.

In 1689, after a lapse of 13 years since Waldron's stratagem, during which time the

400 Indians who were dismissed had not suffered their rage against him to cool, and many of those, who had been sold into slavery, having escaped and returned home with a burning thirst for revenge, entered into a confederacy to surprise the major and his neighbours, with whom the former party had been living on terms of peace and friendship.

In that part of Dover situated near the first falls in the river Cochecho, there were five garrisoned houses, Waldron's, Otis', and Heard's, the two others (Coffin's and his sons) were on the south side of the river. These houses were surrounded with timber walls, the gates of which as well as the doors of the houses were secured with bolts and bars. The Indians, as they passed through the town, trading with the inhabitants, scrutinized with attention those wooden fortifications. Some intimations of mischievous plots had been given by certain squaws, but in such an ambiguous manner as not to be comprehended. Many of Waldron's men had early apprehensions, but he laughed at their fears and told them to "plant their pumpkins and he would take care of the Indians." The very evening before the alarm he was informed by a young man, that the town was full of Indians and the people very uneasy, but he answered, "that the Indians behaved very well

and that there was no danger."

The plot which was concerted was, that two squaws should go to each of the garrisoned houses and ask leave to lodge by the fire, and that in the night, when all the men were asleep, they should open the doors and gates and give the signal by a whistle, upon which the strange Indians, who were within hearing were to rush in and gratify their long meditated revenge.

The plan having been thus arranged, on the evening of the 27th of June two squaws applied to each of the garrisons for lodging, as was not unusual in time of peace, and they were admitted to all but young Coffin's house. They were taught by their own request how to open the doors in case they should wish to go out during the night. Mesandowit was then in Waldron's garrison and hospitably entertained there as he had often been before. The squaws told the major that a number of Indians were coming to trade with him the next day; and Mesandowit, while at supper, in his usual familiar manner said, "Brother Waldron what should you do, if the strange Indians should come." The major carelessly replied that he would assemble one hundred men by the motion of his hand. In this unsuspecting confidence the family retired to rest.

In the stillness of midnight the gates were opened and the signal was given. The Indians immediately entered, stationed a guard at Waldron's door, and rushed into his apartment, which was one of the inner rooms. Awakened by the tumult the major sprang from his bed, and though now burdened with the weight of 80 years, he retained so much of his youthful vigour as to drive them with his sword through two or three doors, but as he was returning for his other arms, they levelled him with a blow from behind which left him senseless. Having dragged him into his hall, they placed him in an elbow chair upon a long table, and insultingly asked him, "who shall be the judge of Indians now." They then compelled the people in the house to provide them food, and when they had finished their repast they cruelly inflicted gashes on different parts of Waldron's body, saying, "we thus cross out our account;" till at last exhausted with loss of blood he was falling from the table, when one of the Indians, holding his own sword under him, in this manner relieved him from his sufferings.

They also put to death his son in law Abraham Lee, but made captive his daughter and several others, and then having plundered the house set it on fire. Otis' garrison, which was next to Waldron's, met the same fate. Otis himself with

several others were put to death, and his wife and children were taken prisoners. Heard's garrison was saved by the barking of a dog at the moment the Indians were entering. Elder Wentworth was awakened by the noise. He repelled those who first entered, and falling upon his back, he kept the door closed with his feet, till he had given the alarm. Two balls were fired through the door, but missed him. Coffin's house was also attacked, but as the Indians had no particular enmity against him they spared him and his family and contented themselves with pillage. Having found a bag of money they compelled him to throw it in handfulls on the floor, while they amused themselves in a scramble for it. They then proceeded to the house of his son who had refused to admit the squaws, and promising him quarter they summoned him to surrender. He withstood their offers and resolved to defend his house, but the Indians brought forward his father and threatened to put him to death. Filial affection overwhelmed his courage and he surrendered. They put both families into a deserted house, intending to make prisoners of them, but they all escaped while the Indians were engaged in their work of plunder.

In this affair 23 people were killed and 29 made captive. Five or six dwelling-houses together with the mills were

burned, and so rapid were the Indians in their operations, that they escaped with their prisoners and booty before the people could collect from the town to oppose them; as they passed by Heard's garrison in their retreat, they fired upon it, but the people within having resolved to defend it, and the enemy being in haste it was saved. The preservation of its owner was still more remarkable. Elizabeth Heard with her three sons and a daughter and several other persons were returning in the night from Portsmouth. They passed up the river in their boats unperceived by the Indians who then had possession of the garrisons. Apprehending danger from some noise, which they heard, they landed and bent their steps to Waldron's garrison, where they observed lights, which they supposed were held out to those who were seeking refuge. They knocked and entreated admission, but no answer being given; one of the party ascended the wall, and to his astonishment and alarm, saw an Indian stationed with his gun at the door of the house. Mrs. Heard in the agony of fright lost all power to escape, but she implored her children to fly and save themselves, they left her with heavy hearts. She soon recovered herself and crept into some bushes and there lay concealed till daylight, at which time she perceived an Indian approaching

toward her with a pistol in his hand, who looked in her face and went away. He immediately returned and looked at her again. She then spoke to him, but without making any answer, he went off and she saw no more of him. She continued in her concealment till the conflagration was over and the Indians were gone. She then went to her house and found it safe. This wonderful preservation of Mrs. Heard was a remarkable display of the power of gratitude in an Indian. At the time of Waldron's stratagem in 1675, a young Indian escaped and took refuge in her house. In return for her kindness in concealing him he promised that he would never in any future war, injure her or any of her family. This Indian was known to be the one who found her concealed on this eventful night.

On the 25th of January, 1691, a young man in the woods near Dover was fired upon by a party of Indians. Lieut. Wilson immediately assembled a body of 18 men and went in pursuit of the aggressors. He succeeded in his search and killed or wounded the whole party except one. This caused a temporary terror among the Indians, but its effects soon ceased.

On the 26th of July, 1696, the people of Dover were attacked as they were returning from public worship. Three of them were killed and three

carried to Penobscot, who afterwards escaped and returned home. In August, 1704, a man by the name of Giles was killed, and the people were again waylaid on their return from meeting. In 1706, William Pearl and Nathaniel Tibbets were killed, and in 1710, Jacob Garland met the same fate.

In the spring of 1711, this town was again attacked by the Indians, and several people as they were returning from meeting fell into an ambush. John Horn was wounded and Humphrey Fass. was taken prisoner; but by the resolute courage of Lieut. Heard he was recovered from the hands of the enemy. In April, 1712, ensign Tuttle was killed, and in the July following an ambush was discovered, but the enemy escaped. While the people were absent in pursuit of them, two children of John Waldron's were taken and were cruelly put to death. Although there was no man at the time in Heard's garrison, a woman who was stationed as guard called for help with such a resolute and commanding voice that the Indians supposed the men were near and they therefore departed without doing farther mischief.

On the 29th of August, 1723, the Indians again made their appearance at Dover, where they surprised the house of Joseph Ham, whom they put to death, and three of whose children they carried off.

In May, 1724, a party of 13 Mohawks marked the house of a Quaker by the name of Hanson for plunder, and they lay several days in ambush waiting for the favourable moment of attack. While Hanson with his eldest daughter were absent at a Quaker meeting and his two eldest sons were working in a distant field, the Indians entered his house, killed and scalped two small children, and made captive his wife, her infant and its nurse, two daughters and a son. The next spring Hanson redeemed his wife, the three young children and the nurse, but could not obtain his daughter, although he was permitted to visit her. He made a second attempt in 1727, but died at Crown Point on his journey to Canada. The girl afterwards married a Frenchman and never returned.

In September, 1725, while the people were absent at work in a neighbouring field, a party of Indians concealed themselves in a barn in preparation for an attack. Two women passed by the barn at that moment, and had just arrived at the garrison, when the Indians commenced firing. They killed two men of the name of Evans and wounded another slightly in his breast. The Indians, supposing from the copiousness of his bleeding that he was dead, proceeded to strip and scalp him. He bore this operation without betraying any signs of life, and thus

he continued the appearance of death while they struck him many blows with their guns and departed, supposing that they had despatched him. He then arose and walked back naked and bleeding to the garrison. Fainting with his wounds, he dropped at the feet of one of his friends who met him and who carried him to his house. He recovered and lived fifty years afterwards. The Indians also at that time carried off to Canada a lad of the name of Evans, who was afterwards redeemed.

A female of the name of Christina, who was born at Dover in the year 1688, was carried captive with her mother to Canada soon after the destruction of Dover by the Indians. In Canada she was educated in the Roman Catholic faith, and she was there married. Upon the death of her husband she became very anxious to revisit the land of her nativity, and an exchange of prisoners taking place in 1714, she returned and married Capt. Thomas Baker, then of Northampton. She renounced the Catholic religion and removed to Dover, where she lived a bright example of piety, and died on the 23d of February, 1773. The number of her posterity of three generations was 72, of whom 57 survived her.

On the 25th of June, 1773, died the Hon. George Guage in the 72d year of his age. Having distinguished himself

as a philanthropist and patriot in the most important public stations, he received the highest honours in the gift of his country. He was several times a member of the general assembly of the province, and a colonel of the 2d regiment of militia, which was particularly exposed during the war. On the establishment of the county of Strafford, he was appointed the first judge of probate a few months before his death.

In May, 1770, died Friend Joseph Estes in the 74th year of his age, who for a period of 40 years was a public speaker in the quaker meetings at Dover and elsewhere. He was universally respected and lamented.

In 1772, died Howard Henderson at the advanced age of more than 100 years. He was present at the capture of Gibraltar from the Spaniards in 1704. The annual average number of deaths in this town from 1767 to 1815, has been 19. The largest number was 50 and the smallest 8. During the above period thirty died between the ages of 70 and 80, six between 90 and 100, and one over 100.

DUBLIN, a township in Cheshire, incorporated in 1761, and now containing 1184 inhabitants. It is bounded N. by Nelson and Hancock, S. by Jaffrey, E. by Peterborough, and W. by Marlborough and a part of Roxbury, and contains 26,560 acres, 600 of which are

water. *Centre pond*, a few rods S. W. of the meeting-house, is 300 rods in length and 160 in width. *North pond* is about 400 rods long and 140 wide. There are also several smaller ponds in this place. A branch of the *Ashuelot river* and two branches of the *Contoocook* have their rise in *Dublin*. The former falls into the Connecticut, and the latter into the Merrimack. In the southerly part of this town is situated the grand *Monadnock mountain*. *Dublin* has 6 corn-mills, 8 saw-mills, 1 mill for dressing cloth, 1 carding-machine, a distillery, and 11 school-houses.

The first minister here was the Rev. Joseph Farrar, a congregationalist, who was ordained on the 10th of June, 1772, and dismissed in June, 1776. Rev. Edward Sprague, the present minister, was settled over the same church in 1777. There is also a baptist church here, over which Elder Elijah Willard was ordained in 1794. Each of these societies has a meeting-house. *Dublin* is composed of two small villages besides many scattered houses.

DUMMER, a township in Coos county. It was incorporated in 1773, and now contains only 20 inhabitants. It is bounded N. by Millsfield, E. by Cambridge, S. by Paulsburgh, and W. by Kilkenny and some ungranted lands, and contains 27,562 acres. The Ameriscoggin and Amonoosuck rivers both pass through this town.

There is here 1 saw-mill and 1 grist-mill.

DUMMER FORT. (See Hinsdale.)

DUNBARTON, a township of an elevated situation in Hillsborough county, bounded N. and N. E. by Hopkinton and Bow, E. by Merrimack river, S. by Goffstown, and W. by Weare, containing 20,966 acres. It was incorporated in 1765, and in 1810 its population was 1256. There are here four small ponds, viz. *Purgatory*, *Woodbury*, *Long*, and *Gorham ponds*; the waters of all which fall into the Merrimack. This town is connected with Chester by a bridge thrown over the Isle of Hookset Falls, by which the Londonderry turnpike passes the river. The Rev. W. Harris was ordained here in 1789, and is the present minister. There are in this town 1 meeting-house, 2 grist-mills, and 7 saw-mills.

DUNSTABLE, a township lying in the southeasterly extremity of Hillsborough county. It was incorporated in 1746, and in 1810 it contained 1049 inhabitants. It is bounded N. by Merrimack, E. by Merrimack river, which separates it from Nottingham West, S. by the state line, which divides it from Dunstable in Massachusetts, and W. by Hollis, and comprises 18,878 acres. At this place Nashua river empties itself into the Merrimack,

forming an island and the place called Nashua mouths. *Pennychuck brook* constitutes the northern boundary of the town.

The former ministers in this place have been the Rev. Messrs. Swan and Kidder. At present the Rev. Mr. Sperry is settled here. The principal village consists of 8 or 10 dwelling-houses and 2 stores. About a mile below at the place called the harbour there are nearly as many more build-

ings. In former years this town among others suffered from the Indian parties, who were prowling upon our frontiers. Two men having been missed from this town, a scouting party consisting of 11 were despatched in search of them. They were attacked by the Indians and 9 of them were killed, and the surviving 2 escaped badly wounded. At a subsequent period another party from this town fell into an ambush, but the enemy not having an equal force retreated leaving 1 killed and 4 wounded. In 1724, a volunteer company under the command of Capt. Lovell was raised from this town and became alike remarkable for its success and its misfortunes. Its first expedition was to the northward of lake Winnipiseogee where they killed 1 of the enemy and made 1 prisoner. In 1725, Capt. Lovell marched from *Dunstable* with the design of attacking the villages of Pig-

wacket on the upper part of the river Saco, where a formidable tribe had once inhabited and now occasionally resided. Lovell had with him 46 men including a chaplain and a surgeon. Two of them having lamed themselves, returned home, and another falling sick, his companions built a stockade fort on the west side of the great Ossipee pond and left him at this place with the surgeon and 8 others for a guard. The remaining 34 now pursued their march northward about 22 miles from the fort to a pond, on the east side of which they encamped. Early the next day, while at their morning devotions, they heard the report of a gun and discovered a single Indian more than a mile distant stand on a point of land which projected into the pond. They had been alarmed the preceding night by noises, which they supposed came from the enemy, and their suspicions were now confirmed. They believed that the Indian they saw was stationed to decoy them, and that the body of his companions was in their front. A consultation was held and they resolved to march forward, and by surrounding the pond to command the point where they observed the Indian. In preparation for action they threw off their packs and were obliged to leave them without a guard. In their march they crossed a carrying place, through which two parties containing 41 Indians, command-

ed by Pagus and Waha, who had been scouting down Saco river and were now returning to their lower village. Having discovered Lovell's track, they followed it till they came to the packs, which they seized, and upon counting them found the force of their enemies to be smaller than their own. They accordingly stationed themselves in ambush in preparation to attack. The Indian, who had been seen on the point and was now returning to the village by another path met Lovell's party and was fired upon. He returned the fire and wounded Lovell and one of his companions with small shot. Lieut. Wyman then levelled at him and killed him and took his scalp. Discovering no other signs of the enemy, Lovell's party then returned to the spot where they had left their packs. While they were searching for them, the Indians rose from their ambush and rushed upon them with a frightful yelling. A brisk firing then ensued on both sides. Capt. Lovell with eight others were killed, and Lieut. Farwell was wounded. Several of the Indians fell also; but as they were superior in number to Lovell's party and their intention being discovered, the latter retreated with the hope of sheltering themselves behind a rocky point and a few large trees on the shore. In this forlorn condition they took their station. On their right was a brook at that time un-

fordable; on their left was the point of rocks; their front was partly covered by a deep bog, and the pond was in their rear. The enemy immediately opened a galling fire upon their front and flanks, and could they have used this advantage skillfully they might have killed or captured the whole of our party, who were destitute of provisions and cut off from retreat. Under the command of Lieut. Wyman they continued their fire and retained their courage the whole day, in the course of which their chaplain, Jonathan Erie, ensign Robbins, with one other person were mortally wounded. The Indians made signs to them to surrender by holding up ropes, endeavouring at the same time to intimidate them by horrid yells. Our people were resolved to die rather than surrender, and by a well directed fire the ranks of the enemy were thinned and their yells became fainter. At the close of the day the Indians abandoned their advantageous ground, carrying with them their killed and wounded and leaving the bodies of Lovell and his companions unscalped. The surviving remnant of our brave countrymen found three of their number unable to move from the spot and eleven others of the wounded, who had still strength enough to march, and nine only who were uninjured. It was an agonizing necessity to abandon their dying companions, but there was

no alternative. Ensign Robins desired that his gun might be left charged by his side, so that if the enemy should return, he might sacrifice at least one more of them to his revenge. On the rising of the moon they departed from this fatal spot and directed their march toward the fort where the surgeon and the guard had been left. To their astonishment they found the place deserted. On the commencement of the action, one man, (whose name has not been suffered to disgrace the history of this affair) fled to the fort, where in the language of Job's messenger, he informed the guard of Lovell's death and the defeat of his party, upon which they made the best of their way home, leaving behind them a quantity of provisions which was a seasonable relief to the retreating survivors. Lieutenant Farwell and the chaplain who kept the journal of the march, perished in the woods from an unavoidable want of attention to their wounds. The remaining few after a long series of hardships, arrived at their homes at different times. They were received with joy and recompensed for their sufferings and their valour by public gratitude and affection. A generous provision was made for the widows and children of the slain.

Capt. Tyng of *Dunstable*, immediately collected a company, marched to the place of the engagement, and having

found the bodies of the killed, buried them and carved their names on the surrounding trees. The Indians, among many others, lost Pagus their chief. The place where the action was fought was Pigwacket, now the south part of the town of Fryburg.

DURAND, a small township in Coos county containing 62 inhabitants. Bounded N. by Mainsboro', E. by Shelburne, S. by the White mountains, and W. by Kilkenny. It contains 25,672 acres. One branch of *Moose river* and several branches of the *Amonoosuck* and *Israel* rise in this town.

DURHAM, a township in Strafford county, lying on Oyster river at the junction with the Piscataqua. It contains a population of 1449, and is bounded on Madbury S. $63\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ E. 1040 rods, thence S. $54\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ E. to Cedar point; on Lee N. $16\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ E. 5 miles and 66 rods; on Newmarket S. $80\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ E. 700 rods to a rock, thence S. $56\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ E. 264 rods to the head of the creek, thence to Chelsey's little island which is the S. corner boundary, thence by Great and Little bay to Cedar point, comprising an area of 14,970 acres. The N.H. turnpike from Portsmouth to Concord passes through this town.

The first settled minister in Durham was the Rev. Hugh Adams, who was ordained in 1717, and dismissed in 1739. The Rev. Nicholas Gilman,

Hugh Adams, and Curtis Coe have been his successors, all of them congregationalists. The compact part of the town, near the falls contains a handsome meeting-house, 37 dwelling-houses, and 7 stores and small shops. In this town resided Maj. Gen. Sullivan and Col. Adams of the revolutionary army, Hon. George Frost and Ebenezer Thompson were also citizens of *Durham*. The annual average number of deaths in this place for many years past has been computed at less than 15. In *Durham* is situated that remarkable rock weighing 60 or 70 tons and lying so exactly poised on another rock as easily to be moved with one hand.

Durham was included in Hilton's patent which was granted in the year 1630. In September, 1675, the Indians made an attack at Oyster river, then a part of Dover and now constituting *Durham*. They burned two houses, killed several men and carried away two captives. Two days after this attack they made another, destroyed several houses and killed two persons. These repeated insults and depredations roused the indignation of our people and forced them to retaliate. About 20 young men, most of whom were from Dover, obtained permission from major Waldron to make an attempt against the Indians in their own way. Having scattered themselves in the woods, a division of them dis-

covered a party of five Indians in the field near a deserted house, some of whom were gathering corn, while the others were preparing to roast it. Our people were at such a distance from their companions, that they could not make any signal to them without discovering themselves. Two of them crept silently toward the house and rushing suddenly upon the two Indians, who were busy at the fire, knocked them down with their guns. The other three took the alarm and escaped.

In 1694, when a large part of the inhabitants had marched to the westward, the Indians who were dispersed in the woods about Oyster river, having diligently observed the number of men in Hucking's garrison, rushed upon eighteen of them, as they were going to their morning devotion, and having cut off their retreat to the house put them all to death except 1 who fortunately escaped. They then attacked the house, in which there were only two boys beside the women and children. The boys kept them off for sometime and wounded several of them. At length the Indians set fire to the house and even then the boys would not surrender till the Indians had promised to spare their lives. The latter however perfidiously murdered three or four of the children, one of whom they fixed upon a sharp stake in the view of its mother. The women and children were

carried captive, but one of the boys made his escape the next day.

The next spring the Indians narrowly watched the frontiers to determine the safest and most vulnerable points of attack. The settlement at Oyster was selected for destruction, and preparations being at length completed for the incursion, Sieur de Villieu with a company of 250 Indians and a French priest marched for this devoted spot. *Oyster river* is the stream which falls into the west branch of the Piscataqua river just below the present site of *Durham*. The settlements were on both banks of the river. Here were twelve garrisoned houses amply sufficient for the reception of the inhabitants, but not apprehending any danger, many of the families remained in their unfortified houses, and those who were in the garrisons were but indifferently prepared for a siege, as they were destitute of powder. The enemy approached the place undiscovered and halted near the falls. Here they separated into two divisions, one of which was to go on each side of the river and plant itself in small parties in ambush near the houses and to be ready for the attack at sunrise, for which a single gun was to be the signal. One John Dean, whose house stood near the falls, happening to rise very early for a journey before the dawn of day, was shot as he came out of his door. This fir-

ing partially deranged the plan, as several parties who were at a distance, had not then arrived at their stations. The inhabitants also, being generally alarmed, some of them had time for escape and others to prepare for defence. The signal being thus given, the attack commenced on all points, where the enemy was ready. Of the twelve garrisoned houses five were destroyed, Adams', Drew's, Edgerly's, Meader's, and Beard's. The enemy entered Adams' without resistance where they murdered fourteen persons, whose graves can still be traced. Drew surrendered his garrison on promise of security but he was put to death. One of his children, only nine years old, was compelled to run through a line of Indians as a mark for their hatchets. Edgerly's garrison was evacuated, the people having fled to their boats, one of whom was mortally wounded in attempting to escape. Beard's and Meader's were also evacuated and their inhabitants escaped. The unfortified houses were all set on fire, the people being either put to death or captured in them. Some escaped by concealing themselves in the bushes and elsewhere. Thomas Edgerly having hid himself in his cellar preserved his house though it was twice set on fire. The house of John Bass the minister was destroyed together with his valuable library. He was absent at the time and his

wife and family fled to the woods. The wife of John Dean who was the first person shot, was taken with her daughter and carried about two miles up the river, where they were left under the care of an old Indian, while his companions returned to their bloody work. The Indian complained of a pain in his head, and asked the woman what would relieve him, she replied, occapee, (which is the Indian name for rum) and of which she knew he had carried away a bottle from her house. The medicine being very agreeable to his taste he repeated the dose. He soon fell asleep from its effects and she seized the opportunity to escape into the woods, where she lay concealed till the danger was over.

The other seven garrisons were resolutely and successfully defended. The gate of Burnham's happened to be left open through the night. A man within, who had been kept awake by the tooth-ach, hearing the alarm gun, roused the people and secured the entrance, just as the enemy had reached it. Finding themselves disappointed at this point, the Indians immediately ran to Pitman's, a defenceless house and forced open the door at the moment that he had burst his way through that end of the house, which adjoined the garrison, to which he and his family happily escaped. Their bloody purpose being thus again defeated, they attacked

the house of John Davis, who after a short resistance surrendered on terms which were basely violated, as he and his whole family were either killed or made prisoners. Thomas Beckford preserved his house in a singular manner. It was situated near the river and surrounded by a palisade. Hearing the alarm before the enemy had reached his house, he sent off his family in a boat and then fastening his gate he undertook alone the defence of his house. Contemning alike the promises and threats of his besiegers, he kept up a constant fire at them, changing his dress as often as he could, and giving orders aloud, as if he had a company with him. Finding their exertions unavailing, the enemy withdrew, leaving Beckford the sole master of a fortress which he had defended with such admirable address. Three other garrisons, being seasonably apprized of the danger, were resolutely defended, and two Indians were killed in attacking them. Jones' garrison was surrounded before day, but its owner, hearing his dog bark and fearing that wolves were near, went out at that moment to secure some swine and returned uninjured. Having on his return ascended his wall, and observing the flash of a gun, he immediately dropped backward, and the ball entered the very place where he stood. The enemy from behind a rock continued firing on the house for some time

and then abandoned it. During these transactions the French priest took possession of the meeting-house and employed himself in writing on the pulpit with chalk, but the house itself received no damage.

Those parties of the enemy, who were on the other side of the river, having completed their work of destruction, assembled in a field adjoining Burnham's garrison, where they insultingly displayed their prisoners and derided the inhabitants, supposing themselves out of the reach of the guns, one of them was shot from the sentry-box from the garrison. Both divisions having then met at the falls where they had separated the evening before, marched to Capt. Woodman's garrison. The ground being broken and hilly, they made their approach without difficulty and kept up a continual fire at the hats and caps, which our people held on sticks above the wall. At length fearing that the inhabitants from the neighbouring settlements would collect against them, the Indians retreated, having killed or captured between 90 and 100 persons and destroyed 20 houses, 5 of which were garrisoned. Among the prisoners were Thomas Drew and his wife who were recently married. He was taken to Canada, where he continued two years and was then ransomed. She was carried to Norridgewock, where she was

detained four years and endured every thing but death. She was delivered of a child in the winter, unsheltered from the storms, and being unable to nurse it, the Indians put it to death. After her return to her husband she had a family of 14 children. She lived to the age of 89 and her husband to that of 93. They died within two days of each other and were buried in the same grave.

In 1703, the Indians made another incursion and killed one man. In 1704, several persons were murdered by them, and in 1705, a small party attacked the house of John Drew, where they put eight people to death and wounded several others. The garrison was near but was at that time without a man in it. The women, finding their case desperate, put on the hats of their husbands and dressed themselves in other respects like men, and by keeping up a brisk fire, they actually drove the enemy off, before they had plundered or even attacked the house. John Wheeler accosting this party and mistaking them for friendly Indians, unfortunately fell into their power and was killed, together with his wife and four children. Two of his sons secreted themselves in a cove by the bank of the river. In 1707, two men were captured from *Durham*, and two others were murdered as they were on a journey from that town to Dover. In 1707, a party of Mo-

hawks attacked a company of our men who were at work in the woods under the direction of Capt. Chesley. At the first fire they killed seven and wounded another. Chesley, with his few surviving companions continued a brisk fire on the enemy, and for some time kept them off, but he at length fell, overpowered by numbers. He was deeply lamented as a brave officer. In 1724, the Indians made another incursion into this town, formed an ambush near the road and murdered several persons.

The family of Col. John Davis of this town (who died at the age of 88,) were equally remarkable for longevity and superior stature. Five of them lived till the age of 85, and one to that of 99.

E.

EAST-KINGSTON, a township in Rockingham county, situated in the southerly part of that county. It was incorporated in 1733, and contains 442 inhabitants. It is bounded N. by Exeter, E. by Kingston, S. by Southampton, and W. and N. W. by Kingston, and contains 6,200 acres of excellent land. Powow river crosses the S. W. extremity of this town. The Rev. Peter Coffin was settled here in 1772, and has long since removed. There is here but one meeting-house. This town contains 3 corn-mills and 2 saw-mills. From the year 1740 to 1771, the

deaths in this town were 283, making an annual average of about nine. The greatest number in any one year was 21, and the smallest number 2. Since 1771, the proportion has remained nearly the same.

EATON, a township in the northerly part of Strafford county, incorporated in 1766, and containing in 1810, 535 inhabitants; bounded N. by Conway, E. by the eastern line of the state, S. by Ossipee Gore, and W. by Tamworth, containing about 27,637 acres. There are several ponds in this town; *Six Miles pond*, in the western part of the town, *Cook's*, *Little*, *Blair's*, &c.; and in the S. E. extremity of the town rises *Legion mountain*. There are 5 saw-mills, 5 grain-mills, and 1 clothing-mill. Elder Jackson is the only settled minister here.

EFFINGHAM, a township in Strafford county, incorporated in 1678, and now containing 876 inhabitants: bounded N. W. by Ossipee Gore, E. by the state line, which separates it from Parsonsfield, S. E. by Wakefield, and S. W. by Ossipee, comprising an area of 34,938 acres. The great Ossipee river passes through this town in a westerly course, over which is here a toll bridge 500 feet in length. There is a pond near this river 400 rods long and 270 wide. On the western side of this town lie the *Green mountains*. Rev. G.

Burt was ordained here in 1803, and dismissed soon after. There are in *Effingham* three religious societies and 2 meeting-houses, 4 grain-mills, 4 saw-mills, a clothing-mill, and a carding-machine.

ELLIS RIVER rises on the easterly side of the White hills in several small streams, near the source of Peabody river, and separating into two streams which unite in Adams, empties into the Saco at Bartlett.

ELLSWORTH, a township of mountainous land in Grafton county, bounded N. by Peeling, E. by Thornton, S. by Rumney, and W. by Warren. Its whole population is 142, and its area 15,606 acres. There is a small pond in the S. E. part of the town, from which a stream flows into Pemigewasset river, and in the north part of the town is situated *Cat mountain*. There is here 1 corn-mill and 1 saw-mill.

ENFIELD, a township in the lower part of Grafton county, incorporated in 1761, and now containing 1291 inhabitants. It is bounded N. E. by Canaan, S. E. by Grafton, S. W. by Cheshire county line which divides it from New-Grantham, and W. by Lebanon, comprising in this space 24,060 acres. On the N. W. side of this town lies the greatest part of *Mascomy pond*, which is about

1100 rods long and 250 wide. There are here also *East pond*, *Maid pond*, and several smaller ones, in the whole comprising 2210 acres of water. The fourth N. H. turnpike leading to Lyman's bridge passes between *Mascomy pond* and the mountain. At the west end of the pond stands the principal village, containing 30 or 40 dwelling-houses and a handsome meeting-house. There is also a village of the shakers at the S. E. end of the mountain near a small pond, (see *Canterbury*.) Stony brook runs through the south part of the pond, and *Mascomy river* falls into the pond of that name. *Enfield* contains 4 grain-mills, 5 saw-mills, 1 clothing-mill, 2 carding-machines, and an oil-mill.

EPPING, a town in Rockingham county, (formerly a part of Exeter,) incorporated in 1639, and now containing a population of 1182. It is bounded N. by Nottingham and Lee, E. by Newmarket and Brentwood, S. by Brentwood and Poplin, and W. by Nottingham and Raymond, and contains 12,760 acres. Lamprey river passes through Epping entering its southwest corner. In this town Patuckaway and North rivers fall into Lamprey river, the former in its western and the latter at its southeast part. On these streams are 4 grain-mills, 6 saw-mills, and 1 clothing-mill.

The soil of *Epping* is excellently adapted to almost all sorts of grain, grass, flax, &c. In the orchard of Capt. Towle of this town there is an apple-tree which in one year produced between 50 and 60 bushels.

The first minister of *Epping* was the Rev. Mr. Cutler who was ordained in 1747. Rev. Josiah Stearns, his successor, was ordained in 1758, and died in 1790. Rev. Peter Holt, the present minister, was ordained in 1793.

In *Epping* there are 4 meeting-houses and 8 school-houses. In the revolutionary war there were ten died among those who went from this town. The annual average number of deaths is about 13.

EPSOM, a township in Rockingham county, bounded N. by Pittsfield, E. by Northwood, S. by Allenstown, and W. by Pembroke and Chichester. It contains about 19,200 acres, and in 1810 its population was 1156.

Suncook river passes through the westerly part of *Epsom* and receives Little Suncook from several small ponds in Northwood. In the northeast part of the town are several small mountains, viz. *M^r Roy's, Fort, Nat's, &c.*

The Rev. John Tuck was ordained here in 1761, and was succeeded by the Rev. E. Hazeltine who died in 1813. Rev. J. Curtis was settled in 1815, and is the present minister.

The principal village in *Epsom* contains about 20 houses, a congregational meeting-house, a school-house, and several small stores. This town, like most others of its size in the state, has several religious societies. There are here many valuable mill seats. There are 7 grain-mills, 9 saw-mills, 2 clothing-mills, 2 carding-machines, and a cotton factory.

Maj. Andrew M^rClary, a native of this town, fell at the battle of Breed's hill on June 17, 1775, after defending with a few companions a temporary entrenchment thrown up a few hours before. Attacked by an overpowering force of the enemy they retreated about one mile. The major in this action displayed great bravery and presence of mind. Inflamed by an ardent patriotism, like the Roman Camillus, he left his plough on the first intelligence of war, and volunteered in the cause of his brethren, in which he was soon called to a command which he executed to his lasting honour.

ERROL, a township in Coos county, situated on the western branch of Umbagog lake. It was incorporated in 1774, and contains only 38 inhabitants. It is bounded N. by Wentworth's location, E. by the district of Maine, S. by Success and Paulsburgh, and W. by Millsfield, and contains 35,400 acres, 2,800 of which are water. Margalloway and Clearstreams here unite with another stream

flowing from Umbagog lake, and form in junction Ameriscoggin river. From the centre of this town to Stratford on Connecticut river the distance is 25 miles.

ERVING'S LOCATION is in Coos county, 118 miles from Portsmouth, bounded N. by Dixville, E. by Millsfield, and W. by Columbia and ungranted lands No. 1.

EXETER, called Swamscot by the aborigines, an ancient post town in Rockingham county, pleasantly situated at the head of tide waters and navigation on the southwest branch of *Piscataqua river*, and equidistant from the metropolis and Newburyport in Essex county, Massachusetts. *Exeter* was incorporated in the year 1639, and contained according to the last census, 1759 inhabitants. The township is of an irregular figure, of an area of 11,800 acres, and has for its boundaries Newmarket N. by E.; Stratham E. and N. E.; Hampton and Hampton-falls S. E.; Kensington S.; and Brentwood on the W. *Exeter Fresh river* takes its rise from a small pond in Sandown, running thence on the corners of Hawke and Poplin, thence into Chester and thence again into Poplin, Raymond, Brentwood, and *Exeter*, near what are termed Pickpocket mills, pursuing from thence an easterly course till within one mile of the falls

where it receives *Little river* from the west, and mingles shortly after with the tide waters of the Swamscot, in the midst of a fine trading and manufacturing settlement. *Exeter* is the second considerable town in the state, 50 miles N. of Boston, and 402 N. E. of Philadelphia. It has a bank with a capital of two hundred thousand dollars. It was formerly the seat of government, and many of the public offices of the state are still kept here. The public edifices are two congregational churches, a baptist meeting-house, an elegant academy, a handsome courthouse, and a gaol. Beside the celebrated Phillips Exeter Academy there are here two English schools and ten or a dozen private schools chiefly for females. It is well situated for a manufacturing town, and has 2 fulling-mills, 2 carding-machines, 2 oil-mills, a woollen factory, 2 extensive cotton factories, a spinning and weaving factory, a tin ware, comb, and morocco factory, a gin distillery, iron works, a manufactory of ordnance and small arms, a paper mill, a great number of saw and grist-mills, a printing-office, bookstore, book-bindery, &c. &c. The saddlery, shoe-making and chaise-making business is also carried on here to a very great extent. In 1776, Col. Samuel Hobart erected a powder-mill in this town capable of manufacturing 2,400 pound of powder per week. It is not now

in operation. Before the revolution ship-building was an extensive and profitable branch of business here, and vessels of five-hundred tons burden were built and floated down the river to Portsmouth and sold, or employed in the West-India trade. Since the last war it has altogether declined. Specimens of bog iron ore and some considerable copper pyrites have been discovered in this town. Vitriol also, combined in the same stone with sulphur, is found in its neighbourhood. In the year 1789, the remains of an Indian skeleton were dug up on the east side of the river in this town. It was in a perpendicular position and enclosed in a birchen hollow log. Some strings of wampum and twelve spoons, apparently of European manufacture, were found near it. The skull was entire, the teeth remained in the jaws, and the hair, which was long, straight, and black, had suffered neither decay nor injury.

Phillips Exeter Academy in this town is a highly respectable, useful, and flourishing institution. It was founded by the Hon. John Phillips, LL.D. in 1781. A part of its funds is appropriated to the support of candidates for the ministry or indigent scholars recommended for their genius and learning. There are in this academy nearly 80 scholars. It has a well selected library and a handsome philosophical apparatus. The board of trustees

consists of seven gentlemen, of whom the Hon. J.T. Gilman is president. The immediate instruction of the students is entrusted to a principal, a professor of mathematics and natural philosophy, and an assistant.

The Rev. John Wheelwright the principal settler of this town, in 1638, removed from Braintree, (Mass.) then a part of Boston, where he was settled in the ministry. In the same year he united with several others in making a settlement in *Exeter*. He was a gentleman of talents, piety and learning.

For other particulars of the original settlement of this place see page 52.

The Indians did not commence their depredations against this place till the year 1675, at which time they killed several persons here.

In July, 1690, Col. Winthrop Hilton's garrison in this place was attacked and some lives were lost. In June, 1697, this town was preserved in a remarkable manner from a deep laid plot which the Indians had formed against it. The enemy were planted in ambush near the town, and were discovered by some children who had ventured from home without a guard. The savages retreated without the loss on our side of more than one person.

In 1710, Col. Winthrop Hilton with a party of his neighbours, while at work in a field situate in that part of

Exeter which is now called Epping, were attacked by the Indians, who barbarously murdered the colonel with two of his party, and captured two others. Emboldened with this success the enemy immediately entered the settlement and killed several other persons, some of whom were children.

F.

FARMINGTON in Strafford county was formerly a part of Rochester. It was incorporated in 1722, and in 1810, contained 1272 inhabitants; bounded N. E. by Milton, S. E. by Rochester, S. W. by Barrington, and N. W. by New-Durham, comprising 20,811 acres.

Cochecho river flows through the N. E. part of this town, and the *Frost mountains* extend through it from N. to S. From the summit of this ridge, called *Mount Washington*, the sea-coast and a large part of the state may be seen. There is in this town a handsome meeting-house, several mills, and trading stores.

FISHERSFIELD, a township in Hillsborough county, incorporated in 1778, and now containing 563 inhabitants. It is bounded N. by New-London, E. by Sutton, S. by Bradford, and W. by Cheshire county line which divides it from Goshen and Wendell, comprising an area of 19,332 acres. In the north part of the town lies *Sunapee pond*. *Todd pond* is

on its southerly side. The latter is about 500 rods long and 60 wide. The westerly side of the town is broken and elevated, but most of its land is suited for grazing. There is in this town a baptist meeting-house, 8 or 10 mills, and 3 stores.

FITZWILLIAM, a township in Cheshire county, situated on the southerly line of the state, which separates it from Royalston and Winchendon in Massachusetts. It is bounded by Richmond on the W., Marlborough on the N., and Jaffrey and Rindge on the E., and contains 26,900 acres, 400 of which are water. In this town lies *South pond*, which is 320 rods long and 90 wide in its narrowest part; and also *Sip's pond*, 200 rods long and 100 wide. *Fitzwilliam* was incorporated in 1773, and its population is now 1310. It is situated on the height of land south of the Monadnock mountain, and its surface is hilly. The soil is rocky but well adapted to grass and to the cultivation of various kinds of grain. The low lands are covered with pine, hemlock, and spruce. There are here also some valuable and productive meadows. Near the centre of the town is a large hill remarkable for the beautifully romantic prospect which it affords; and in the northwest part of the town is *Gap mountain*, which at a distance appears to be part of the Monadnock, and on which are found

the common substances called whet-stones.

About half a mile north of the centre of the town four turn-pike roads meet, viz. one from Keene, one from Winchester, one to Templeton, and one to Ashby, (Mass.); the two last lead to Boston. There is a village here comprising about 20 houses, a meeting-house, 3 stores, and several mechanics' shops. At the south end of *South pond* an enterprising citizen opened a canal through the bank of the pond at some distance from its natural outlet, and erected upon it a grist-mill, which promises to be productive and useful. At the north extremity of the town there is a village of about 15 houses, besides a grain-mill, a fulling-mill, and a carding-machine. Several looms and machines for spinning wool have been in operation here during the past summer.

The first church in this town was formed on the 27th of March, 1771, on congregational principles, over which the Rev. Benj. Brigham was ordained pastor. This gentleman died on the 11th of June, 1799, in the 58th year of his age and the 29th of his ministry. His successor was the Rev. Stephen Williams, who was dismissed in November, 1802. The Rev. John Sabin, the present minister of the place, was ordained on the 6th of March, 1805.

Brig. Gen. James Reed, a revolutionary officer, was a citi-

izen of this town, and reflected honour upon it by his courage as a soldier and his excellencies as a man. The average annual number of deaths in this town for the last seven years has been about 14. In the year 1812, 16 persons died here of the throat distemper.

FOX POINT. (See Newington.)

FRANCESTOWN, a town in Hillsborough county, bounded N. by Deering, E. by New-Boston, S. by Lyndeborough and Greenfield, and W. by Greenfield, and containing 18,760 acres, of which 660 are water. In 1810 its population was 1451.

This town derived its name from Frances, the wife of Gov. John Wentworth. It was incorporated in 1772, and then included what was once called New-Boston-Addition, together with a part of Society Land and Lyndeborough. The soil here is uneven and stony, but its qualities are warm and moist. There are some small intervals which are very productive. The original growth here was beech, birch, red oak, maple, hemlock, and pine. There are many springs in the town, and on its easterly side is *Haunted pond*, about 300 rods long and 225 wide; and also *Pleasant pond*, about 350 rods square, in which the 4th branch of *Piscataqua* river has its rise.

The highest land in this town is *Crotched mountain*, the sum-

mit of which is more than 600 feet above the plain in the centre of the town. About half way up this mountain there is a small pond, always full and yet always of a shallow depth. One of the summits of this mountain is covered with woods, the other is almost a solid ledge of rocks, affording a very extensive prospect to the southwest.

The second N. H. turnpike passes through this town near its centre in a southerly direction. Another important road, leading from the southwesterly part of the state to Concord, crosses the turnpike in this town.

The first permanent settlement here was made about the year 1760, by one Carson, a Scotchman. In 1773, the inhabitants had so increased by emigration, chiefly from Dedham, (Mass.) that a congregational church was gathered here by the Rev. Samuel Cotton, minister of Litchfield. It consisted at first of 18 members, and in 1792 of 148, since which time a large number has been added. No other religious society has ever existed in this town excepting a small one of Scotch presbyterians, which in 1792, united with the congregationalists. Rev. Moses Bradford is the first and only minister ever settled in this place. He was ordained in September, 1790, and to his exertions is the town in a great measure indebted for its respectable character and its pros-

perous condition. From its settlement to 1790, the whole number of deaths was about 100. From 1790 to May, 1814, the deaths amounted to 401, a large proportion of whom were infants. In 1812, thirty-three persons died here of the dysentery; the whole number of deaths in that year was 45. Exclusive of the ordinary proportion of other mechanical business, there are here four large tanneries, a manufactory of musical instruments, and one of earthen ware. The compact part of the town consists of about 25 dwelling-houses, with a handsome meeting-house, several stores, &c. There are also 7 school-houses. The school committee in March, 1814, reported that exclusive of the small scholars who attend in the summer only, there were in these schools during the past winter, 450 scholars, of whom 82 were in the study of English grammar.

The farmers of this town have recently paid increased attention to the raising of sheep. The introduction of the merino breed has become an interesting and profitable concern. There are two flocks of sheep in this town, containing in them both more than 600. The agricultural and general condition of this place has of late been flourishing. A mail stage passes through *Francestown* twice a week to and from Boston. There are here two quarries of free stone, one in the easterly and one in the souther-

ly part of the town. The former was discovered in 1813. It is not extensive, and has not been much worked. The latter is productive, and probably inexhaustible. It was first worked about ten years ago. Its colour is white, mingled with a dark shade. It is easily manufactured with the saw or chisel, and is susceptible of a high polish. Although of a soft nature, it is very adhesive and heavy, 12 cubic feet weighing one ton. After it is prepared at the quarry, it is sold for \$1,42 cts. per cubic foot. It is used for hearths, stoves, &c. In several parts of this town, large rocks of a globular form are found directly poised on the surface of others. Curiosities of this kind, of which the cause is certainly mysterious, are common to many places in this state. Clay of a superior quality for bricks is found in large quantities in this town, and in some spots there have been seen strong indications of iron ore. Indeed several large pieces of good purity have been found.

Richard ———, who has long resided in this town, was captured by the Indians during the last French war in the year 1756. Although guarded by two warriors, he was able by superior strength and agility to effect his escape, but not without the loss of all his clothes. He wandered entirely naked between the lakes George and Champlain for six days, eating nothing but berries and bark. To elude his pur-

suers he was obliged to swim across the Hudson river three times. He is now living in good health at the age of 77.

L.W.

FRANCONIA, (formerly Morristown,) lies in the upper part of Grafton county, near the western side of the White mountains which form its eastern boundary. Lincoln and Landaff are its southern, Concord its western, and Bethlehem its northern boundary. The great *Hay-Stack mountain* is on the southeasterly extremity of this town, and *French* and other mountains are within its limits. It contains 32,948 acres.

Several branches of the great *Amonoosuck* rise in these mountains and pass through this town. *Franconia* was incorporated in 1760, and in 1810, contained 358 inhabitants. There is here an extensive iron factory establishment. The company was incorporated December 18th, 1805, and is composed principally of Boston and Salem gentlemen. The works consist of a blast furnace with a reservoir of water near the top as a precaution against fire, an air furnace, a steel furnace, a pounding machine to separate the iron from the cinders, a forge with four fires and two hammers, a turning lathe, and a trip-hammer shop with four fires and two hammers. There are also in this town a powder magazine, a saw-mill, a grist-mill, 10 or 12 dwelling-

houses, a store, and a warehouse.

Most of the ore wrought here is conveyed from Concord mountain about 3 miles from the furnace. There is also a large tract of coaling ground belonging to the company, and a highly impregnated mineral spring about two miles from the furnace. Not very far from this establishment are the upper works, called "the Haverhill and Franconia iron works," which were incorporated in 1808. These are built on the same plan as the former, but their operations are not as yet so extensive.

G.

GILFORD, a township in Strafford county, formerly a part of Gilmanton, incorporated in 1727, and now containing about 1200 inhabitants. It is bounded N. by Winnipiseogee lake, E. by Alton, S. by Gilmanton, and W. by a long bay which divides it from Gilmanton. There are here several large mountains. The summits of two of them are within 200 rods of each other, and about 2000 feet above the level of the town. On the southerly part of Gunstock mountain is *Suncook pond*, which forms the northerly source of *Suncook river*.

Gilford has two meeting-houses, which belong to no particular denomination of christians, 3 trading stores, 4 grain-mills, 3 saw-mills, and a

carding-machine. The free will baptists have here a large church and society under the care of Elder Richard Martin, an aged and respectable minister. There is also a society of the regular baptists under the care of Elder Morrison. At Meredith bridge, which unites this town to Meredith, is a handsome village containing about 25 dwelling-houses, stores, &c. A meeting-house was lately erected here by the inhabitants of the two towns for the common use of all orders of christians.

GILMANTON, a township in Strafford county, incorporated in 1727, and containing in 1810, 4,338 inhabitants. It is bounded N. by Gilford, E. by Alton, S. E. by Barnstead, S. W. by Rockingham line, and N. W. by Winnipiseogee lake and bay which separates it from Sanbornton, comprising an area of 58,448 acres. *Suncook river* rises here in a pond of that name on Gilford line, the waters of which fall into another pond of the same name, which is larger than the former, being about 350 rods long and 175 wide. From thence it falls into a third pond of the same name 500 rods long and half as wide. There are several smaller ponds in this town, in one of which is the source of *Bow Cook river*.

There are in *Gilmanton* 5 meeting-houses, 20 school-houses, a court house, a cotton factory, a nail factory, 9 grain-

mills, 10 saw-mills, 2 clothing-mills, a carding-machine, an oil-mill, and 9 trading stores.

A handsome academy was incorporated and built here in 1794, and opened for the reception of students December, 1797. It has generally from 30 to 50 students. Its funds are about \$5000, raised by subscription. There is here a congregational church and society recently under the charge of the Rev. Isaac Smith, who died in March, 1817. There are several baptist societies, and one of friends. One term of the common pleas for the 1st district, is holden here annually.

Hon. Joseph Badger, who settled in this town in the year 1760, was its first magistrate, and was highly instrumental in its growth and prosperity. He was for many years judge of probate, and resigned that office at the age of 70.

GILSUM, a township in Cheshire county, incorporated in 1763, and now containing 513 inhabitants. It is bounded N. by Alstead and Marlow, E. by Sullivan and Stoddard, S. by Keene, and W. by Surry. The eastern branch of Ashuelot river passes through this town. *Gilsum* has 1 meeting-house, 2 grain-mills, and 2 saw-mills. Elisha Fish who died in 1807, was its first ordained minister. The annual average number of deaths in this town is not more than 6. In 1813, 10 died here of the spotted fever.

GOFFSTOWN in Hillsborough county, is situated on the westerly side of Merrimack river, it is bounded N. by Dunbarton, E. by Merrimack river, S. by Bedford, and W. by New-Boston and part of Weare, and contains 29,170 acres. It was incorporated in 1761, and in 1810, contained 2000 inhabitants. In the S. W. extremity of the town are the two *Unconocock mountains*, and in the S. E. part is the Amoskeag bridge and falls. Piscataquog river passes through this place. In 1771, Rev. Joseph Currier was settled here in the congregational order. Cornelius Waters and D. L. Morrill, have been his successors. There are in this town 2 religious societies, 1 meeting-house, 8 trading-stores, 1 cotton factory containing about 30 spindles, 7 grain-mills, 20 saw-mills, 2 clothing-mills, and 2 carding-machines,

GOSHEN, a township in Cheshire county, incorporated in 1791, and in 1810, containing 563 inhabitants. It is bounded N. by Newport and Wendell, E. by the county of Hillsborough, S. by Washington, and W. by Lempster and Unity, and contains 12,023 acres. *Little Sugar river* waters the north part of the town. *Sunapee mountain* lies between Goshen and Fishersfield. Croydon turnpike passes through the west part of the town to Connecticut river. There is here 1 grain-mill, 2 saw-mills, 1

clothing-mill, and 1 distillery.

GRAFTON COUNTY is bounded W. by the west branch of Connecticut river, S. by the counties of Cheshire and Hillsborough, E. by Strafford, and N. by Coos. Beginning at Connecticut river, at the west extremity of Dalton and running on the west and south line of Dalton to Whitefield, thence on the west and south line of Whitefield to Bretton Woods, thence on the west and south line of Bretton Woods to the southeast extremity of Weare, thence south in a straight line across unlocated lands to the county of Strafford at the northerly corner of Tamworth, thence on the north and west line of Sandwich and on the south line of Holderness to Pemigewasset river, thence down that river to the N. E. extremity of New-Andover, thence on the northerly line of that town and on the northeasterly line of New-London to the N. E. extremity of Springfield, thence on the northerly line of Springfield, New-Granatham, and Plainfield to Connecticut river, and thence by that river to the place first mentioned.

This county contains 35 townships and a large quantity of unlocated land. Its population by the last census was 28,462, of whom 4,837 were rateable polls. There are in this county 29 stud-horses, 3827 other horses, 286 four years old, and

998 more than two years old, 3522 oxen, 1308 four years old, 9981 cows, 50,084 three years old cattle, and 6107 over two years old. In 1812, there were also in this county 52 mules and 3 jacks, and 577 acres of orchard.

Grafton county contains 36 houses for public worship, 1 academy, 83 grain-mills, 118 saw-mills, 24 mills for dressing cloth, 35 carding-machines, 1 paper-mill, 49 trading-stores, 21 distilleries, and 1 oil-mill. The county prison is at Haverhill, and the superior and inferior courts hold alternate sessions there and at Plymouth. The probate courts are holden at Haverhill, Plymouth, Hanover, Bridgewater, and Enfield.

GRAFTON, a township in the county of that name, lies about 13 miles southeast from Dartmouth college. It was incorporated in 1773, and now contains 931 inhabitants. It is bounded N. E. by Orange, S. E. by Cushing's Gore, S. W. by the line of Cheshire county which separates it from Springfield, and N. W. by Enfield and a part of Canaan, and contains 21,993 acres. Branches of Smith's river water the easterly part of the town, and Mascomy river its west part. There are here 2 baptist meeting-houses, 6 grain-mills, 6 saw-mills, 1 clothing mill, 2 carding-machines, 2 stores, and 1 distillery.

That species of mineral, (*lassis specularis*) commonly

called isinglass, is found in a state of great purity in *Glass hill mountain* in this town. It adheres in the form of lamina to rocks of white and yellow quartz. The usual size of these lamina is about 6 inches square, but some have been found 18 inches. This glass when prepared is transported to Boston, and from thence large quantities are exported to England, probably for ship lanterns. It is found on the easterly side of the mountain, which is about 200 feet high. Many people are employed every summer in collecting it.

GREAT BAY. The western branch of Piscataqua river is formed by Swamscot river, which flows from Exeter, Winnicot river which comes from Greenland, and Lamprey river which divides Newmarket from Durham; these streams empty into a bay 4 miles wide, called *Great Bay*. The water in its further progress is contracted into a lesser bay, and there receives Oyster river from Durham, and Black river from Dover. The whole branch at length meets the main stream at Hilton's point. The tide flows into all these streams as far as the lower falls in each, and forms a very rapid current, especially at the seasons of the freshets, when the ebb continues about two hours longer than the flood. Piscataqua bridge is thrown over the lower extremity of Little bay. Newington lies on the eastern shore

of this bay, Stratham and Greenland on the southern, and Durham on the northern shore.

GREAT ISLAND. (See New-Castle.)

GREENFIELD, a township in Hillsborough county, incorporated in 1791, and containing in 1810, a population of 980. It is bounded N. by a part of Hancock and Francestown, E. by Francestown and Lyndeborough, S. by Temple, and W. by Peterborough, and contains 16,904 acres, 187 of which are water. Contoocook river separates this town from Hancock. There is here one pond about 200 rods long and 100 wide, besides several others of less note. A part of *Crotchet mountain* rises from the north part of this town, and there is also a mountainous tract in the southerly part. *Greenfield* contains a congregational meeting-house, (in which Rev. J. Walker was ordained in 1812,) several mills, and 2 stores.

GREENLAND, a township in Rockingham county, incorporated in 1703, and now containing 592 inhabitants; bounded N. by the Great Bay and Newington, E. by Portsmouth and Rye, S. by Northampton, and W. by Stratham, comprising 6,335 acres. The land here which borders upon the bay is of an uncommonly good quality, and in a high state of cultivation. This part of the

town is celebrated for producing excellent cider, large quantities of which are sold here annually. The soil in other parts of the town is light and sandy but not unproductive.

Rev. William Allen, the first settled minister in this town, was ordained in 1707, and died in 1760, at the age of 84. His successors have been the Rev. Messrs. M'Clintock, Neal, and Abbot. The latter gentleman is the present minister. There is here a spacious meeting-house for the congregationalists, and a very convenient one for the joint use of the methodists and baptists. There are also in this town 3 grist-mills, 2 saw-mills, and several trading shops.

GROTON, a township in Grafton county, incorporated in 1761. It was formerly called Cockermouth. Its population in 1810, was 549. It lies about 15 miles N. of Dartmouth college, and is bounded N. E. by Rumney, S. E. by Hebron, S. W. by Orange, and W. by Dorchester, and contains 16,531 acres.

The northerly part of the town is watered by several branches of Baker's river, and a number of streams which fall into New Found pond have their sources here.

There is in *Groton* an iron furnace for casting hollow ware. This furnace is heated by wood, and the fire is kept alive by the action of air put in motion

by the falling of water through a box, &c.

The first minister in this town was the Rev. S. Perley, who was ordained in 1779, and was succeeded by the Rev. William Rolf, who is the present pastor. There is here 1 congregational and 1 baptist society, 1 meeting-house, 2 grain-mills, 4 saw-mills, 1 carding-machine, and 1 distillery.

H.

HALL'S STREAM rises in the highlands which separate Vermont from Lower Canada, and falls into Connecticut river at the N. W. extremity of Stewartstown.

HALE'S LOCATION is situated in Coos county, and is bounded N. and W. by ungranted lands, E. by Conway, and S. by Burton. It is 800 rods in length and 173 in width at its north, and 320 at its south extremity.

HAMPSTEAD, a township in Rockingham county, was incorporated in 1749, and contained in 1810, a population of 733. It is bounded N. by Hawke and Sandown, S. E. by Plaistow, S. by Atkinson, and W. by Londonderry, and contains 10,623 acres, 400 of which are water. There is here *Wash-pond*, containing about 200 acres, and a part of *Island pond* about the same size. The

Rev. Henry True was settled here in 1752, and died in 1782. The Rev. John Kelly is the present minister. There is a pleasant village in this town comprising 10 or 12 dwelling-houses, a meeting-house, and several trading shops.

HAMPTON, a township in Rockingham county, lying on the sea-coast. It was incorporated in 1638, and contains a population of 990. It is bounded N. E. by Northampton, S. E. by the sea, S. W. by South Hampton, and N. W. by a part of Exeter, and contains 18,129 acres.

Hampton was called by the Indians Winicowett. Its first minister was Stephen Bachelder, who was settled in 1638, and dismissed in 1641. His successors have been Timothy Dalton, John Wheelwright, (a brother of the celebrated Mrs. Hutchinson,) Seaborn Cotton, John Cotton, Nathaniel Gookin, Ward Cotton, Ebenezer Thayer, William Pidgeon, Jesse Appleton, (now president of Bowdoin college,) and J. Webster, the present pastor.

Hampton is a valuable and flourishing township, containing two meeting-houses, and in its compact part, many handsome buildings and several shops. An academy has recently been opened here, which has much promise of usefulness.

Between the years 1731 and 1791, there were in this town 884 deaths and 1725 births, of

which latter 897 were males and 828 females. The largest number of deaths in any one year was 69, and the smallest number was 7. In the year 1737, 69 persons died here, 55 of them by the throat distemper. On the same year there died of that disease, 99 in Portsmouth, 88 in Dover, 210 in Hampton-falls, 127 in Exeter, 11 in Newcastle, 37 in Gosport, 44 in Rye, 18 in Greenland, 21 in Newington, 22 in Newmarket, 18 in Stratham, 113 in Kingston, 100 in Durham, and 22 in Chester, in all about one thousand deaths from July, 1736 to September 1737.

In the year 1754, the same disease again visited Hampton and carried off 55 persons.

In the year 1638, the general assembly authorized Mr. Dummer of Newbury, together with John Spencer to erect a house in Hampton, which was afterward called the bound house, although it was intended as a mark of possession rather than of limit.

This step having been taken toward population, a petition praying leave to settle here, was presented to the assembly by a number of persons chiefly from Norfolk in England, and the prayer was granted. They commenced operations by laying out the township into 147 shares, and having formed a church, they chose Stephen Bachelder for their minister, with whom Timothy Dalton was afterwards associated.

The original number of inhabitants was 56, among whom were John Moulton, Christopher Hussey, William Sargeant, &c.

In July, 1617, the Indians having commenced their work of depredation and death, the government ordered 200 friendly Indians and 40 English soldiers under the command of Capt. Benjamin Swett of Hampton and Lieut. Richardson to march to the falls of Taconee on Kennebeck river; in the course of the march, Swett discovered in the place now called Scarborough, three parties of Indians stationed on a plain. He separated his men in the same manner and prepared to attack them. The enemy continued to retreat, till they had drawn our men about two miles from the fort, and then turning suddenly upon our youthful and unexperienced soldiers, they threw them into confusion. Swett, with a few of his most resolute companions fought bravely on his retreat, till he came near the fort where he was killed and 60 more left dead or wounded. On the 17th of August, 1703, a party of 30 Indians under Capt. Tour, killed 55 persons in Hampton, among whom was a widow Mussey, celebrated as a preacher among the quakers, by whom she was much lamented.

HAMPTON FALLS, formerly a part of Hampton, was incorporated in 1712, and now contains 570 inhabitants; bounded

N.E. by Hampton, S.E. by the salt marsh, S. by Seabrook, W. by Kensington, and N. W. by Exeter, and contains 7,400 acres.

Theophilus Cotton, the first minister settled here, was ordained in 1712, and died 1726. His successors have been Rev. Joseph Whipple, Jonah Bailey, Paine Wingate, Samuel Langdon, D. D., and the present minister, Rev. J. Abbot. There are here 2 meeting-houses, 1 for congregationalists and another for baptists, 8 grist-mills, 2 saw-mills, 1 clothing-mill, and 1 carding-machine. From July 26, 1730 to September 26, 1736, there were 210 persons destroyed here by the throat distemper, 160 of whom were under the age of 10, 40 between the ages of 10 and 20, 9 above 20, and several more than 30 years old.

HANCOCK, a township in Hillsborough county, incorporated in 1779, and now containing 1184 inhabitants; bounded N. by Antrim, E. by Greenfield, S. by Peterborough, and W. by the line of Cheshire county, which divides it from Nelson, comprising within the limits 19,372 acres. The south branch of Contoocook river separates this town from Greenfield. There is here a pleasant village, containing about 15 dwelling houses, stores, &c. a meeting-house, a cotton and woollen factory, 5 grist-mills, 5 saw-mills, 2 clothing-mills, and 1 carding-ma-

chine. Rev. Reid Page was ordained here in 1791, and is the present minister.

HANOVER, a township in Grafton county, incorporated in 1761, and now containing 2135 inhabitants; bounded N. by Lyme, E. by Canaan, S. by Lebanon, and W. by Connecticut river. It is about 6 miles square and contains 27,745 acres of land and water. In the river in front of the town there are three small islands, the largest of which is 75 rods long and 20 wide. *Moose mountain* extends across the town from N. to S. at a distance of 5 miles from the river. Grafton turnpike passes through the N.E. part of the town to Orford. At a short distance from the colleges there is a handsome bridge, which connects this town with Norwich. There are in *Hanover* 2 meeting houses, centrally situated near the colleges, and 4 religious societies, 3 of which are of the congregational, and 1 of the baptist denomination.

The edifices of Dartmouth college are situated on a handsome plain in this town, about half a mile from the river in latitude $43^{\circ} 33'$. This institution derived its name from the right Hon. William, Earl of Dartmouth, who was one of its first and most generous benefactors. It was founded by the pious and benevolent Dr. Eleazer Wheelock, who in 1769, obtained a royal charter, wherein ample privileges were

granted and suitable provision was made for the education of Indian youth, in such a manner as should appear most expedient for civilizing and christianizing them, also for the instruction of English youth in all the liberal arts and sciences. The institution, thus established, gradually grew into an useful and flourishing seminary.

In 1754, Dr. Wheelock, having collected large donations from different parts of England, Scotland, and America, and especially from Mr. Joshua Moor of Mansfield, established a school for the instruction of Indian youth in Stockbridge, Massachusetts, to which he gave the name of Moor's school.

As the number of candidates for this school increased, it became necessary to erect suitable buildings. That part of the country, where it was first established, having become populous, a removal was determined on. When this intention became publicly known, proposals were made by many private and public characters in several of the neighbouring colonies. The prudent foresight of the founder, sanctioned by the advice of the trustees in England in whose hands the donations were lodged, and at the head of whom was the Earl of Dartmouth, induced him to accept proposals, which were made by the governor of New-Hampshire and other gentlemen in this state. The town of Hanover was accordingly fixed up-

on as the most convenient situation for the school. His excellency governor Wentworth soon annexed a charter for an university, December 13, 1769, which received the name of Dartmouth college from its principal benefactor.

The college received large donations of land including the whole township of Landaff, besides many other wild tracts in different situations, amounting in the whole to 44,000 acres. A valuable lot of 500 acres in Hanover was selected as the site of the school and college. Besides these donations of land, the sum of 340 pounds sterling was subscribed to be paid in labour, provisions, and materials for building.

In September, 1770, Dr. Wheelock removed his family and school into the wilderness. At first their accommodations were similar to those of other new settlers. They erected log-houses, which they occupied till better edifices could be prepared.* The number of scholars at that time was 24, 6 of whom were Indians.

In 1771, the first commencement was held, and degrees were conferred on four students, one of whom was John Wheelock, the son and successor of the founder.

The funds of this institution consist chiefly of lands, which are increasing in value with the growth of the country. The annual revenue from these lands is not far from \$2000 and that arising from tuition

has been \$2100. The number of students has generally averaged 100. A grammar school consisting of about 50 or 60 scholars is annexed to the college.

The immediate instruction and government of the college is entrusted to the president, (who is also professor of history,) a professor of mathematics and natural philosophy, a professor of languages, a professor of divinity, and two tutors. During the forty-three years since the college was founded, it has conferred degrees upon 1163 students, of whom 330 have been clergymen. The whole number of students during that period has been 1387, of whom 225 have died.

There is attached to this seminary a handsome library and a complete philosophical apparatus. In 1786, a new college was erected three stories high, and 150 by 50 feet, containing 36 rooms for students. There are several other buildings belonging to the institution.*

* In consideration of the present contest, which is now pending on the concerns of this institution, a particular account of its present government is omitted. In 1815, the trustees removed from office the president (Hon. John Wheelock) and appointed Rev. Francis Brown as his successor. In the course of the same year the legislative and executive government of New-Hampshire erected a new board of trustees and appointed a new set of executive officers, to whom the old trustees and the old officers refuse to surrender the property or the instruction of the college, until it shall be judicially decided, whether the legislature have any power to make the above

Commencement is holden on the first Wednesday of August. There are three vacations, the first from commencement three and a half weeks, another from the first Monday of January, eight and a half weeks. The medical department here is respectable and extremely useful. It was established in 1798. For the lectures on anatomy the professor is furnished with valuable preparations, and in the chemical department there is a well furnished laboratory. The lectures on anatomy, surgery, chymistry, materia medica, and the theory and practice of physic commence on the first Wednesday of October and continue eight weeks. There are about 4000 volumes in the college library, and about 2000 in the libraries formed by the students.

Moor's Indian school is connected with the college, having the same trustees and president. Its annual revenue is from \$400 to \$600.

interference. The students generally have followed the old government although the new-officers have taken possession of the public rooms, the library, apparatus, &c. The old government consist of president Brown, and professors Adams and Shurtleff. The new officers are the Rev. William Allen (acting President,) and professors Dean and Carter. We express no opinion on the merits of the unhappy controversy which has produced this singular situation of the college. It is ardently hoped, that the questions pending will soon be decided and the institution resume its former usefulness and prosperity. Hon. John Wheelock died in April, 1817.

HAVERHILL, a township on Connecticut river in Grafton county, incorporated in 1713, and containing in 1810 a population of 1105; bounded N. E. by Bath, E. by Coventry, S.W. by Piermont, and W. by Connecticut river, containing 34,340 acres. *Sugar loaf mountain* lies on the eastern side of the town bordering on Coventry. Oliverian river passes through the southerly extremity of *Haverhill* and falls into Connecticut river at the compact village. Fisher's brook passes above the centre of the town and falls into the river at the Great Ox-bow or little bend. There have been three bridges thrown from this town to Newbury, (Vt.) There is a handsome village in the southwest part of the town, containing 50 or 60 dwelling-houses, an elegant meeting-house, a court-house, a county-prison, an academy, 2 smaller meeting-houses, 3 grain-mills, 5 saw-mills, 1 clothing mill, a carding-machine, and an oil-mill. Iron ore is found in this town and also a quarry of free-stone suitable for hearths and chimney pieces. The superior court hold its sessions here for the county of Grafton.

HAWKE, a township in Rockingham county, incorporated in 1769, and now containing 412 inhabitants: bounded N. by Poplin, E. by Kingston, S. by Hampstead, and W. by Sandown, extending over 7000 acres. Exeter river passes

over the N. W. extremity of the town, and a part of Chub pond lies in that part of the town which borders on Sandown. *Hawke* was formerly a part of Kingston. The Rev. John Page was settled here in 1763, and died in 1783, at the age of 43. There is here an ancient meeting-house and several mills.

HEBRON, a township in Grafton county, containing a population of 563. Its shape is irregular and is bounded N. by a part of Rumney, E. and N. E. by Plymouth, S. E. by Bridgewater and a part of Alexandria, S.W. by Orange, and N. W. by Groton. It contains 13,350 acres, 1500 of which are water. *Hebron* has 1 meeting-house, several school-houses, mills, and a distillery.

HENNIKER, a township in Hillsborough county, situated on the banks of Contoocook river, containing in 1810, a population of 1608, and bounded N.W. by Warner and the S. E. extremity of Bradford, N. E. by Hopkinton, S. E. by Weare and the N. part of Deering, and S.W. by Hillsborough, comprising an area of 26,500 acres, 135 of which are water.

There are only two considerable ponds in this town, *Long pond*, 270 rods long and 80 wide, and *Round pond*. Contoocook river passes through the town from W. to E. On the banks near the centre of

the town is a pleasant village, containing about 25 dwelling-houses, 2 meeting-houses for congregationalists, and 1 for quakers, 1 oil-mill, and 1 distillery. In another part of the town there is 1 meeting-house, 4 grist-mills, 6 saw-mills, 1 clothing-mill, and 1 carding-machine. Rev. Jacob Rice was ordained here in 1769, and his successor Rev. Moses Sawyer is still in office.

HILLSBOROUGH, a township in the county of that name, incorporated in 1772, and now containing 1592 inhabitants; bounded N. by Bradford, E. by Henniker, S. by Deering and Antrim, and W. by Windsor and a part of Washington, comprising an area of 27,320 acres, 500 of which are water. There are several ponds in this town, the largest of which, *Lion pond*, is about 300 rods long and 200 wide. Contoocook river waters this town, and the 4th N. H. turnpike passes through it. There is here a small village, containing 10 or 12 dwelling-houses, 4 grist-mills, 6 saw-mills, 1 factory, 1 carding-machine, and 1 distillery. The Rev. J. Barnes was ordained here in 1773, Rev. Stephen Chapin and Seth Chapin the present minister have been his successors.

HILTON'S POINT on Piscataqua river forms the S. E. extremity of the town of Dover where the main river is formed by the junction Ne-

wichawannock and Cochecho rivers with the southern and western branches. From this point to the sea the distance is 7 miles, and the course S. to S. E. The current is here so rapid that it never freezes.

HINSDALE lies in the S. W. extremity of Cheshire county, and is bounded S. by Connecticut river which separates it from Vernon (Vt.) N. and E. by Chesterfield. Its southern line extends to Massachusetts and adjoins Northfield. Its area is 14,000 acres.

Hinsdale was incorporated in 1753, and in 1810, it contained 740 inhabitants. Ashuelot river forms its junction here with the Connecticut. The 6th N. H. turnpike passes through this place to Brattleborough (Vt.) West river mountain rises from the bank of the river, near the borders of Chesterfield. This town was formerly called Fort Dummer, and its situation is pleasant. There is here a baptist and a congregational meeting-house, several mills, and a few stores.

Fort Dummer was built in 1740, at the expense of Massachusetts, and there was also another fort here, called Hinsdale and Bridgeman fort.

On the 26th of June, 1746, a party of Indian's attacked Bridgeman fort, killed one person and captured several others. The inhabitants dared not go to mill without a guard, and several of them un-

der the command of captain Willard discovered a party of the enemy in ambush near the mill, whom they put to flight with the loss of their packs. On the 8th of December, 1747, Hinsdale fort was bravely defended by four families, a fort was burnt and several persons were killed and others taken prisoners.

In July, 1775, Mr. How and Mr. Grout of this town were attacked from an ambush, and How was killed. The Indians proceeded to the fort, where the families of these men resided. The people within, hearing their approach and being anxious to learn the cause of the firing they had just heard, impatiently opened their doors upon the savages, whom in the dusk of the evening they mistook for their friends. The families consisting of 14 persons were made prisoners, among whom was the wife of How. (See Belknap, Vol. III.)

HOLLIS, a township in Hillsborough county, incorporated in 1746, and containing in 1810, a population of 1529; bounded N. by Amherst and Millford, E. by Dunstable, S. by the line of the state, W. by Brookline, comprising 19,620 acres. There are here several ponds, viz. *Flint's*, *Penechunck*, *Long*, and *Rocky ponds*, averaging from 3 to 600 acres each. Nis-sitisset river crosses its S. W. extremity, and Nashua river its S. E. on which are two falls of eleven feet each. There is

here a small village containing a congregational meeting-house. Rev. Daniel Emerson was settled here in 1743, and died in 1810, aged 86. Rev. Eli Smith, his successor, is the present pastor. There are in this town many valuable mill seats and several mills.

HOPKINTON, a township in Hillsborough county, incorporated in 1765, and now containing 2216 inhabitants; bounded N. by Boscawen and Warner, E. by Concord, S. by Bow, Dunbarton, and Weare, and W. by Henniker, comprising 26,967 acres. Contoocook river has a serpentine course through this town and receives Black water and Warner rivers. There is in this town a handsome village containing about 50 dwelling-houses, a congregational meeting-house, several stores, mechanic shops, &c. There is also in other parts of the town a baptist and several other meeting-houses. The soil in Hopkinton is generally of an excellent quality. Rev. Stephen Scales was ordained here in 1757, and removed in 1770, his successors have been Rev. Elijah Fletcher, Jacob Cram, and Ethan Smith the present pastor. Elder Abner Jones was ordained over the baptist church in 1814. *Hopkinton* is upon the whole a handsome and flourishing town. One term of the superior court and one of the common pleas is held here annually.

On the 27th of April, 1746, a party of Indians entered one of the garrisoned houses in this town, the door having been accidentally left open. Eight of the people were carried off, and several of them died in captivity.

INDIAN STREAM rises in the high lands which divide this state from Lower Canada, and is undoubtedly the most northern branch of Connecticut river. From its source to Stewartstown, a distance of 30 miles, its course is direct.

ISINGLASS RIVER has its source in Bow pond on the county line between Northwood and Barrington, receives the waters of several ponds in Barrington and falls into Cochecho river at the south part of Rochester.

ISRAEL'S RIVER receives a southerly branch which flows from the northern side of the White hills and the township of Durand, and a northerly branch from Kilkenny and Northumberland. These branches unite at Lancaster in a main stream which falls into Connecticut river, on the westerly side of Lancaster village. This is a beautiful stream, and bordered with highly cultivated lands.

J.

JAFFREY, a township in Cheshire county, incorporated in

1773, and containing in 1810, a population of 1336; bounded N. by Dublin, E. by Cheshire county line, which separates it from Sharon and Peterborough, S. by Rindge and Fitzwilliam, and W. by a part of Fitzwilliam and Marlborough, comprizing an area of 25,600 acres, of which 987 are water. The north boundary of the town crosses the Grand Monadnock mountain, which is more than 2000 feet in height. *Long pond* in the north part of the town is 400 rods long and 140 wide. *Gilmore pond* is 300 long and 180 wide. The 3d N. H. turnpike passes through this town, and near it is a mineral spring about one mile S.E. of the Grand Monadnock. A company has been incorporated for the management of its waters. Red ochre has been found near the spring, and in its vicinity have been discovered black lead, copperas, alum, sulphur, and an ore yielding from the action of a common forge, a copper coloured metal. On the N.W. side of the mountain a cave has been discovered, difficult of access, although it has an area 80 feet square. Here is found also that rare and valuable tree, the mountain ash. A company was incorporated in this town in 1813, for the manufactory of cotton and woollen goods, their factory is situated on the turnpike. It is the uppermost factory on Contoocook river, and is intended to employ 1000 cot-

ton spindles. There are several mills in its vicinity.

Another company has been incorporated in this town for manufacturing the various kinds of crockery and earthen ware. Belonging to this company is an extensive mine of white clay in the town of Monkton (Vt.) whence it is transported to *Jaffrey*. This clay has been analyzed and compared by skilful chemists with that from which the European white ware is made and no difference in quality has been discovered. The practicability of the above plan has been fully ascertained by the progress already made in the manufacture. Rev. Laban Ainsworth was ordained here in 1782, and is still in office. There are here a baptist and a congregational society, for each of which there is a meeting-house.

JEFFERSON, a township in Coos county formerly called Dartmouth, lying on the banks of Israel's river, which passes from its southern to its western extremity. It was incorporated in 1765, and now contains about 200 inhabitants. It is bounded N. by Barker's location and a part of Lancaster, E. by Kilkenney, S. by ungranted lands and Bretton Woods, and W. by Bretton Woods and Whitefield, comprising 26,076 acres, 300 of which are water.

Pondcherry pond in this town is 200 rods in diameter, and forms the source of one of the branches of John's river. *Pondcherry bay* is about 200 rods long and 100 wide. In the N. E. part of the town lies *Plinny mountain* and in the S. W. part is *Pondcherry mountain*. The Jefferson turnpike passes through this place to Lancaster. There are here 2 grain-mills and 1 saw-mill.

JOHN'S RIVER has the source of its most southerly branches in Bretton Woods; Whitefield, and Dalton, of its middle branch in *Pondcherry pond*, and of its northern, in Martin's meadow in Lancaster. These branches unite in the upper part of Dalton in a main stream, which falls into the Connecticut river at the upper bar of the 15 miles falls. The mouth is here 30 yards wide.

K.

KEARSARGE MOUNTAIN, in Coos county, lies on the dividing line between Bartlett and Chatham. This is the third range of mountains in the state. Its height has not been ascertained.

A gentleman, who resides in the neighbourhood of this range observes, that in October, 1812, he went in company with two of his neighbours to view the mountain, which lies on the north of Conway, and

while ascending was astonished at the singular appearance of the stones, which form the body of the mountain as well as of those which lie on its surface. They all appear to have been once in a fluid state, or to have composed the bottom of some sea. The large masses, as well as the detached pieces, were full of small pebbles of all sizes, forms, and colours, confusedly thrown together and cemented. The small stones retain their perfect shape in the solid mass of which they form a part. The whole appearance in short, indicated, that these pebbles were once in a separate state and were consolidated by some unknown cause.

KEARSARGE MOUNTAIN, in Hillsborough county, lies partly in Kearsarge Gore and partly in Sutton. Its easterly extremity extends to New-Salisbury and Andover. This is one of the second range in the state.

KEARSARGE GORE, in Hillsborough county, lies on the southerly side of Kearsarge mountain. It contains 152 inhabitants, and is bounded N. by Wilmot, E. by Salisbury, S. by Warner, and W. by Sutton, comprizing an area of 428 acres.

In the year 1807, that part of Kearsarge Gore together with a part of New-London was incorporated into a town by the name of Wilmot.

KEENE, one of the principal townships in the county of Cheshire, was incorporated in 1752, and in 1810, contained 1646 inhabitants; bounded N. by Gilsum, Surry, and Westmoreland, E. by Surry and Roxbury, S. by Swansey, and W. by Chesterfield and Westmoreland, and contains 23,843 acres.

Ashuelot river passes thro' this town and receives here the eastern branch of Beaver brook. The 3d N. H. turnpike has its course through here, and meets the branch and Chester turnpikes and several other principal roads. *Keene* contains a very handsome village of about 60 dwelling-houses, a meeting-house, bank, court-house, gaol, and several stores, &c. About a mile from the village, a canal is cut from Ashuelot river, on which is a woollen factory, an oil-mill, and several other mills.

The Rev. Jacob Bacon was settled here in 1738, and has been succeeded by the Rev. Messrs. Carpenter, Sumner, and Hall, the latter of whom died in 1814.

This town was formerly called Upper Ashuelot. In 1746, the Indians commenced their depredations here, and in the course of the next year they formed a plan to surprize the fort in this place. In the evening they concealed themselves in a swamp, where they intended to lie till the people should go out to their work the next morning, when they

were to rush in and surprize the fort. Ephraim Dounan who happened to go out very early discovered the ambush and gave the alarm. He bravely defended himself against 2 Indians, from one of whom he took a gun and a blanket, which he carried to the fort. The Indians succeeded in burning several houses and barns, and from the bones found among the ashes, it was ascertained that several of the enemy were destroyed in the flames. John Bullard and Nathan Blake were taken captive and carried to Canada where Blake remained 2 years. He died in Keene 1811, at the age of 99. He was one of the first settlers of this place, to which he removed in 1736, from Wrentham, (Mass.) He married a second wife at the age of 94. Two of his brothers lived to the age of 90, and a sister to 100.

KENSINGTON, a township in Rockingham county, incorporated in 1737, and now containing 781 inhabitants; bounded N. by Exeter, E. by Hampton Falls, S. by Southampton, and W. by East-Kingston. *Kensington* was formerly a part of Hampton. Rev. Joseph Fogg was settled in this town at the time of its incorporation and died in 1800. There are here two religious societies and two meeting-houses.

KILKENNY, a township in Coos county, of an irregular

form and mountainous surface, incorporated in 1774, and now containing only 28 inhabitants; bounded N. E. by Durand, Mainsborough, Paulsburg, and Dummer, N. and S. by ungranted lands, and W. by Barker's location, Jefferson, Lancaster, and Piercy, and contains 15,906 acres. A branch of Nashes stream crosses the northerly extremity of this town and Israel's river its southern.

KINGSTON, a township in Rockingham county, incorporated 1694, and now containing a population of 746; bounded N. by Brentwood, E. by East-Kingston, S. by Newton and Plaistow, and W. by Hampstead and Hawke, containing 12,188 acres, of which 800 are water. *Great pond*, containing about 500 acres, and about 300 acres of *County pond* are in this town. In these ponds Powow river has its source.

Rev. Ward Clark was settled here in 1725, and died in 1737. Rev. Messrs. Secomb, Tappan, and Thayer have been his successors. A post road leading from Boston to Portsmouth passes through this town. There is here an extensive plain on which stands a commodious meeting-house.

L.

LAMPREY RIVER has its source in the town of Northwood, on the W. side of Saddle

back mountain. Taking a southerly course, it passes into Deerfield and receives the waters of Martin's pond, and in Candia a stream called Second river falls into it. Thence it passes into Raymond, where it receives a western branch. Thence taking a southerly direction, it unites with the waters of Jones' pond in Deerfield, and thence as it flows on through Epping, it receives Petuckaway river, and after a bend to the N. E. it receives North river. After a course thence through Lee to Durham, it unites with Piscasick river from Newmarket. It meets the tide water about two miles above the Great bay.

LANCASTER, a township in Coos county, on the eastern bank of Connecticut river, incorporated in 1763, and containing in 1810, a population of 717 inhabitants. It is bounded N. E. by Northumberland and Kilkenny, S. E. by Barker's location and a part of Whitefield, S. W. by Dalton, and W. by Connecticut river, containing 23,480 acres. It lies about 50 miles above Hanover. In this town is *Martin's meadow pond*, about 260 rods long and 150 wide, and also *Martin's meadow hill* on the north side of the pond. The village is about one mile distant from the river, and contains a meeting-house, court-house, gaol, &c. Through this village passes Israel's river which falls into the Connecti-

cut at the Great Ox-bow. Indian brook waters the other extremity of the town. *Lancaster* is united by a bridge with Guildhall (Vt.) There are here several grain-mills and saw-mills, an oil-mill, a clothing-mill, and a carding-machine, a nail-factory, and 2 distilleries. The Rev. J. Willard is the minister here.

LANDAFF, in Grafton county was incorporated in 1794, and now contains 650 inhabitants. It is bounded N. E. by Concord (Vt.) and a part of Franconia, E. by Lincoln and a part of Peeling, S. W. by Coventry, and W. by Bath, comprising 29,200 acres.

Through this town passes the Wild Amonoosuck river, on the north bank of which it is contemplated to extend the Bath turnpike. Over the west extremity of *Landaff* the Great Amonoosuck passes. *Landaff mountain*, *Cobble mountain*, and *Bald head mountain* are in this town. *Landaff* was granted to Dartmouth college in 1769. There is here a Methodist meeting-house, 2 corn-mills, and 2 saw-mills, 2 distilleries, and 4 shops. The first ordained minister of the town was Elder Royse. The centre of *Landaff* is about 9 miles E. from Connecticut river.

LANGDON, a township in Cheshire county, 5 miles east from Connecticut river, incorporated in 1787, and now con-

taining 632 inhabitants. It is bounded N. by Charleston, E. by Acworth and Alstead, S. by Acworth and Walpole, and W. by Charleston, comprising 9,891 acres. The Cheshire turnpike leading from Walpole to Charleston passes through this town. Cold river flows through *Langdon* and here receives its northern branch, which passes thro' Unity, Acworth, and Charleston.

LEBANON, a township lying in the S. W. part of Cheshire county, incorporated in 1761, and now containing 1808 inhabitants; bounded N. by Hanover, S. E. by Enfield, S. by the line of Cheshire county, which separates it from Plainfield, and W. by Connecticut river which separates it from Hartford (Vt.) its area is 22,998 acres. The Croydon turnpike and the 4th N. H. turnpike pass through this town to Lyman's bridge. At this place White river empties itself into the Connecticut. Here also the White river turnpike meets the two roads above mentioned.

Mascomy river flows through Lebanon from a pond of the same name on the borders of Enfield. There are here 2 religious societies and 1 meeting-house for the congregationalists, over whom Rev. J. Porter was ordained in 1772. *Lebanon* contains 8 grist-mills, 9 saw-mills, 3 clothing-mills, 1 distillery, and 4 shops.

LEE, a township in the south part of the county of Strafford, incorporated in 1766, and now containing a population of 1329 inhabitants; bounded N. by Madbury, E. by Durham, S. by Newmarket and Epping, and W. by Nottingham and Barrington, comprising an area of 11,467 acres, 165 of which are water.

In the north part of the town lies *Wheelwright pond*, containing about 165 acres, and forming the principal source of *Oyster river*. From the N. W. extremity of Newmarket, Lamprey river enters Lee, and after a serpentine course of about seven miles it passes into Durham. Another part of the town is watered by Little river and North river. Through the north part of Lee the N. H. turnpike passes from Portsmouth to Concord.

There is here a Friend's meeting-house and another for the baptists; several grist and saw-mills, 1 clothing-mill, a carding-machine, and several shops. Lee was formerly a part of Durham and Dover. The first settled minister here was Elder S. Hutchins, who has been succeeded by Elder Elias Smith, and the present pastor Elder J. Osborn.

LEMPSTER, a township in Cheshire county, incorporated in 1761, and containing in 1810, a population of 845 inhabitants. It is bounded N. by Unity, E. by Goshen and

Washington, S. by Marlow, and W. by Acworth, comprising an area of 21,410 acres. Near the border of Washington is a pond about 320 rods long and 80 wide, and another lying partly in Marlow 420 long and 70 wide, besides several others of a smaller size. *Lempster* is also watered by Sugar river and two branches of Cold river. The easterly part of the town is mountainous, over which part passes the 2d N. H. turnpike from Amherst to Claremont. In this town also the Charleston turnpike branches off. There are here 7 school-houses, and 1 congregational meeting-house. Rev. E. Fisher was the first and only minister ever settled in this town. He was ordained in 1787, and is still in office.

In 1812, eighteen persons died in this town, and twelve of them of the spotted fever. In 1813, five others died of that disease. This fever first appeared in *Lempster* on the 20th of March, 1812, and continued spreading its malignant contagion till the 3d of April. In 1813, it again appeared about the middle of April, and in June it assumed the form of the mild typhus. In 1803, twenty-four children died here in two months of the *scarlatina anginosa*.

J.S.

T.A.

LINCOLN, a mountainous township in Grafton county, incorporated in 1764, and now

containing 100 inhabitants ; bounded N. by Franconia, E. by ungranted lands, S. by Peeling, and W. by Landaff, comprising an area of 32,456 acres.

In this town is situated the *Hay-Stack mountain*, which is said to be the highest land in the state excepting the White mountains. There are also several other lofty eminences in this town.

Through the centre of *Lincoln* passes Pemigewasset river in a northerly direction. The waters descending from the mountains here flow partly into the Merrimack and partly into the Connecticut. In the north part of this town there are two large gulfs, made by an extraordinary discharge of water from the clouds in 1774.

LITCHFIELD, a small township in Hillsborough county, lying on the east side of Merrimack river opposite to the town of Merrimack. It was incorporated in 1749, and contained in 1810, 382 inhabitants. It is bounded E. by Londonderry and Nottingham West, S. by Nottingham West, and W. by the Merrimack. In this town are *Cromwell's falls* and *ferry*, *Thornton's* and *Reed's ferries*, and *Moor's falls*. At *Thornton's ferry* the Merrimack is 50 rods wide, and in other points about 28. There are in this town several mills and one meeting-house. Rev. Samuel Cotton was ordained

here in 1765, and removed in 1781. His successors have been Rev. Messrs. Rand and Kennedy, and another gentleman lately ordained.

LITTLETON, a township in the northern extremity of Grafton county, incorporated in 1784, and now containing 876 inhabitants. It is bounded N. E. by Dalton, S. E. by Bethlehem, S. W. by Concord and Lyman, and W. by Connecticut river, which separates it from Waterford and Concord in Vermont. Its area is 24, 217 acres.

Littleton extends on the banks of the Connecticut about 14 miles. It is connected with Concord, (Vt.) by a handsome bridge. The southern part of the town is watered by the Amonoosuck river. There are here several mountains, viz. *Blueberry*, *Black*, and *Iron mountains*. There are in this town several mills, a meeting-house, and about a dozen dwelling-houses.

LITTLE HARBOUR. (See Newcastle.)

LONDONDERRY, a large and respectable town in Rockingham county, was incorporated in 1722, and contained in 1810, a population of 2766 inhabitants. It is bounded N. by Chester and Manchester, E. by Hampstead, Sandown, and Atkinson, S. by Salem, Windham, and Nottingham West, and W. by Litchfield, com-

prising an area of 44,100 acres.

Derry pond in this town is the principal source of *Beaver river*. Several other small ponds in the west part of the town empty themselves into this river. A turnpike passes here leading to Chester. There are in *Londonderry* 2 presbyterian meeting-houses, an academy, 5 grist-mills, 5 saw-mills, 2 clothing-mills, 2 carding-machines, and 6 trading stores. The first minister here was the Rev. James M'Gregore, who was ordained in 1719, when the town was called Nutfield. He died in 1729. Rev. M. Clark was his successor, who died soon after his settlement. Rev. Alexander Thompson was ordained in 1734, and died in 1791, at the age of 81. His successors have been the Rev. Messrs. Brown and Parker, the latter of whom is the present pastor. Over the second parish the Rev. D. M'Gregore was ordained in 1737, and died in 1777. He was succeeded by Rev. William Morrison in 1783, who still continues in office.

Londonderry was settled in 1718, by a company from Ireland, of whom the following is a brief history. A company of Scotch presbyterians had been settled in the province of Ulster, in the reign of James I. They had borne a large part of the sufferings which were the common lot of protestants at that unhappy period, and were thereby inspired with

an ardent thirst for civil and religious liberty.

A young man of the name of Holmes, son of a clergyman, had travelled to America, and carried home such a favourable report of the country, as induced his father with three other presbyterian ministers, viz. James M'Gregore, William Cornwell, and William Boyd, and a large part of their congregations to emigrate into this country. Having converted their property into money, they embarked in five ships on the 14th of October, 1718, of whom about one hundred families arrived in Boston. Sixteen of these families soon determined to settle on a tract of land of which they heard good reports, which was then called Nutfield, and now *Londonderry*. Early in the spring the men left their families in Haverhill, (Mass.) and erected some huts near a brook, which falls into *Beaver river*. On the evening after their arrival (April 11th, 1718,) at this spot, a sermon was preached by Mr. M'Gregore under a large oak tree, which to this day is regarded by the posterity with real veneration. On the first administration of the sacrament here, there were two ministers and sixty-five communicants. The majority of these first settlers had resided in or near *Londonderry* in Ireland, where they had endured the sufferings of a memorable siege. John Barr, William

Caldwell, and Abraham Blair, with several others, who had suffered in that siege, and embarked for America, were, by a special order of king William, exempted from taxes in every part of the British dominions.

The first settlers in this town lived to the average of 80, many to 90, and others to 100.

The spotted fever prevailed here in 1814, and carried off 52 persons.

LOUDON, a township in Rockingham county, incorporated in 1673, and now containing a population of 148 inhabitants. It is bounded N. E. by Gilmanton, S. E. by Pittsfield and Chichester, S. W. by Concord, and N. W. by Canterbury, comprising 28,257 acres.

Suacook river, flowing from Gilmanton, passes through the western part of this town: Into this river are emptied the waters of *Crooked pond*, *Rollins' pond*, and several others which lie in this town.

In *Loudon* there are 2 meeting-houses, 5 grist-mills, 2 carding-machines, 3 distilleries, and 4 trading shops. Rev. J. Tucker was ordained here in 1789. This town was formerly a part of Canterbury.

LOVEWELL'S POND is at the head of the westerly branch of Salmon falls river, in the town of Wakefield.

LYMAN, a township in Grafton county, about 13 miles a-

bove Haverhill, incorporated in 1761, and containing 948 inhabitants; bounded N. E. by Littleton, S. E. by Concord, S. W. by Bath, and N. W. by Connecticut river, which divides it from Barnet in Vermont.

The soil and productions of *Lyman* are similar to those of other towns in the northern part of the state. The pine and hemlock indicate the most valuable qualities in the soil. Over *Indoes falls* in this town a bridge has been erected. Two miles above this spot is *Stephen's ferry*. *Burnham's river* has its source in this town, and falls into the Amonoosuck at Concord. *Lyman mountain*, which is in fact a continuation of Gardner's mountain, extends from Landaff through this town in a north and south direction. On its summit is a pond 100 rods long and 80 wide, which forms the principal source of *Burnham's river*. Copper and emery mixed with iron ore have been found in this town. In the year 1812, the spotted fever prevailed in *Lyman*: it attacked 70 persons, of whom only one died. It is a remarkable fact, that of the three first families who settled in this town there were twenty sons, of whom seventeen are now living here. One of the twenty died by casualty and the other two live elsewhere.

There are in *Lyman* 3 grist-mills, 3 saw-mills, 2 clothing-mills, 1 carding-machine, 2 distilleries, and an oil-mill.

LYME, a township in Grafton county, incorporated in 1761, and now containing 1670 inhabitants; bounded N. by Orford, E. by Dorchester, S. by Hanover, and W. by Connecticut river, comprizing an area of 28,500 acres. There are several ponds in Lyme, which form the sources of *Port's*, *Grant's*, and *Fairfield brooks*. Grafton turnpike passes through this town to Orford bridge. There is here a small village containing a presbyterian meeting-house, 10 dwelling-houses, 3 stores, &c. There are also in other parts of the town a baptist meeting-house, several grist and saw-mills, and a carding-machine. Rev. W. Conant was settled here in 1773, and was succeeded by the present minister, Rev. N. Lambert.

LYNDEBOROUGH, a township of an irregular shape, in Hillsborough county; bounded N. by Francestown, E. by New-Boston and Mount-Vernon, S. by Milford and Wilton, and W. by Greenfield and Temple. It contains 20,767 acres, and 1074 inhabitants, was incorporated in 1764. Among the mountains in the N. part of the town *Sowhegan river* has its source. Through other parts of the town flow *Piscataquog* and *Rocky rivers*. *Warner's brook* takes its rise near a mountain 1450 feet in height. On the S. side of this mountain stands the meeting-house of the town. There are also in the town 2 grain-mills,

2 saw-mills, a clothing-mill, and a nail factory. Rev. S. Goodridge was ordained here in 1768, died in 1809, and was succeeded in 1810, by the present pastor Rev. N. Merrill.

M.

MAD RIVER has its source in a pond on a mountain in the ungranted part of Grafton county, about 10 miles N. from Sandwich. Taking a southerly course, it crosses the S. E. extremity of *Thompson* and falls into *Pemigewasset river* at *Campton*. To this junction from its source its course is southwest about 14 miles.

MADBURY, a township in Strafford county, incorporated in 1755, and now containing a population of 582 inhabitants; bounded N. E. by Dover, S. W. by Durham and Lee, and N. W. by Barrington, comprizing an area of 8,125 acres.

Bellamy bank river has its source in *Chelsey's pond* in *Barrington*, passes through *Madbury* in a serpentine course and is the only considerable stream which waters the place. The soil here is of a good quality and under excellent cultivation. The inhabitants are generally baptists and have a meeting-house, in which *Elder W. Hooper* officiates.

MANCHESTER, a township in Hillsborough county, situated

ed on the eastern bank of Merrimack river. It was incorporated in 1752, by the name of Derryfield, and in 1810, received its present name. It is bounded N. and E. by Chester, S. by Londonderry, and W. by Merrimack river, which separates it from Bedford and Goffstown, comprizing an area of 15,071 acres, 550 of which are water. *Massabesick pond* lies partly in this town. *Amuskeag falls* and *M'Gregore's bridge* are on the Merrimack between this town and Goffstown. *Blodget's canal* is cut round the falls on the Manchester side. Through the lower part of the town *Cohass brook* flows from *Massabesick pond* to Merrimack river, and a canal is projected for the purpose of making this canal navigable for boats, rafts, &c. *Manchester* has 1 meeting-house, several mills, and a cotton and woollen factory.

This town is the residence of Maj. Gen. John Stark, the hero of Bennington. There is an anecdote related of this venerable man, which is not generally known, and for that reason may not be unacceptable here. While hunting when a young man with three companions on the banks of Baker's river he was captured by a party of Indians. He immediately gave the alarm to his brother William, who was in a canoe at some distance and who thereby escaped. For giving this alarm the Indians treated him with great cruelty and carried him to their head

quarters near Memphremagog lake. They then adopted him as a son and clothed him in fine robes. This early captivity, from which he soon escaped, qualified him for the duties of a partisan officer in the succeeding war, from which station he was afterwards exalted to the rank of major general of the continental army.

MARGALLAWAY RIVER has its source among the high lands, which separate Maine from Lower Canada, in the N. E. extremity of New-Hampshire, about 30 miles N. from Errol. After a southerly course of nearly 20 miles on the western border of Maine, it enters New-Hampshire at the S. E. part of the 2d grant to Dartmouth college, where it forms a junction with the united streams of Dead and Diamond rivers. Thence after a southerly course of about 6 miles to Errol it receives the waters of Umbagog lake. After this junction the main stream is the Ameriscoggin river.

MARLBOROUGH, a township in Cheshire county, incorporated in 1776, and now containing 1142 inhabitants; bounded N. by Roxbury, E. by Dublin and Jaffrey, S. by Fitzwilliam, and W. by Swansey and a part of Keene. Its area is 20,749 acres. The 3d N. H. and the Fitzwilliam turnpikes pass through this town. There are here several ponds, which

form the source of some of the branches of Ashuelot river. The soil is rocky, suitable for grain and flax and particularly for grass. Rev. Joseph Cummings, the first minister in this town, was ordained in 1778, and dismissed in 1780. His successor, Rev. H. Fish, was ordained in 1793, and is still in office. *Marlborough* contains 1 congregational meeting-house, a manufactory of sithes and hoes, and another of earthen ware, several mills, and 1 carding-machine. The annual average number of deaths in this town for 20 years past has been about 13. Capt. Andrew Calhoun, an officer killed in the revolutionary war, was of this town.

MARLOW, a township situated nearly in the centre of Cheshire county, was incorporated in 1761, and now contains 566 inhabitants; it is bounded N. by Acworth and Lempster, E. by Washington and Stoddard, S. by a part of Gilsum, and W. by Alstead, comprising an area of 15,737 acres. Several branches of Ashuelot river rise in the small ponds of this town, and its western part is watered by a branch of Cold river. There is here a meeting-house in which Elder Caleb Blood was ordained in 1777. He has been succeeded by Elders Becket, Dustin, and Bates, the latter of whom is now in office and belongs to the order of method-

ists. Here are several grist and saw-mills, and 1 trading shop.

MASCOMY POND lies principally in the town of Enfield, adjacent to Lebanon. It is 1200 rods long and about 250 wide and contains 2,375 acres. The surrounding lands fully indicate that the surface of the pond was once 30 or 40 feet higher than its present level. There are also appearances of a sudden rupture, as there are no marks of any margin between its present and former height. Nearly a mile from its present outlet there is a declivity of rocks 40 feet higher than the present level of the water. These rocks exhibit proofs, that the water once passed over them, but it has now formed a channel through the solid earth, nearly a mile in length.

MASCOMY RIVER has the source of its northern branch in Smart's pond between Lyme and Dorchester. This branch has a southerly course to Canaan, where it receives the waters of Smart's and Goose ponds. In Enfield it receives the waters of East and Maid's ponds and several others, and empties itself into the south-east side of Mascomy pond. The outlet of this pond is its S. E. extremity in Lebanon and there receives the name of Mascomy river, which after a course of 7 miles, falls into the Connecticut a few miles below Lyman's bridge.

MASON, a township in Hillsborough county, was incorporated in 1768, and in 1810 contained 1077 inhabitants. It is bounded N. by Wilton, E. by Milford and Brookline, S. by the state line, which separates it from Ashby and Townsend in Mass., and W. by New-Ipswich, containing 18,860 acres. Several small streams rise here and water the town, on which are many valuable mill seats. The village here is called Souhegan village and contains 10 or 12 dwelling-houses and 2 stores. The 3d N.H. turnpike passes through the S. W. corner of the town. The soil here is generally deep and loamy, suitable to orchards and grain. The surface is rough and stony. *Mason* contains a meeting-house, a large grain mill, and several other mills, and a cotton factory of 500 spindles. Rev. J. Searles the first minister in this place was ordained in 1772, and was succeeded by Rev. E. Hill in 1790, who is still in office. Elder W. Elliot is settled over a baptist church in this town.

A species of ochre is found here; which in its natural state gives a good yellow, and after being burned yields a chocolate colour. In the northern part of the town is a remarkable gulf. A channel was dug to turn a small stream through a hill for the purpose of carrying of a small mill. Before it was completed, a sudden freshet raised the water in one night,

so as to carry off the earth to the depth of 60 feet. E.H.

MAYNESBOROUGH, an unsettled township in Coos county, containing 34,106 acres, and bounded N. by Paulsborough, E. by Success, S. by Selburn and Durand, and W. by Kilkenny. Ameriscoggin river passes through its easterly part where it receives Levi's river from Success, and the south branch of the Upper Ammonoosuck from Paulsborough. This township lies 12 miles N. of Mount Washington and the same distance W. from the eastern line of the state, and E. from Lancaster.

MEREDITH, in Strafford county, incorporated in 1768, contained in 1810, a population of 1940. It is bounded N. W. by New-Hampton and Centreharbor, N. E. by the Great bay which divides it from Moultonborough, S. E. by Long bay and Winnipiseogee river which separates it from Gilford, and S. W. by Sanbornton bay and Sanbornton, comprising an area of 35,777 acres. Two large bays in this vicinity extend N. W. about 5 miles each, and on the line of Centreharbor is *Meredith pond* 2 miles in length and 1 in breadth. Two miles S. of this is another pond 300 rods long and 100 wide. The first of these empties into *Meredith bay*, and the latter into Sanbornton bay. They might

be united by a canal of 2 miles. At Meredith bridge is a handsome village containing about 15 dwelling-houses, several stores, mechanic shops, and a cotton factory. In the whole town there are 4 meeting-houses, several mills, a carding-machine, a nail factory, 2 distilleries, and 7 trading stores.

The inhabitants are generally of the baptist persuasion. Elder N. Folsom is the only ordained minister in the place.

A canal has been projected from Winnipiseogee lake to Merrimack river, which would pass through Meredith, west of the bridge. This plan if completed, would afford to lumber and other heavy articles a water carriage to Boston and Newburyport from the centre of New-Hampshire.

MERRIMACK RIVER is formed by two branches. The most northern of which, (Pemigewasset river) has its source among the White mountains. The other branch is a short stream which flows from Winnipiseogee lake. These form a junction at the S.W. extremity of Sanbornton, on the line of Hillsborough county, and compose the *Merrimack*, the general course of which is S. by E. about 52 miles on a direct line (but about 80 miles as the river runs,) to the southern boundary of the state. From Sanbornton corner it passes between Northfield, New-Salisbury, Canterbury, and Bosca-

en. These towns are connected by bridges. The *Merrimack* receives the Contoocook river on the northern line of Concord. From this junction the *Merrimack* passes in a serpentine course through the centre of Concord, forming a large tract of excellent intervale. Two bridges are thrown over the river, connecting the eastern and western parts of Concord. The *Merrimack*, after leaving this town passes between Pembroke and Bow. In Bow there is a canal on the western side of the river round Garvin's falls, and just above these falls Turkey river empties itself, as does Suncook river at the lower extremity of Pembroke. About 400 rods below the mouth of the Suncook are the Isle of Hookset falls and bridge, over which passes the Londonderry turnpike leading to Concord. Amuskeag falls are about 8 miles below; these consist of three large pitches within the distance of half a mile making a fall of 80 feet. There is a canal round these falls on the eastern side of the river and at this place. M'Gregore's bridge connects Manchester and Goffstown. At the lower part of Goffstown Cohass brook empties itself. At the town of Merrimack, about 5 miles farther down, Sowhegan river empties itself, as does the Nashua river 7 miles lower on the western side, flowing from the town of Dunstable. At this town it takes an easterly

direction, passing into Tyngsborough, Chelmsford, &c. in Massachusetts, and at Newburyport it falls into the sea.

MERRIMACK, a township in Hillsborough county, incorporated in 1746, and containing a population of 1047 souls; bounded N. by Bedford, E. by Merrimack river, S. by Dunstable, and W. by Amherst and Hollis. *Babboosuck* and *Penny-chunk ponds* lie partly in this town, and Sowhegan river here unites with the Merrimack.

There are in this town a meeting-house, several mills, and 3 trading stores. Rev. Jacob Burnhap, D.D. was ordained here in 1772, and is still in office.

MERRY-MEETING BAY forms the southeastern arm of Winnipiseogee lake, extending about 5 miles therefrom into Alton. (Vide Alton.)

MIDDLETON, in Strafford county, was incorporated in 1778, and contains 439 inhabitants; bounded N. by Brookfield, E. by Wakefield, S. by Milton, and W. by New-Durham, comprising 9,840 acres. There is here a meeting-house in which Elder W. Buzzel officiates. The *Great Moose mountain* extends over the N. part of the town.

MILFORD, in Hillsborough county, is bounded N. by Mount-Vernon and Lyndeborough, E. by Amherst, S. by Hollis, and W. by Mason and

Wilton, comprising an area of 15,402 acres. This town was incorporated in 1794, and in 1810, its population was 1118. A large portion of its land is intervale, lying on Sowhegan river and its branches. Rev. H. Moore, the present minister was ordained over the congregational society here in 1812. There is also a baptist society without any settled pastor. There is here a meeting-house, a cotton factory erected in 1813, a screw factory, several mills, and 2 carding-machines.

MILTON, in Strafford county, was formerly a part of Rochester, and is bounded N. W. by Middleton, E. by Salmon falls river, which divides it from Shapley (in Maine,) and S.W. by Farmington. Its area is 25,000 acres, and its number of inhabitants 1005. It extends more than 13 miles on Salmon falls river. Branch river crosses the S.W. extremity of the town. *Teneriffe mountain* lies on its easterly side, near which is *Milton pond*. The southerly extremity of *Milton* is 9 miles and 82 rods distant from Wakefield. There are here 3 religious societies, 1 meeting-house, 3 grain-mills, 3 saw-mills, 1 clothing-mill, and 3 trading stores.

MILLSFIELD, an uninhabited township in Coos county, 7 miles W. of Umbagog lake and 35 N. from the White hills; bounded N. by Dixville, E. by Errol, S. by Dummer,

and W. by Erving's location. It comprises 24,100 acres, and was incorporated in 1774. Clear stream waters its northern extremity and Phillip's river with several branches of the Ameriscoggin its southern parts. There are here several ponds, the largest of which is 300 rods long and 140 wide.

MONADNOCK MOUNTAIN is in Cheshire county, on the line between Jaffrey and Dublin, 10 miles N. from Massachusetts, 20 E. from Connecticut river. Its base is 1395 feet and its summit 3254 above the level of the sea. The diameter of its base is 5 miles from N. to S., 3 from E. to W. and its summit consists of a bald rock.

MOHAWK RIVER has its rise among Dixville mountains, and after a westerly course through Colebrook, receives some considerable streams from Stewartstown, among which is Beaver river. It empties itself into the Connecticut near the N. W. extremity of Stewartstown.

MOOSE RIVER has its source on the N. side of the White mountains near the township of Durand, through which it flows into the Ameriscoggin. Its mouth is in Shelburn. Its source is within 5 miles of that of Israel's river, which falls into the Connecticut.

MOOSEHILLOCK, one of the highest ranges of mountains in

the state, deriving its name from the great numbers of moose which were formerly found here. It is situated in the E. part of Coventry near Peeling. Baker's river has its source on the easterly side of this ridge. Snow has been found on its summit in every month except July.

MOULTONBOROUGH, in Strafford county, lies on the N. extremity of Winnipiseogee lake. It was incorporated in 1777, and its population in 1810, was 994 souls; bounded N. by Sandwich and Tamworth, N. E. by a part of Ossipee, S. E. by Tuftonborough, and W. by Centreharbor and Squam pond, containing 32,163 acres.

This place derived its name from Gen. Jonathan Moulton of Hampton, who was one of its earliest and largest proprietors, and New-Hampton, which was taken from it, was also named at his request after the place of his residence.

Moultonborough lies near the S. W. side of the Great Ossipee mountain, and it is observed, that in N. E. storms the wind passes over the mountain like water over a dam, and with such force, as frequently to unroof houses. The Rev. S. Perley was settled here in 1778, and removed the next year. His successor the Rev. J. Shaw is still in office. There is here a pleasant village of 10 or 12 dwelling-houses, a meeting-house, 1 store, 4 grain-mills, 5 saw-mills, 2 clothing-

mills, and a carding-machine. *Red hill* is in the N.W. part of the town, and *Red hill river* passes through its northerly part and falls into Winnipiseogee lake. The spotted fever prevailed here in 1813. It attacked some hundreds but carried off only 30 persons. Bears were formerly common in this town as in many other new settlements. In the autumn they frequently came down into the populous settlements and sometimes even to the maritime towns. It frequently devours young swine, but seldom attacks mankind.

MOUNT-VERNON, in Hillsborough county, was incorporated in 1808, and contains 762 inhabitants. It is bounded N. by New-Boston, E. by Amherst, S. by Milford, and W. by Lyndeborough, and contains 7,975 acres. This town is watered by *Beaver brook*, which has its source here, as also have several branches of *Sowhegan river*. There is here a pleasant village containing a meeting-house, 12 dwelling-houses, 3 stores, &c. and several mills. The 2d N. H. turnpike passes through this village. Rev. J. Bruce was settled here in 1785, and was succeeded in 1809, by Rev. S. Chapin the present pastor.

N.

NARMARGUNGOWACK RIVER rises in the township of Success in several branches, which

unite in Paulsborough and there fall into the Ameriscoggin river.

NASH AND SAWYER'S LOCATIONS. This tract is bounded N. by Bretton Woods, E. by the White mountains, S. by Chadbourne and Hart's locations, and W. by ungranted lands. It contains 21,084 acres. The Jefferson turnpike passes through it.

NASH'S STREAM has its source in the N. E. part of the town of Stratford, and at Northumberland it falls into the Amonoosuck 6 miles from Connecticut river.

NASHUA RIVER has its source in the south part of Boylston, (Mass.) and after a northerly course of 40 miles it passes into Dunstable, (N.H.) and empties itself into the Connecticut at Nashua village in Dunstable.

NELSON, in Cheshire county, was formerly called Packersfield and received its present name in 1814, by an act of the legislature. It is bounded N. by Stoddard, E. by Hancock and Antrim, S. by Dublin, and W. by Roxbury, containing 22,875 acres and 1076 inhabitants. There are several ponds in this town, such as *Spoonwood pond*, which communicates with *Long pond* by a strait about forty rods long. *Long pond* runs circuitously into Hancock and then

returns to *Nelson*; its length is 1300 rods. There are also *Fish*, *Pleasant*, and *Roaring brook ponds*, *Centre pond* and *Berkshire* near Dublin, comprising in all about 1,879 acres of water. In the S. part of this town a branch of the *Ashuelot river* rises, and in its N. part a branch of the *Contoocook*. The surface of *Nelson* is mountainous like that of the adjacent country. Rev. J. Foster was ordained here in 1781. Rev. G. Newhall is the present minister. There is in this town a meeting-house, a cotton and woollen factory, 4 grain-mills, 3 saw-mills, and 1 clothing-mill.

NEW-BOSTON, in Hillsborough county, was incorporated in 1763, and contained by the last census, a population of 1810 souls. It is bounded N. by Weare, E. by Goffstown and Bedford, S. by Amherst and Mount-Vernon, and W. by Lyndeborough, comprising an area of 26,538 acres.

Several branches of Piscataquog river flow through its S. W. extremity into Goffstown, and thro' its S. E. part the 2d N. H. turnpike has its course. There is here a baptist and a presbyterian meeting-house, 7 school-houses, several mills, and a wire-factory incorporated in 1812. Rev. Solomon Moore was settled in *New-Boston* in 1768, died in 1803, and was succeeded in 1806 by the Rev. E. P. Bradford the present pastor. Elder J. Stone

was ordained over the baptist church in 1806, and is still in office.

NEW-CASTLE, commonly called *Great-Island*, is in Rockingham county, 2 miles E. from Portsmouth. It was incorporated in 1693, and contains 592 inhabitants and 45 acres. This is the largest of those islands which lie at the mouth of the Piscataqua. It has a meeting-house, about 100 dwelling-houses, and at its N. E. extremity a fort and light-house. Rev. Joshua Moody was ordained here previous to the revolution of 1689, and has been succeeded by the Rev. Messrs. Shurtleff, Blunt, Chase, and Noble. Elder Thomas Bell resides here at present and occasionally preaches.

NEW-CHESTER, in Grafton county, was incorporated in 1778, and contained in 1810, a population of 895 inhabitants; bounded N. W. by Danbury and Alexandria, N. by Newfound pond, E. by Pemigewasset river, and S. by Andover, comprising 23,456 acres. Grafton turnpike and a branch of Blackwater river pass over the S. W. part of the town, and over its northerly part flows Smith's brook, which falls into the Pemigewasset river opposite New-Hampton.

A ridge, called *Ragged mountain*, separates this town from Andover. There are

here 3 religious societies, 1 meeting-house, 3 grain-mills, and 5 saw-mills. In the year 1796, twenty-five persons died here of the dysentery.

NEW-DURHAM, in Strafford county, was incorporated in 1762, and now contains 888 inhabitants; bounded N. W. by Wolfeborough E. by Brookfield and Middleton, and S. W. by Farmington and Alton, comprising 22,625 acres. In 1749, this town, comprehending a tract of land 6 miles square, was granted to Ebenezer Smith and others, on condition that 40 families should be permanently settled in it within 5 years from the declaration of peace, and that within 2 years after, a meeting-house should be erected, public worship supported, and a grain and saw-mill erected.

Maj. Thomas Tash made early exertions in forwarding the settlement of this town, and built the 2 mills at his own expense. With the assistance of Paul March and others, the required number of settlers was obtained by a bounty of 50 acres of land to each settler. The town was incorporated by the name of New-Durham.

Within the compass of the original grant are 5 ponds, the largest of which is *Merry-Meeting-bay pond* containing about 1000 acres. The surface of the town is very mountainous and part of the soil so rocky as to be unfit for cultivation. *Mount Betty* rises 630 feet a-

bove the pond, which washes its base. *Crople-crown mountain* is still higher. The soil here is generally too moist for grain, but suitable for grazing. *Merry-Meeting river* flows from the pond of that name and falls into Winnipiseogee lake. *Ela's river* flows from Cold rain pond and passes about 4 miles through *New-Durham* to Farmington, on both which streams are many good mill seats. On the latter is a fall of 14 feet, within 4 rods of which, mills are already erected. *Cochecho river* also has its source in this town. The principal roads passing through *New-Durham* are from Wolfeborough and Gilmanton to Dover.

There are some curiosities in this town, one of which is a remarkable fountain of water, over which a part of *Ela's river* passes. By sinking a small mouthed vessel about 6 feet into this fountain, water may be obtained extremely cold and pure. The depth of it has never been ascertained although attempts have been made. Near the centre of the town is a mountain called *Rattlesnake hill*, the south side of which is nearly an hundred feet high, and almost perpendicular. In its fissures a vast number of rattlesnakes have their dens. Their numbers have recently diminished. About a mile northeast from this mountain is *March's pond*, which abounds with a species of clay, much resembling when

dried the common chalk in appearance and qualities. On the N. E. side of *Shaw's mountain* is a remarkable cave, called the *Devil's den*, the entrance of which is about three feet wide and ten high. The outer room is twenty feet square; the inner apartments grow smaller, until at the distance of fifty feet into the mountain the passage becomes too small to be investigated. The sides both of the galleries and the rooms are composed of stone. They bear the appearance of having been once united, and were probably separated by some great convulsion of nature.

Several other mountains in this town contain precipices and cavities, some of which are forty or fifty feet in depth.

Col. Thomas Tash, who spent the last twenty years of his life in *New-Durham*, was born in Durham in 1722. He was engaged in the French war, first in the capacity of captain and afterwards in that of major. In 1755, the annual stores, while on their way to the northern army, were destroyed at a place called Half-way brook, between forts Edward and William Henry. Capt. Tash with 140 men was ordered to repair to this spot with assurances that the remainder of the battalion should immediately follow. On arriving at the place of his destination he found the stores and waggons destroyed, the men killed, and the enemy gone off. Ascer-

taining their rout, he pursued them in the woods about five miles, and attacked them while they were feasting upon their plunder. A warm action ensued which lasted an hour, when the enemy, consisting of about 1000 French and Indians, perceiving the weakness of our force, attempted to surround it. At this critical moment the remainder of the battalion arrived under major Burbank. The enemy immediately fled, and were pursued by Tash many miles into the wilderness.

In 1757, Tash was appointed major and was stationed at No. 4. (now Charleston,) with 250 men. This was the first detachment of N. H. troops that ever occupied that important post. On the return of peace he settled in Newmarket, and in 1776, he received a colonel's commission in the N. H. forces, and served one campaign. Toward the close of the war he removed to *New-Durham*, where he owned several farms and a large tract of wild land. There he devoted himself to agriculture, and died at the age of 87, leaving behind him a memory still dear and respected.

Rev. Nathaniel Porter, a congregationalist, was ordained in *New-Durham* in 1775, and dismissed in 1777. He was succeeded by Elder Benjamin Randall, a zealous and indefatigable preacher of the free-will baptist order, of which sect he was considered the

head, and he obtained over it an extensive jurisdiction. He died in 1808, at the age of 60.
T.T.

NEW-FOUND POND lies partly in Hebron and partly in New Chester. Its length from north to south is 6 miles, and its width about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. It contains 4,530 acres, nearly two thirds of which are in New-Chester.

NEW-FOUND RIVER flows from the pond of that name, and after a southerly course of 4 or 5 miles, falls into Pemigewasset river near Bridgewater village.

NEW-GRANTHAM, in Cheshire county, was incorporated in 1761, and now contains 864 inhabitants; bounded N. by Enfield, (in Grafton county,) E. by Springfield, S. by Croydon, and W. by Plainfield, comprising 24,900 acres, 300 of which are water. There is a pond in the northwest part of the town about 1 mile long and 160 rods wide. *Croydon mountain* extends through the west part of the town, and a turnpike passes over the north part of the mountain. This town in 1775, had only 74 inhabitants, and in 1810 its population was 864. Here are the sources of several of the branches of *Sugar river*, on which are a number of mills.

NEW-HAMPTON, formerly called Moultonborough-Addi-

tion, lies in the west part of Strafford county, incorporated in 1777, and now contains 1293 inhabitants. It is bounded N. by Pemigewasset river which separates it from Bridgewater and New-Chester, N. by Holderness, N. E. by Centreharbor, and S. E. by Sanborn-ton and Meredith, comprising an area of 19,422 acres.

Pemigewasset pond lies on the border of Meredith, and is about 200 rods in diameter. There are several other smaller ponds in this town. In the westerly part of the town is a remarkable spring, from which a stream issues and falls into Pemigewasset river after running about a mile. This stream is sufficient for the use of several mills, and is not affected by rains or droughts. A toll bridge unites this town to Bridgewater, from which there is a turnpike leading to Sanborn-ton.

The soil here is rich and light and very favourable to various kinds of grain and grass. There are in *New-Hampton* 2 meeting-houses, 2 school-houses, and 2 distilleries. Rev. S. Hubbard was ordained over the congregational church here in 1800, and is still in office. Elder Dana, a baptist, is also settled in this town. S.H.

NEW-HOLDERNESS, in Grafton county, lies on the eastern side of Pemigewasset river. It was incorporated in 1761, and contains 883 inhabitants; bounded N. by New-Hamp-

ton, E. by Sandwich and Centreharbor, S. by Centreharbor and New-Hampton, and W. by Pemigewasset river, which separates it from Plymouth, comprising 24,921 acres, of which 2,500 are water. A part of *Squam lake* is in this town, and also *Squam pond*, through which Squam river runs and falls into the Pemigewasset in the southwest part of the town. *Squam mountain* lies in its northeast part.

Rev. R. Fowle was ordained here in 1789, over an episcopalian church. There is here a paper-mill, several grain-mills, one clothing-mill, a carding-machine, and a distillery.

NEWICHAWANNOCK RIVER is the west and main branch of the Piscataqua. It is called *Salmon falls river* as far as the lower falls in Berwick, where it assumes the above name, which it retains till it unites with the Cochecho, and flows on to Hilton's point.

NEWINGTON, in Rockingham county, contains 503 inhabitants, and is bounded W. by Great and Little bays, N. E. by Piscataqua river, which separates it from Kittery, E. by Portsmouth, and S. by Greenland. At *Fox point* in the northwest part of the town, Piscataqua bridge is thrown over Piscataqua river to *Goat island*, and thence to Durham shore. *Goat island* is about 48

rods long and of unequal breadth. There is on it an excellent tavern owned by the proprietors of the bridge.

Newington was formerly a part of Portsmouth and Dover. Its soil is excellent and produces grain abundantly. The orchards here are very productive. Piscataqua bridge was built in 1794; it is 2600 feet in length, of which 2244 are plank. The chord of the central arch, which unites the two islands, is 244 feet. It is considered a masterly piece of architecture, and was constructed by Timothy Palmer of Newburyport.

Rev. Joseph Adams, a congregationalist, was the first minister in this town. He was ordained in 1714, and was succeeded in 1787, by the Rev. J. Langdon, who continued in office 23 years. The annual average number of deaths in *Newington* is computed to be 7. There is here 1 meeting-house and 2 school-houses. There is a spring in this town, which, besides supplying a grain-mill nearly all the year, is the fountain of the Portsmouth aqueduct.

In May, 1690, a party of Indians under one Hoopwood attacked *Fox point* in this town, destroyed several houses, killed 14 persons, and took 6 prisoners. They were pursued by Capts. Floyd and Greenleaf, who recovered some of the captives and part of the plunder after a severe action, in which Hoopwood was wounded.

Died in this town March 5th, 1765, Mrs. Elizabeth Hight, aged 100. She never used medicine during this long life. She was married four times, had 8 children and 300 descendants more or less remote.

NEW-IPSWICH, in Hillsborough county, was incorporated in 1762, and contains 1395 inhabitants. It is bounded N. by Temple and Sharon, E. by Mason, S. by the line of Massachusetts, and W. by Rindge (in Cheshire county.) Its area is 20,260 acres. The west side of the town is watered by a branch of Contoocook river, and its east side by a branch of the Sowhegan river. One branch of the latter river rises in a pond in this town and another has its source on a mountain. The 3d N. H. turnpike passes through the centre of this town. There is here a handsome village, 2 meeting-houses, an academy, 2 cotton and 2 woollen factories, an oil-mill, several grain and saw-mills, 1 clothing-mill, a carding-machine, and 4 trading-stores. Rev. S. Farrar was ordained here in 1760, and died in 1809, aged 71. He was succeeded by the Rev. R. Hall the present minister. Elder S. Parkhurst was settled here in 1814.

NEW-LONDON, in Hillsborough county, was incorporated in 1779, and contained in 1810, a population of 692; bounded

N. by Wilmot, S. and E. by Sutton, and W. by Sunapee pond which separates it from Wendell. Its area is 13,560 acres, 2000 of which are water. In this town lies part of *Great Sunapee pond*, and also *Little Sunapee* about 500 rods long and 170 wide, forming a principal source of *Blackwater river*. The soil here is generally hard and rocky, but it well rewards the labour of agriculture. *New-London* has several hills or mountains, such as *Bunker's*, *Dole's*, and *Messer's*. The summit of Kearsarge mountain is six miles from the central village. The principal road passing through this town leads from Hopkinton to Hanover. There are here 2 baptist meeting-houses. Elder Job Scammons was ordained here in 1779, and Elder Enoch Huntingdon in 1814. The annual average number of deaths in this town is about 10. There are here several mills and 2 or 3 trading stores.

NEWMARKET, in Rockingham county, was incorporated in 1726, contains 1061 inhabitants and is bounded N. by Durham and Lee, E. by the S. W. branch of Piscataqua river, S. by Exeter, and W. by Epping, comprising an area of 11,082 acres. Piscasick river passes through this town, and Lamprey river crosses its N. W. extremity and falls into the *Great bay* near its N. E. corner where there is a considerable village. At a place call-

ed Newfields there is another village, containing about 20 houses and several shops, &c. Rev. John Moody was ordained here in 1730, and died in 1778, aged 73. He has been succeeded by the Rev. Messrs. Tombs and Thurston. Elder J. Broadhead and Elder Osborn, both methodists, occasionally preach here. There are in the town three religious societies, several mills, stores, &c. From the year 1731 to 1770, there were in this town 948 births and 554 deaths, averaging about 28 of the former and 14 of the latter annually. This town was formerly a part of Exeter and was purchased of the Indians in 1638, by Wheelwright and others. Several instances of Indian cruelty and capture occurred in the early history of this place. Col. Winthrop Hilton, who was killed by the Indians in Epping (then Exeter,) was buried in *Newmarket*. The inscription on his monument is still legible and his descendants are still living in this vicinity. Mrs. Shute is now living in this town, who was captured by the Indians in 1755, when 18 months old. She lived with them till the age of 14.

NEWPORT, in Cheshire county, was incorporated in 1761, and contains 1427 inhabitants; bounded N. by Croydon; E. by Wendell, S. by Unity, and W. by Claremont, comprising an area of 25,267 acres. It lies about 8 miles E. from

Connecticut river and the same distance from Sutton. Sugar river flows through *Newport* and receives here a number of its branches. The Croydon and Cornish turnpikes unite in this town and pass on to Amherst. There is here a handsome village of about 20 houses and several stores. The town contains a baptist and a congregational meeting-house, a cotton factory, several mills, and a carding-machine. Rev. John Ramele was the first minister here, and Rev. A. Wines is the present pastor.

NEWTOWN, in Rockingham county, was incorporated in 1749, and contained in 1810, a population of 454; bounded N. by Kingston, E. by Southampton, S. by Massachusetts, and W. by Plaistow, comprising 5,250 acres. *County pond* lies partly in this town. There are here 2 religious societies and 1 meeting-house. Rev. J. Emes was ordained in 1759. Rev. D. Tewkesbury is the present pastor.

NORTHFIELD, in Rockingham county, was incorporated in 1780, and contains 1057 inhabitants; bounded N. by Sanbornton, E. by Gilmanston, S. by Canterbury, and W. by Salisbury and Boscawen, comprising 19,636 acres. There are here 2 small ponds, viz. *Chesnut pond*, flowing into the Winnipiseogee, and *Sondogardy pond*, flowing into the Merrimack river. At the N.W.

part of the town near Webster's falls Winnipiseogee river falls into the Pemigewasset. A bridge over the latter river connects this town with New-Salisbury, and another over the former unites it to Sanbornton. There is here a meeting-house common to all sects ; several mills, stores, &c.

NORTH OF LATITUDE 45° is a tract of land belonging to the state of New-Hampshire ; bounded as follows, beginning at the state's land No. 3. and running N. 6½° E. by the District of Maine 3500 rods to the high lands, thence by the high lands, which separate Lower Canada from the United States to the most N. W. branch of Connecticut river, thence down said branch to latitude 45°, thence by said latitude to lands No. 3. containing 163,363 acres. On this tract is the great lake *Connecticut*.

NORTHAMPTON, in Rockingham county, was incorporated in 1742, and contains 651 inhabitants. It is bounded N. by Greenland, E. by Rye and the sea, S. by Hampton, and W. by Stratham, and contains 8,465 acres. This was formerly a part of Hampton.

Rev. Nathaniel Gookin was settled here in 1739. He has been succeeded by the Reverend Messrs. Hastings, M'Clure, Thurston, and French. The latter gentleman is still in office. There is here 1 meeting-house and 7 grain-mills.

NORTH RIVER has its source in *North river pond* on the line between Northwood and Nottingham. After a southerly course through Nottingham, Epping, and a part of Lee it falls into Lamprey river near the N. E. corner of Epping and the line of Newmarket. This stream affords many valuable mill privileges, on most of which are erected mills of various kinds.

NORTHUMBERLAND, a township in Coos county, lying on Connecticut river at the mouth of the Upper Amonoosuck. It was incorporated in 1779, and contained in 1810, a population of 281 ; bounded N. by Stratford, E. by Piercy, S. W. by Lancaster, and W. by Connecticut river. Its area is 20,430 acres. It is in this town near *Cape-Horn mountain*, that the Upper Amonoosuck falls into the Connecticut. There are here several ponds and mountains. The soil is fertile though broken and uneven. A bridge connects this town with Maidstone in Vermont nearly opposite Guildhall. There is here a meeting-house, 2 grain-mills, a saw-mill, and a carding-machine.

NORTHWOOD, a township of elevated land in Rockingham county, formerly a part of Nottingham. It was incorporated in 1773, and contained in 1810, a population of 1095, of whom 230 were legal voters. *Northwood* is bounded N. E.

by the line of Strafford county, which separates it from Barrington, S. E. by Nottingham, S. and S.W. by Deerfield, and N.W. by Epsom and Pittsfield, comprising an area of 17,075 acres, 1054 of which are water.

There are here 6 ponds, viz. *Suncook pond* 750 rods long and 100 wide, *Gennis' pond* 300 long and 150 wide, *Long pond* about 300 long and 50 wide, *Harvey's pond*, of an elliptical form, about 200 long and in some places 40 wide; a part of *Great-Bow pond* is also in this town and also part of *North river pond*, *Pleasant pond*, and *Little-Bow pond*, the latter of which has two outlets; on the N. E. it discharges its waters into *Great-Bow pond*, which is the head of *Isinglass river*, and on its northerly side a brook flows from it into *Long pond*, the waters of which pass into the Merrimack through *Suncook pond* and river.

The northerly branch of *Lamprey river* has its source in this town near the N. W. extremity of *Saddle-back mountain*, which is a ridge of high land separating this town from Deerfield. On the easterly side of this ridge are found crystals and crystalline spars of various colours and sizes. Black lead is also found here. There are no considerable water-falls in this town. The height of its land is such, that the waters flowing from the farm of the late G. Clark,

Esq. fall into three different rivers, *Suncook*, *Lamprey*, and *Dover*, and indeed the waters, which fall from different parts of the roof of a building on this farm run into two different rivers, the *Piscataqua* and *Merrimack*.

The soil in *Northwood* is generally of a moist quality. It is excellently suited for grazing, and in mild seasons favourable to corn and grain. The N. H. turnpike passes through this town from *Portsmouth* to *Concord*. It has here a direct course from E. to W. of 8 miles. Rev. Edmund Pilsbury, the first minister in this town, was ordained in the year 1779, over a baptist society and continued here till 1809. Rev. J. Prentiss was ordained in 1799 over the congregational society and is still in office. Rev. Eliphalet Merrill, the present successor of Mr. Pilsbury, was ordained in 1804. These two societies are nearly equal in number and each has a meeting-house.

There are in *Northwood* 6 school-houses, 4 grain-mills, 7 saw-mills, a clothing-mill, and 8 trading stores.

The situation of this town is pleasant, and more elevated than any land between it and the sea. From its height, vessels entering the *Piscataqua* harbour may be seen with the assistance of glasses. From this place the light house at *Portsmouth* bears S. $0\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ E. and the highest mountain in *Gilford* N. $16\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ W.

The first house in this town was erected in 1762, and is now standing near the baptist meeting-house. Two of the first settlers are now living here in honourable old age. The annual average number of deaths is about 9.

NOTTINGHAM, in Rockingham county, was incorporated in 1722, and now contains 1063 inhabitants; bounded N. E. by Barrington, S.E. by Lee and part of Epping, S. by Epping and Raymond, and W. by Northwood and Deerfield, comprising 25,800 acres, of which 300 are water.

There are here several ponds, such as *North river pond* containing about 80 acres, *Petuckaway pond* of about 170 acres, *Quincy pond* about 45 acres, and others of a smaller size. In the westerly part of the town near Deerfield are *Upper, Middle, and Lower Petuckaway mountains*. *Petuckaway river* has its source in this town in a pond of the same name. *Little river* and several other small streams also rise in *Nottingham*. *North river* passes through this town and through its northerly part the N. H. turnpike has its course.

Rev. S. Emery was settled here in 1742, and Rev. B. Butler in 1758. Samuel Dyer, a free-will baptist, is the present minister. There is a congregational meeting-house situated in a pleasant and compact part of the town called the

square. There are in the town 3 grain-mills and 4 saw-mills.

NOTTINGHAM WEST, a township in Hillsborough county, incorporated in 1746, and now containing 1379 inhabitants; bounded N. by Litchfield and Londonderry, E. by Pelham, S. by Lyndeborough, (Mass.,) and W. by Merrimack river, which separates it from Dunstable, comprising 17,379 acres. In this place is *Massabesick pond* 230 rods long and 70 wide, and adjacent to the town is *Otternic pond* about 25 rods wide. There are here 2 meeting-houses, 3 religious societies, 2 of baptists and 1 of congregationalists. Rev. N. Merrill the first minister in this town, was ordained in 1737, and was succeeded by Rev. J. Strickland in 1772. Elder Daniel Merrill is settled here over a baptist church. There are in this town 3 grain-mills, 3 saw-mills, and 1 trading store. Capt. James Ford was a resident in this town. He was with Gen. Stark at Bennington and was there mortally wounded.

O.

OLIVERIAN RIVER. The most easterly branch of this river rises on the west side of Moosehillock mountain and its northern branch from Owl-head mountain, both in the town of Coventry. These branches unite in Haverhill,

(N. H.) forming *Oliverian river*, which empties itself into the Connecticut.

ORANGE, formerly called Cardigan, is in Grafton county. It was incorporated in 1790, and contains 229 inhabitants; bounded N.E. by Groton and Hebron, S. E. by Alexandria and part of Danbury, S.W. by Cushing's Gore, and N. W. by Dame's Gore and Canaan, comprising 21,976 acres. In this town is the source of the southerly branch of *Baker's river* and of the northerly branch of *Smith's river*. *Cardigan mountain* extends through its centre from N. to S. and Grafton turnpike passes over its S.W. extremity. In the S. W. part of this town is found a very valuable species of ochre. It is found in great abundance, deposited in veins and of a superior quality to that which is imported. Two men will dig and prepare for market about 80 pounds of this in a day.

ORFORD, in Grafton county, was incorporated in 1761, and contained in 1810, a population of 1265; bounded N. by Piermont, E. by Wentworth, S. by Lyme, and W. by Connecticut river, comprising an area of 27,000 acres. There are several ponds in this town, the largest of which is *Baker's pond*, 260 rods long and 160 wide, forming the source of the westerly branch of *Baker's river*. *Indian pond* is in the north part of the town near *Stadion*

mountain. A stream called *Jacob's brook* rises in *Orford* and empties itself into Connecticut river above the bridge, which connects this town with Fairlee in Vermont. On this stream are 10 mill-dams. *Sunday* and *Cuba mountains* lie near the centre of this town, and *Smart's mountain* in its S. E. extremity, forming the boundary of four towns, viz. Orford, Wentworth, Dorchester, and Lyme.

Rev. John Sawyer was settled here in 1787, and was succeeded by the present minister, Rev. Samuel Dana. There are here 2 religious societies and 2 meeting-houses, and near the river is a pleasant village containing about 25 houses, through which the turnpike passes to *Orford* bridge. There are in this town several grain and saw-mills, a clothing-mill, and a carding-machine.

OSSIPEE, a township in Strafford county, was incorporated in 1785, and now contains 1205 inhabitants; bounded N. by Tamworth, N. E. by Great Ossipee pond, S. E. by Wakefield, and S. by Wolfeborough, Tuftonborough, and Moultonborough, comprising 36,795 acres. This place was formerly called New-Garden. Its form is very irregular, its length being nearly 15 miles from N. W. to S. W. and its width in some places not more than 4 or 5.

There are here several ponds, of which *Dan Hole*

pond on the borders of Tuf-tonborough is the largest, being about 400 rods long and 200 wide. The others are on an average 100 rods each in diameter. *Bear pond* has no discoverable outlet. Pine river flows through the easterly part of this town, and Bear Camp river passes its northern extremity, emptying itself into Great Ossipee lake. The soil here is generally fertile. *Ossipee* contains 2 religious societies, 1 baptist meeting-house, 5 grain-mills, 3 saw-mills, and 1 carding-machine.

OSSIPEE GORE, a township in Strafford county, incorporated in 1785, and now containing 425 inhabitants; bounded N. E. by Eaton, S. E. by Effingham, and S. W. by Ossipee, comprising 10,331 acres.

Ossipee lake lies principally in this town, and is about 1000 rods long from north to south, and about 600 rods wide. It receives Bear Camp river on its west side and Pine river on its south. The waters of this lake are discharged through Ossipee river.

OSSIPEE RIVER flows from Great Ossipee lake or pond and forms a large bay or rather three bays, connected with each other, in the whole about 800 rods long and 600 wide. On the southeast line of Ossipee these waters are contracted into *Ossipee river*, which flows in a southeast course through Effingham into the

district of Maine, and falls into Saco river, about 15 miles east of Ossipee pond.

OSSIPEE MOUNTAIN is in the west part of the town of *Ossipee* adjacent to Moultonborough, and about 4 miles west from Ossipee lake. Its altitude has never been ascertained. On its east side the northwest wind is peculiarly severe.

OYSTER RIVER has its source in *Wheelwright pond* in the town of Lee, near the southeast extremity of Barrington. It flows from the east side of the pond in a northeast course to Madbury. Thence turning southerly it crosses the line which separates Lee from Durham five times within the distance of two miles. It thence takes an easterly course, and passing through Durham, meets the tide waters at the falls.

P.

PAULSBURGH, a township in Coos county, containing about 20 inhabitants; bounded N. by Dummer and Cambridge, E. by Success, S. by Maynesborough, and W. by Kilkenny, comprising 34,507 acres. The Upper Amonoosuck and the Ameriscoggin rivers pass thro' this town, the former in a northerly course to the Connecticut, and the latter in a southerly course to the Merrimack. In the southwest part of the town

is a large mountain, adjoining Maynesborough, and in its N. E. part near Cambridge there is another. There are 2 mills in this town. The centre of *Paulsburgh* is 15 miles east from Northumberland on Connecticut river, and about 7 miles west from the District of Maine, and about 22 (by the road) from Lancaster courthouse.

PEABODY RIVER rises in the eastern pass of the White mountains, where also rises Ellis river, a branch of the Saco. The sources of these two rivers are within the distance of a few feet from each other. *Peabody river* flows in a northerly course from the northwest part of Adams to Shelburne, where it falls into the Ameriscoggin. From its source to its mouth its length is about 10 miles.

PEELING, in Grafton county, was incorporated in 1763, and in 1810, contained 203 inhabitants; bounded N. E. by Lincoln, S. E. by Thornton, S. W. by Thornton and Ellsworth, and W. by Warren, Coventry, and Landaff, comprising 33,359 acres. There are here several ponds, the largest of which is *Elbow pond* about 60 rods in diameter. The middle branch of Pemigewasset river passes through this town.

In *Peeling* there are three large mountains; *Cushman's mountain* in its north part, *Blue mountain* in its centre, and

Black mountain in its northwest part. Among these mountains a branch of the *Wild Amonsoosuck*, a branch of *Baker's river*, and *Moosehillock brook* have their sources. Although the surface here is mountainous the roads are good, and a turnpike is projected from Bath to this town. There are but 2 mills in this town.

PELHAM, in Rockingham county, was incorporated in 1746, and in 1810, it contained 998 inhabitants; bounded N. by Windham and Salem, S. E. and S. by Dracut, (Mass.) and W. by Nottingham West. Its area is 16,333 acres, of which 280 are water. There are here two ponds, *Island pond* of about 178 acres, and *Gumpas pond* of about 100. Beaver river flows through the town and receives the waters of these ponds. The surface of the town is generally even, although there are several swells of valuable land.

Rev. James Hobbe was ordained here in 1765, and was succeeded by Rev. James Moody. Rev. John Church, the present minister, was settled in 1798. There is here 1 meeting-house, 3 grain-mills, 3 saw-mills, 1 clothing-mill, a carding-machine, and 3 trading stores. During the ten years ending in 1808, the number of deaths in this town was 121, of which 32 were of consumption.

PEMBROKE, in the south part of Rockingham county,

was incorporated in 1759, and now contains 1153 inhabitants; bounded N. E. by Chichester, E. by Epsom, S. E. by Suncook river which separates it from Allenstown, S. W. by Merrimack river dividing it from Bow, and N. W. by Suncook river dividing it from Concord. It contains 14,060 acres.

Two bridges are erected over the Suncook, one connecting this town with Concord, and the other leading to Allenstown; over the latter of which the Chester turnpike passes.

Near the junction of the Suncook and Merrimack are several valuable mill seats, on which are erected a cotton factory, 2 paper-mills, an oil-mill, a nail factory, carding-machine, &c. Beside these, there are in the town 4 corn-mills, 5 saw-mills, and a clothing-mill. *Pembroke street* is nearly three miles long, on which are about 50 dwelling-houses, 5 stores, and 2 meeting-houses.

The soil of this town is generally good, and its local situation is remarkably pleasant. It was called Suncook by the Indians, and was granted by Massachusetts under the name of Lovewell's town. Rev. Aaron Whitman was settled here in 1736. He has been succeeded by the Rev. Messrs. Emery, Colby, Mitchell, and Burnham, the latter of whom is the present minister.

PEMIGEWASSET RIVER, the western branch of the Merri-

mack, flows from the ridge called the *height of land*. Its several sources are on the Moosehillock mountain, the southwest part of the White mountains, and in the town of Franconia. On its western side it receives Baker's river, a stream from New-Found pond, Smith's river, and many smaller streams.

Its average course is south about 50 miles, passing through Lincoln, Peeling, Thornton, Campton, and by Holderness, Plymouth, Bridgewater, New-Chester, and Andover. It empties into the Winnipiseogee at the lower part of Sanbornton. After this junction the main stream becomes the Merrimack.

PETERBOROUGH, a township in the southwest part of Hillsborough county, lying about 25 miles west from the Connecticut and the same distance east from the Merrimack, was incorporated in 1760, and in 1810 contained 1537 inhabitants; bounded N. by Hancock and Greenfield, E. by Greenfield and Temple, S. by Sharon, and W. by Jaffrey and Dublin, comprising an area of 23,780 acres.

The surface of this town is mountainous, and its soil is enriched by numerous brooks and small streams, favourable to meadow and pasturage ground, and supplying many valuable mill seats. A principal branch of Contoocook river passes near the centre of

this town, and also Goose river flowing from Dublin and falling into the Contoocook at Smith's mills. Near this junction is the principal village, which is much indebted for its origin and growth to the individual exertions of the Hon. S. Smith.

Here are about 25 dwelling-houses, 2 stores, 3 cotton factories, a paper-mill, an oil-mill, grain-mill, fulling-mill, saw-mill, carding-machine, mechanic shops, &c. On the Contoocook in other parts of the town are 2 other cotton factories, a woollen factory, 2 grain-mills, and 2 saw-mills.

Peterborough is one of the most considerable manufacturing towns in the state. No one has so many factories. The principal roads leading through the town are from Amherst to Keene, and from Hancock to New-Ipswich. There is here 1 meeting-house, in which Rev. J. Morrison was ordained in 1759. He was succeeded by Rev. D. Annan in 1779. Rev. E. Dunbar, the present minister, was settled in 1799.

PIERCY, in Coos county, was incorporated in 1794, and in 1810, contained 211 inhabitants; bounded N. by Stratford and ungranted lands, E. and S. by Kilkenny, and W. by Northumberland, comprising 50,630 acres. *Piercy's pond* is on the E. side of the town, the waters of which fall into the Upper Amonoosuck in the town of

Paulsburgh. Near the N.E. extremity of *Piercy* the north and south branches of the Amonoosuck form a junction. This river receives Nash's stream in the northerly part of the town, as it flows from Stratford. *Mill* and *Pilot mountains* are in this place. There are here only two mills. The course on a straight line from the centre of this town to the mouth of the Upper Amonoosuck is about 6 miles.

PHILLIP'S RIVER flows partly from Columbia and Dixville mountains and partly from a large pond in the state's land No. 1. thence enlarging itself as it passes through the towns of Millsfield and Dummer, and taking a westerly course, it passes through Kilkenny and enters *Piercy*, where it unites with the Upper Amonoosuck.

PIERCE'S ISLAND is in Piscataqua harbour, between this and Seavey's island the main channel passes. On each of them batteries and entrenchments were prepared in 1775, and again in 1814. The current is here narrow, rapid and deep, and the shore bold and rocky. (See Piscataqua harbour.)

PIERMONT, in Grafton county, was incorporated in 1764, and in 1810, contained 877 inhabitants; bounded N. E. by Haverhill, E. by Warren, S. W. by Orford, and W. by the

west side of Connecticut river, which divides it from Bradford in Vermont, comprising about 25,800 acres. *Eastman's ponds* lie in this town near Warren; they unite and fall into Connecticut river in Piermont. *Black mountain* lies on the south side of this place and *Stallion mountain* on its northern side. The Coos turnpike passes through the N. E. part of the town. There is here 1 meeting-house and 2 religious societies, 2 grain-mills, 3 saw-mills, 1 fulling-mill, and 1 distillery. The inhabitants are generally farmers, and manufacture their own clothing.

PINE RIVER flows from a pond of that name in Wakefield. After a N. W. course through Ossipee and part of Effingham, it falls into Great Ossipee lake.

PISCATAQUA RIVER is the only large river, the whole course of which is within the state. Its source is a pond near the S. W. corner of the town of Wakefield, and is on the line of the District of Maine. Its general course thence to the sea is S. S. E. about 40 miles. It divides this state from York county, (Maine) and is called *Salmon falls river* from its source to Berwick lower falls, where it takes the name of *Newichawannock*, which it bears until it meets the river Cochecho flowing from Dover. The confluent stream thence passes to

Hilton's point 7 miles from the sea.

The western branch is formed from the Swamscot river flowing from Exeter, the Winnicot river flowing from Stratham through Greenland, and Lamprey river, which divides Newmarket from Durham. These empty into a bay 4 miles wide, called the *Great bay*. These waters in their further progress are contracted into a smaller bay, where they receive Oyster river from Durham and Black river from Dover. They form a junction with the other branch at Hilton's point. The tide rises in all these bays and branches as far up as the falls in each. It forms a rapid current, especially in the season of freshets, when the ebb continues about two hours longer than the flood; some of the ferries would be impassable were it not for the numerous eddies, formed by the indentures of the shore. At the lower falls in each river are landing places, where lumber and other country produce is discharged, so that each branch affords a convenient trading place not more than 15 or 20 miles from Portsmouth, with which a constant communication is kept up. This river therefore from the situation of its branches is extremely favourable to navigation and commerce.

PISCATAQUA HARBOUR is one of the finest on the continent, having sufficient depth of water for vessels of any bur-

den. The adjacent lands protect it from storms so effectually that ships may ride here safely in any season of the year. The current here is so narrow and rapid that the harbour never freezes. It is so well fortified by nature that very little labour is requisite to make it impregnable. The islands in this harbour are numerous; the largest of them is *Great-Island* or *New-Castle*, now incorporated into a township (which see.) On this island stands a light-house and the principal fort, called *Fort Constitution*. Near the site of this fort, one was erected as early as 1660, under the command of Richard Cutts, Esq. In 1795, this was completely prepared, mounted with 16 cannon and manned with a company of men now under the command of Capt. Walbach. In the summer of 1814, *Fort Constitution* was put in a complete state of defence, and another was erected at *Jeffrey's point* on the easterly part of the island, another on *Kittery point* called *Fort M'Clary* and another on *Pierce's island* called *Fort Washington*, and several other fortifications were thrown up on the main islands.

PISCATAQUOG RIVER. Its most southerly branch rises in Francestown and its most northerly in Henniker and Deering. These after passing through Weare and New-Boston form a junction on the W. side of Goffstown, through

which town the stream passes to the N.E. extremity of Bradford where it falls into the Merrimack river, after a southerly course of about 20 miles.

PISCASICK RIVER rises in Brentwood and passes through Newmarket into Durham, where it falls into Lamprey river about one mile from the northern boundary of Newmarket. On this stream are numerous mill seats.

PIGWACKET, the Indian name of Conway, Fryburgh, and the towns adjacent.

PITTSFIELD, in Rockingham county, was incorporated in 1782, and contained in 1810 a population of 1050; bounded N. E. by Barnstead, S. E. by Barrington and Northwood, S. W. by Epsom and Chichester, and N.W. by Loudon and Suncook river. It comprises 14,921 acres, 94 of which are water.

In the S.E. part of this town is *Catamount mountain*, on the summit of which is *Berry's pond*, and on its E. side is *Wild-goose pond*, about 100 rods in diameter. On the W. side of this pond the magnetic needle is materially affected. The soil of this town is very fertile. There are here 3 grain-mills, 5 saw-mills, 2 fulling-mills, 2 carding-machines, and several trading stores.

The first minister in Pittsfield was the Rev. R. Page. Elders Sargeant and Knowlton of

the baptist order are now settled here. There is also in this town a small society of Friends. The number of deaths here from 1781 to 1814, was 379. The spotted fever prevailed in this town in 1813 and 14, of which 75 persons died in those two years. The annual average number of deaths is about 9.

PLAINFIELD, a township in Cheshire county, incorporated in 1761, and containing in 1810, a population of 1462; bounded N. by Lebanon, S.E. by New-Granatham, S. by Cornish, and W. by Connecticut river, which divides it from Hartland in Vermont. At the lower part of this town in Connecticut river is *Hart's island* about 150 rods long and 35 wide. *Waterquechy falls* are adjacent to this town, a bridge was erected here in 1807. *Plainfield* is watered by a small stream flowing from Croydon mountains, on which are erected several mills. This town contains a handsome village of 10 or 12 dwelling-houses, several stores, and 2 meeting-houses. Through this place passes the Croydon turnpike. The present ministers here are Rev. J. Dickerson of the congregational and Elder Cram of the baptist order.

PLAISTOW, a small township in Rockingham county, incorporated in 1764, and now containing 462 inhabitants; bound-

ed N. W. by Hampstead, N.E. by Kingston and Newtown, S.E. and S. W. by Haverhill, (Mass.,) and W. by Atkinson, comprising about 5,843 acres. A small stream from Hampstead and another from Newtown meet in *Plaistow* and running southerly pass into Haverhill between Plaistow meeting-house and the S. corner of Atkinson. There are 3 grain-mills, 2 saw-mills, and 1 fulling-mill. Here are 2 religious societies and 1 meeting-house. Rev. James Cushing was settled here in 1730, and was succeeded in 1765, by Rev. G. Merrill. Elder John Herri-man is the present minister and was ordained in 1812.

PLYMOUTH, a township in Grafton county, is situated at the junction of Baker's and Pemigewasset river. This town was incorporated in 1763, and in 1775, it contained 382 inhabitants, and in 1810, it contained 937; bounded N. by Campton, E. by Pemigewasset river, S. by Bridgewater, and W. by Hebron, comprising 16,256 acres.

The Mayhew turnpike passes through the westerly part of this town. In the north-east part is a pleasant village, containing about 22 dwelling-houses, a meeting-house, court-house, 4 stores, and a distillery. In this town are also 4 mills, &c.

Rev. Nathan Ward was settled here in 1765. The present minister is the Rev. D. Fairbanks.

POPLIN, a township in Rockingham county, was incorporated in 1764, and in 1810, contained 482 inhabitants; bounded N. by Epping, E. by Brentwood, S. by Hawke and Sandown, and W. by Chester and Raymond, comprising 9,702 acres. In the northwest part of the town is a small pond, and its southerly part is watered by Exeter fresh river. There is here a meeting-house, several mills, and a carding-machine. The inhabitants are principally of the methodist denomination.

PORTSMOUTH, the metropolis of New-Hampshire and its only sea-port, lies on the southwest side of Piscataqua river. It was incorporated in 1633, and in 1810, it contained 6,934 inhabitants; bounded N. W. by Newington, N. E. by the river, S. E. and S. by Rye, and W. by Greenland and Newington. Its area is 10,350 acres.

The northeastern boundary of *Portsmouth* is by the District of Maine, following the main channel of Piscataqua river. This line will include on *Portsmouth* side the following islands, viz. *Goat's*, *Pierce's*, *Leach's*, *Hospital*, *Shapley's*, and *Salter's*.

The compact part of this town contains about 225 acres, almost entirely surrounded by water, the distance being only 90 rods from the south mill-pond to the north pond. Into these ponds the tide flows, and

at their outlets are flood gates and mills. *Portsmouth* contains 927 dwelling-houses and 18 public buildings, viz. 3 congregational meeting-houses, 1 episcopal church, 1 meeting-house for baptists, 1 for methodists, and 1 for universalists, an academy, 5 school-houses, a court-house, gaol, alms-house, and 2 markets. A female asylum was incorporated here in 1808, and there are also 4 incorporated banks and several insurance offices. An atheneum was recently established and promises to be a respectable and useful institution.

The houses erected in this town during the last ten years are generally of brick and of elegant architecture. In 1800, there were in this town 86 dwelling-houses of one story, 524 of two stories, and 21 of three stories, since which period the latter class have increased nearly one third in number and many have been erected of four stories. *Portsmouth pier* or *wharf* was built in 1795, by an incorporated company, 340 feet in length and of an average width of 60 feet. On this wharf was erected a handsome range of buildings 300 feet long, three stories high, and divided into fourteen stores. This range was destroyed by the great fire in 1813. A new market house was built in 1800, 80 feet long, 30 wide, and two stories high, the upper story of which is occupied as a town hall: a new fish market is also erected. Both of

these markets are excellently supplied, especially the latter.

The harbour of *Portsmouth* is in latitude $43^{\circ} 5'$ N. and in $70^{\circ} 4'$ W. long. from Greenwich: it is known to mariners by the following marks. Agamenticus, a remarkable mountain in the county of York, lies four leagues due N. Pidgeon hill on Cape Ann bears due S. 10 leagues, and the highest of the Isles of Shoals bears S. E. by S. distant 3 leagues from the entrance of the harbour. In the middle of the harbour's mouth is *Great-Island*, on which stands the town of Newcastle, and on the northeast point of this island is the light-house. The following are directions for entering the harbour: "Vessels coming from the east should keep in 12 fathoms water, till the light-house bears N. half a point E. or W. distant 3 miles to avoid a ledge of rocks which lie off the mouth of the harbour, then bear away for the light-house, keeping the western shore on board, and coming no nearer that shore than 9 fathoms, giving the light a proper birth and standing over to the northern shore of the river where they may anchor in 9 fathoms abreast of *Sparhawk's point*. Ships coming from the southward should observe the same directions respecting the light and keep in 9 fathoms on the western shore."

Between the north side of *Great Island* and the Kittery shore is the main channel, a-

bout a mile wide and 9 or 10 fathoms deep. The anchorage is good, the shore is lined with rocks, and the harbour is landlocked on all sides and perfectly safe. The tide rises from 10 to 14 feet. The other entrance on the south side of *Great-Island* is called *Little Harbour*; the water here is shoal and the bottom sandy. Between the upper end of *Great-Island* and the town is a broad deep still water, called the *pool*, where the largest ships may ride very safely. This was the usual station for the mast ships, of which seven have been loading here at once. In this place the *Astrea* ship of war of 20 guns was burnt in 1744, (see Belknap.)

Portsmouth has convenient wharves and good anchorage. The water is deep enough for the largest vessels, and the harbour has so many natural advantages and is so capable of defence, that it might be made a very safe and commodious naval depot.

Ships of war have been built here at early and recent periods. The *Falkland* of 54 guns in 1690, *Bedford Galley* of 32 guns in 1696, as also the *Raleigh* of 32, and *Ranger* of 18. In 1782, the *America* of 74 guns was built here and was presented by Congress to the king of France. In 1814, the *Washington* of 74 guns was launched.

In 1765, there were here 199 clearances and 115 entries from foreign ports. In 1790,

and in 1791, the number of entries were 223, of which 34 were ships, 87 were brigs, 84 were schooners, and 18 were sloops. The number was afterwards much increased. In the year 1810, there belonged to this port 28 ships, 47 brigs, 10 schooners, 2 sloops, and 1 barge, all of them employed in foreign trade. There were also 20 fishing vessels and many coasters.

This town is intersected by 32 streets, 40 lanes, 12 alleys, 4 roads, and 4 public squares. The principal streets are paved.

The Portsmouth Aqueduct Company was incorporated in 1797, and in 1800, the town was supplied with excellent water for domestic uses, from a spring in Newington about 3 miles distant from *Portsmouth pier*. It is carried into almost every street in the town, and on the north side of the pier is a water-house and pump where ships can be supplied at 10 cents per hogshead.

The greatest number of deaths in this town in any one of the last 15 years was 150, and the smallest number 100.

The first meeting-house in *Portsmouth* was erected in 1640, and a Mr. Gibson was employed to preach in it. In 1664, another was erected. In 1671, Rev. J. Moody, the first ordained minister was settled here. Mr. Moody was indicted by Gov. Cranfield for refusing to administer the sacrament to him after the manner

of the church of England. He was imprisoned and was afterwards conditionally discharged. Rev. Nathaniel Rogers was ordained here in 1699; who was descended from John Rogers the celebrated martyr in the reign of queen Mary. He died in 1723, and was succeeded by Rev. Jabez Fitch who died in 1746.

Rev. Samuel Langdon was ordained here 1747, and was made president of Harvard college in 1774.

Rev. Joseph Buckminster, D.D. was ordained in this town in 1779, and died in 1812, aged 61. Rev. John Emerson was installed in the old parish in 1715. In 1732, the Rev. Mr. Shurtleff was ordained in the south meeting-house newly erected, and his successor Rev. Job Strong was ordained in 1749. Rev. Samuel Haven, D. D. was settled here in 1752, and died in 1806, aged 79. Dr. Haven and Dr. Buckminster were among the most distinguished divines and eminent preachers and the most learned men of their country. Rev. T. Alden, jun. was ordained colleague with Dr. Haven in 1799, and his successor is Rev. Nathan Parker the present minister.

Queen's chapel, now *St. John's church*, was consecrated in 1734, and in 1792, an episcopalian society was incorporated here. Rev. A. Brown was settled over it in 1736, Rev. J. C. Ogden in 1786, Rev. J. Willard and C. Bur-

roughs have succeeded, the latter of whom is the present pastor. In 1761, a meeting-house was built in this town by an "independent congregational" society, over whom Rev. L. Drown was settled, and was succeeded by Rev. J. Walton its present minister.

Mr. Robert Sandiman came over to this country about the year 1764, and formed a society in this town, who afterwards built themselves a meeting-house. Mr. Sandiman died in Danbury in 1771. David Humphreys, Esq. has for many years officiated as teacher of this little flock.

The society of universalists in Portsmouth was collected by the Rev. John Murray, who first preached his doctrines here in 1776. In 1784, Rev. Noah Parker was settled over this society. Rev. J. Richards, his successor, was ordained in 1799, and was succeeded by the Rev. Hosea Ballou. Rev. Sebastian Streeter is the present minister.

In 1802, a baptist society was formed in this town by Elder Elias Smith. The church was gathered in 1803, and now consists of 175 members. The methodists also have a small society in this town.

The situation and climate of Portsmouth are salubrious. The annual average number of deaths for 25 years past has been about 120, except the year 1798, when the town was visited by the yellow fever and dysentery. This epidemic

destroyed 107 persons between the 20th of July and the 6th of October of that year. Of these 55 died of the fever and 52 of the dysentery.

In the year 1623, David Thompson, a scotchman, with several others from London landed at the mouth of Piscataqua river on its S. side, at a place which they called Little-harbour. Here they erected salt-works and a house, which they afterwards called Mason-hall.

In 1631, Humphrey Chadbourne erected a house at *Strawberry-bank*. Several cannon also were placed during this year at the N. E. point of *Great-Island*.

In 1632, the sea-coast in this vicinity was alarmed by the piracies and depredation of Dixy Bull. (See General View, page 51.)

In 1640, a grant of 50 acres of glebe land was made to Thomas Walford and Henry Sherburne and their successors forever.

In 1692, the small-pox raged with great violence in Portsmouth and Greenland, and few people being acquainted with its treatment, the mortality and sufferings were very great.

In 1694, an attack was made upon the houses at Portsmouth plains by an Indian scouting party; 14 persons were killed on the spot, several others were wounded, and a number taken prisoners. The houses also were plundered and burnt. (See Breakfast bill.)

In 1697, William Partridge a native of Portsmouth was appointed lieutenant-governor.

In 1705, the line of pickets, which enclosed Portsmouth, extended from the mill-pond on the S. side of the town to the creek on the S. side, and crossed the street a few rods W. of the present site of the court-house.

Portsmouth has suffered in a remarkable manner by fire. On the 26th December, 1802, a fire broke out in one of the banks and destroyed 120 buildings, principally in Market and Daniel streets. On the 24th December, 1806, another conflagration destroyed about 20 buildings, including *St. John's church*, but the most calamitous and destructive fire was on the 22d December, 1813. It swept over 15 acres and destroyed 173 buildings. These fires have been the cause of great improvements in the streets, the appearance, and police of the town.

POWOW RIVER, has its source in Kingston in *Great pond* and *County pond*, thence it passes the S. W. part of East-Kingston into Southampton, thence into Amesbury, where it takes an easterly course and passes again into Southampton, thence returning to Amesbury it empties into the Merrimack between Salisbury and Amesbury in Essex county, Mass. The falls on this river in Amesbury are remarkable. The water within

the space of 50 rods falls 100 feet, carrying 1 bloomery, 5 saw-mills, 1 fulling-mill, and 1 snuff-mill, besides several other auxiliary mills. The rapidity of the falls, the continuity of the dams, the variety of the mills, and their mechanism, together with the irregularity of the houses, scenery, &c. give to this spot a singularly grotesque and romantic appearance and afford on the whole one of the most remarkable views in this country.

R.

RAYMOND, in Rockingham county, was incorporated in 1764, and in 1810, contained 898 inhabitants; bounded N. by Nottingham and Deerfield, E. by Epping and Poplin, S. by Chester, and W. by Candia and Chester, comprising 16,317 acres, of which 360 are water. *Jones' pond* 250 rods long and 150 wide, and *Governor's pond* 200 long and 100 wide are in this town, both of them emptying into Lamprey river. Exeter river passes the S. E. extremity and Petuckaway river the N. E. extremity of this town. There is here 1 meeting-house, 2 religious societies, 1 of them of congregationalists, over which the Rev. Mr. Stickney was settled. There are in *Raymond*, 3 grain-mills, 4 saw-mills, and a fulling-mill.

RED HILL RIVER flows from Red hill pond in the town of Sandwich, and after a south-

erly course of about 6 miles falls into the N. E. arm of Winnipiseogee lake.

RICHMOND, a township in the S. part of Cheshire county, was incorporated in 1752, and in 1810, contained 1290 inhabitants; bounded N. by Swansea, E. by Fitzwilliam, S. by Massachusetts, and W. by Winchester, comprising 23,725 acres. Here are several ponds, the waters of which fall into Ashuelot, and one of them is the source of Miller's river. Ashuelot turnpike passes thro' this town. There are here two societies of baptists and one of Friends, and two meeting-houses in a small village near the centre of the town. There are also in *Richmond* 5 grain-mills, 5 saw-mills, 1 clothing-mill, and 1 carding-machine. Elders Bellew and Aldrich were first settled here, Elder Billings is the present pastor.

RINDGE, in the N.E. part of Cheshire county, was incorporated in 1760, and in 1810, contained 1226 inhabitants; bounded N. by Jaffrey and Sharon, E. by New-Ipswich, S. by Massachusetts, and W. by Fitzwilliam, comprising 23,838 acres, of which 660 are water. There are in this town 12 ponds, the largest of which (*Menomonock pond*) has about 200 acres. Of the others some contain 100 acres and others are smaller. The waters from some of them unite with the Menomonock, others

empty into Miller's river and others into the Contoocook river. Red and yellow ochre, crystals, crystalline spars, and vitriol are found here. *Rindge* has a pleasant village lying on the turnpike, containing a congregational meeting-house, several mills, &c. Rev. Seth Dean was ordained here in 1765, and Rev. Seth Payson succeeded him in 1782, and is the present minister. In 1775, this town contained only 542 inhabitants.

ROCHESTER, in Strafford county, was incorporated in 1722, and contains 2118 inhabitants; bounded N. E. by Salmon fall river, which divides it from Lebanon, (in Maine,) S.E. by Somersworth and Dover, S. W. by Barrington, and N.W. by Farmington and Milton, comprising 26,609 acres. Cochecho river flows through this town from N. to S. and receives Isinglass river near Dover line.

Near the centre of the town is a village called Norway plains, containing a meeting-house, a court-house, about 40 dwelling-houses, and several stores. There are also in this town 4 grain-mills, 4 saw-mills, 2 carding-machines, and a cotton factory.

One term of the district court of common pleas is held here annually.

Rev. Amos Maine was ordained in this town in 1737. His successors have been Rev. Messrs. Hill, Hall, and Haven,

the latter of whom is the present pastor.

In 1746, and in 1747, the Indians made excursions against this town in small parties, committing many depredations and some murders.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY is bounded N. E. by Strafford county and Piscataqua river, E. about 14 miles by the sea, S. E. and S. by Massachusetts, and W. by Hillsborough county, comprising an area of 661, 646 acres of land and water. This county contains 46 townships, and according to the census of 1810, a population of 50,115 inhabitants, 8,404 of whom were legal voters. It has 80 meeting-houses, 6 academies, 132 grain-mills, 161 saw-mills, 38 clothing-mills, 5 cotton and 2 woollen factories, 26 carding-machines, 5 paper-mills, 4 oil-mills, and 130 trading stores exclusive of those in Portsmouth.

In 1812, the returns of cattle and horses in this county were as follows; 19 stud-horses, 5,271 other horses, 205 of four years old, 334 of three years old, and 337 of two years old; 7,164 oxen, 3,335 of four years old, 16,913 cows, 8,433 of three years old cattle, and 9,019 of two years old. By the best estimates there were 61,340 sheep and 3,634 acres of orcharding.

The principal towns in this county are Portsmouth, Concord, Exeter, and Londonderry. In Portsmouth, as well

as in Exeter, there is a court-house and a county gaol. The superior court is holden for this county at Portsmouth and Exeter alternately. The courts of common pleas are also holden in those towns alternately. Probate courts are holden in Portsmouth, Exeter, and Londonderry.

ROXBURY, in Cheshire county, was incorporated in 1812, and is bounded N. by Sullivan, E. by Nelson and Dublin, S. by Marlborough, and W. by Keene, comprising about 6000 acres. This town was incorporated subsequent to the last census and of course its population has not been estimated. There is here a meeting-house, a grain-mill, a saw-mill, and a clothing-mill.

RUMNEY, in Grafton county, was incorporated in 1767, and contains 765 inhabitants; bounded N. E. by Ellsworth, E. by Campton, S. W. by Grotton and Hebron, and N. W. by Wentworth, comprising an area of 22,475 acres.

In the north part of the town is *Stinson's pond* 400 rods long and 280 wide, from which flows a considerable stream called *Mill brook*, emptying into Baker's river. This river passes the southerly extremity of the town. *Stinson's mountain* lies near the pond, and a part of *Carr's* and several other mountains are in this town. There is here a meeting-house in which Rev. Thomas Niles

was first settled. Elders C. Haines and Wilmouth have succeeded him, but at present it has no minister. Through this town on the south side of Baker's river passes the great road from Plymouth to the Coos turnpike.

RYE, a township in Rockingham county, lying on the sea-coast opposite to the Isles of Shoals, was incorporated in 1719, and contains 1020 inhabitants; bounded N. and N.W. by Portsmouth, N. E. by Little Harbour, E. by the sea, S. by Northampton, and W. by Greenland, comprising 7,780 acres. On the shore there are three very pleasant beaches, viz. *Jenness'*, *Sandy*, and *Wallace's*. A bridge at Little Harbour unites the towns of *Rye* and *Newcastle*. The soil of this town is not naturally fertile, but it is made remarkably productive by the assistance of sea-weed, which is ascertained to be an excellent manure.

Rev. Nath'l Morrill was settled here in 1726, Rev. Samuel Parsons in 1736, and the present minister Rev. Huntington Porter in 1814.

There is here 1 meeting-house, 2 school-houses, 3 grain and 3 saw-mills.

In the fall of 1814, a boat from a British fleet approached the shore at *Rye*, and on being fired upon by the inhabitants, it immediately returned with a loss, it is supposed, of several men.

S.

SAGO RIVER has its source on the *White mountains* near what is called the *notch*, and in the vicinity of the source of the Lower *Amonoosuck*, which runs westerly into Connecticut river.

Saco river flows in a southerly course down the mountains about 12 miles, then taking an easterly direction it enters the town of Bartlett, where it receives *Ellis river*, which rises in the easterly pass of the mountain near the source of *Peabody river*. Within the distance of half a mile from these fountains two large streams flow down the highest of the mountains, one of them into *Ellis river*. The former of these is *Cutler's river* and the latter is *New river*. The latter made its appearance in October, 1775, during a long rain. In its course it broke down many rocks and trees and presented a wide spectacle of ruin. At its junction with *Ellis river* there is a noble cascade of 100 feet in height. Several other branches of *Saco river* flow from other parts of the mountains. From Bartlett the course of the *Saco* is S. about 10 miles to the lower part of Conway, where it receives *Swift river* from Burton, thence in an easterly course it passes into Fryburgh and Brownsfield in Maine, and from thence to the sea it has a southeasterly course of about forty-five miles.

This river rises and overflows very suddenly in rainy seasons and subsides very rapidly after the cessation of the rains. In the great flood of 1775, when the New river broke out, the banks of the *Saco* were overflowed very suddenly, and the waters were of a deep red colour for several days, probably from passing over iron ore. This appearance was superstitiously supposed to be that of blood, and was considered as ominous of public calamity. On the subsiding of the waters, it was observed, that the bed of the river in some places was widened and the course of several of its branches changed. In a great freshet it has risen 25 feet, but its common rise is about 10 feet.

SALEM NEW, generally called New-Salem, is in Rockingham county, was incorporated in 1750, and contains 1179 inhabitants; bounded N. by Londonderry, E. by Atkinson and the line of Massachusetts, S. by this line and Pelham, and W. by Windham, comprising 15,600 acres. In this place are *World's pond*, *Captain's pond*, *Policy pond*, &c. all of which fall into Spiggot river. The soil here is well watered and fertile. The Londonderry turnpike passes through this town. Rev. A. Bailey was settled here in 1740, and Elder Samuel Fletcher in 1780. Rev. John Smith is the present pastor.

There is here also a small society of methodists, another of baptists, a pleasant village of 12 or 14 houses, 4 grain-mills, 3 saw-mills, a woollen factory, a fulling-mill, and a carding-machine.

SALISBURY, a township in the N.E. part of Hillsborough county, formerly called Stephenstown, was incorporated in 1768, and contains 1913 inhabitants; bounded N. by Andover, E. by Merrimack river, which divides it from Northfield, S. by Boscawen and Warner, and W. by Kearsarge Gore and mountain, comprising an area of 28,600 acres. Blackwater river, a branch of the Contoocook passes the W. part of this town and forms several bays near the line of Andover. A toll bridge connects the N.E. part of this town with Sanbornton. There is a very flourishing village at Webster's falls, near the mouth of Winnipiseogee river. A part of *Kearsarge mountain* is in *Salisbury*, and through this town passes the 4th N. H. turnpike from Dartmouth college to Concord. On this road in the S. part of the town is a flourishing village, containing 20 or 30 houses, stores, &c. There are in this town a congregational and baptist society, 2 handsome meeting-houses, an academy, several grain and saw-mills, a clothing-mill, wire-factory, oil-mill, 2 carding-machines, and 6 trading stores.

Rev. J. Searle was ordained here in 1773. The present ministers are the Rev. T. Worcester and Elder O. Robinson.

SALMON FALL RIVER is the eastern and main branch of the Piscataqua (which see.)

SANBORNTON, in the S. W. part of Strafford county, was incorporated in 1770, and contains 2,884 inhabitants; bounded N.W. by New-Hampton, N. E. by Meredith, E. by the Great bay, which divides it from Gilford, S.E. by Gilman-ton, S. by Winnipiseogee lake, and W. by Pemgeway river, which divides it from Salisbury, Andover, and New-Ches-ter; this river unites with Winnipiseogee lake in the S. W. part of the town, at which place the confluent streams be-come the Merrimack river. The bays and rivers, which al-most encircle this town meas-ure nearly 30 miles, and the bay between this town and Mere-dith is 3 miles wide. *Salmon brook pond* is the only pond in this town, and is 130 rods long and 50 wide. *Salmon brook mountain* is in Sanbornton. Re-publican ridge connects this town with Salisbury and Union bridge unites it to Gilman-ton.

There are in this town 3 re-ligious societies, 2 of baptists and 1 of congregationalists, each of them owning a hand-some meeting-house. Rev. J. Woodman the first minister in this town was ordained in 1771. The present ministers are Rev.

J. Bodwell, Elders Crocket and Cheney. *Sanbornton* has 11 grain-mills, 13 saw-mills, 3 clothing-mills, 2 carding-ma-chines, 1 nail-factory, an oil-mill, a distillery, and 6 trading stores.

SANDOWN, in Rockingham county, was incorporated in 1756, and in 1810, contained 504 inhabitants; bounded N. by Chester and Poplin, E. by Hawke, S. by Hampstead, and W. by Chester and part of Londonderry, comprising 8,532 acres, of which 200 are water.

The largest parts of *Chub pond* and of *Angle pond* are in this town, one on its eastern and the other on its northern line; the former is 140 rods wide and the latter 100, empty-ing itself into Exeter river, which passes through this town. Rev. Josiah Cotton the first minister here, was ordain-ed in 1759, and was succeed-ed for a short time by the Rev. S. Collins. The inhabitants are generally baptists and me-thodists. There is here a meeting-house and several mills.

SANDWICH, in the N. part of Strafford county, was incor-porated in 1763, and contains 2,232 inhabitants; bounded N. by Sandwich mountains an unlocated tract, E. by Tam-worth, S. by Moultonborough, and W. by Campton, Holder-ness and Thornton, compris-ing an area of 54,600 acres.

Red Hill pond and *Bear Camp pond* are in this town, forming the sources of two rivers of the same names. In the northwest part of the town is part of *Squam mountain* and of *Squam lake*, (see *Squam lake*.)

There are here three religious societies; one of baptists, one of methodists, and one of friends. Elder Quimby is a settled preacher here. There are in *Sandwich* 6 grain-mills, 6 saw-mills, 1 clothing-mill, 1 carding-machine, and 3 trading stores.

SAWYER'S LOCATION. (See Nash's and Sawyer's location.)

SEABROOK, in Rockingham county, is in the northeast extremity of the state. It was incorporated in 1768, and contains 774 inhabitants; bounded N. by Hampton Falls, E. by the sea, S. by the line of Massachusetts dividing it from Salisbury, and W. by South-ampton and part of Kensington, comprising an area of 3,307 acres.

Gains' brook waters the east part of the town and falls into the sea at Hampton. This part of the town is an extensive salt marsh. There are here two societies of congregationalists and one of friends, each having a meeting-house in a village of about 40 houses, &c. Rev. S. Perley was ordained here in 1765. The present pastor is Rev. E. Hull.

Seabrook was formerly a part of Hampton. It is 9 miles from Exeter, the road passing through it from Portsmouth to Newburyport.

SHARON, in the west part of Hillsborough county, was incorporated in 1791, and contains 446 inhabitants; bounded N. by Peterborough, E. by Temple, S. by New-Ipswich and Rindge, and W. by Jaffrey, comprising an area of 10,000 acres.

Several small streams rise in this town and fall into Contoocook river. On the line between this town and Rindge is a cragged mountain 200 feet higher than the surrounding country. The 3d N. H. turnpike passes over the southwest extremity of this town.

SHELBURNE, in Coos county, was incorporated in 1769, and contains 176 inhabitants; bounded N. by Success and Maynesborough, E. by the District of Maine, S. by unlocated lands, and W. by Durand, comprising 45,140 acres.

Ameriscoggin river in its passage through this town into Maine, receives Peabody and Moose rivers and several smaller streams. *Mount Moriah* and some other large mountains are in *Shelburne*. There are here 2 grain and 2 saw-mills.

SHOALS, ISLES OF, are seven in number and lie on the coast

of New-Hampshire. The celebrated John Smith gave his own name to them, but the ingratitude of posterity has denied this small honour to his memory. *Staten island* belongs to New-Hampshire, and on this is the town of *Gosport*. The others are in the District of Maine. They are inhabited by about 100 fishermen and have a meeting-house, which serves as a land mark to seamen. There has also been erected here by charity a parsonage house.

There is here good moorings and an artificial dock constructed by Mr. Haley. Vessels sometimes put in here in bad weather, but large ships cannot do this safely.

From *Star island* to *dry salvage rock* the course is S. $\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ W. 8 leagues to Portsmouth, N. N. W. 3 leagues to Newburyport bar, S. W. 7 leagues, N. lat. $42^{\circ} 59'$, W. long. $70^{\circ} 33'$.

Rev. John Tuck was ordained here in 1732, and died in 1773, aged 77.

SIMS' STREAM rises in the mountains in Columbia from several ponds and springs, and falls into the Connecticut river near the northwest extremity of the town.

SMITH'S RIVER rises in Orange and Grafton, near Isinglass mountain, and after an easterly course of 16 miles through Danbury and Alexandria, falls into the Pemigewas-

set river in the upper part of New-Chester. Its mouth is 20 yards wide.

SOCIETY LAND, in Hillsborough county, contains 199 inhabitants; bounded N. by Deering, E. by Francestown, S. by Greenfield, and W. by Contoocook river which divides it from Antrim: its area is 3,300 acres. *Crotchet mountain* lies on its south and east line.

SOMERSWORTH, in the southeast extremity of Strafford county, was formerly a part of Dover. It was incorporated in 1754, and contains 878 inhabitants; bounded N. W. by Rochester, N. E. by Salmon fall river which divides it from Berwick, and S. and S. W. by Dover, comprising an area of 10,048 acres. There are in this town several ponds, such as *Cole's pond* 150 rods long and half as wide; *Humphreys' pond* on the line of Dover, 200 long and 120 wide. Dover turnpike passes through the southeast part of this town and over Quampegan bridge into Berwick. *Somersworth* has one meeting-house.

The Rev. James Pike was settled here in 1730, and he has been succeeded by the Rev. P. Thurston. There are in this town 3 grain and 3 saw-mills, 2 fulling-mills, and 1 trading store. The history of this town records a violent thunder storm in 1779, during which the meeting-house was

consumed by lightning and its bell was melted and fell in a state of fusion.

SOUCOOK RIVER rises from three ponds in the southerly part of Gilmanton, one of which is *Soon pond*. The several branches unite in Loudon, and passing between Concord and Pembroke, fall into the Merrimack river below Garvan's falls. On this stream is a large number of mills of various kinds.

SOUTHAMPTON, in Rockingham county, was incorporated in 1742, and contains 427 inhabitants; bounded N. by East-Kingston and Kensington, E. by Seabrook, S. by Amesbury, and W. by Newtown, comprising 9,400 acres.

Powow river flows through this town and affords many valuable mill seats. There is here one meeting-house. Rev. William Parsons was settled in this town in 1743, and Rev. N. Noyes in 1763. *Southampton* was formerly a part of Hampton and granted by Massachusetts.

SOWHEGAN RIVER has the sources of its southerly branch in New-Ipswich, Temple, Wilton, and Lyndeborough. Another branch flows from New-Boston and Mount-Vernon, and passes through Milford and Amherst. The two branches unite in the town of Merrimack and fall into the river

of that name opposite Litch-field.

SPIGGOT RIVER rises in Londonderry and Hampstead from *Island pond*. After passing through Salem and receiving the waters of several ponds in that town, it falls into the Merrimack river between Methuen and Dracut in Massachusetts.

SPRINGFIELD, in Cheshire county, was incorporated in 1794, and contains 814 inhabitants; bounded N. E. by Grafton, S. E. by Wilmot and New-London, and W. by Croydon and New-Granatham, comprising 28,330 acres, 200 of which are water. *Stallion pond* in this town is 230 rods long and 140 wide; *Silly pond* is 240 long and about 80 wide. A branch of *Sugar river* has its source here. Through the N. E. part of the town passes the 4th N. H. turnpike. *Springfield* is in the N. E. extremity of the county adjoining Hillsborough and Grafton counties. There are here 3 religious societies, 1 meeting-house, 11 mills, and 1 store.

SQUAM LAKE AND RIVER. This lake lies on the borders of Holderness, Moultonborough, Sandwich, and Centre-harbor. It is about 6 miles in length and nearly 5 miles wide, containing probably about 6,500 acres. It has several small islands, the largest

of which is *Fowler's*, 300 rods long and 120 wide. This lake might easily communicate with Winnipiseogee lake, the distance between them being only 500 rods wide. The stream from *Squam lake* to *Little Squam pond*, (called *Squam river*) is 100 rods long, thence through the pond to its outlet is 400, thence to Pemigewasset river the distance is 1000 rods. The river and the pond are in Holderness.

STATE PRISON. (See General View, page 49.)

STEWARTSTOWN is in the N. part of Coos county, and contains 176 inhabitants; bounded N. by college lands, E. by Dixville, S. by Colebrook, and W. by Vermont, comprising 27,381 acres. *Dimond pond* is in this town, forming the source of *Dimond river*. *Bishop's brook*, *Dead water river*, and *Mohawk river* also have their sources here. Hall's stream unites with the Contoocook in this town. On these several streams are numerous mills.

STODDARD, in Cheshire county, was incorporated in 1774, and contains 1139 inhabitants. It was formerly called Limerick, and is bounded N. by Washington, E. by Windsor and Antrim, S. by Nelson and Sullivan, and W. by Sullivan, Gilsum, and Marlow. It contains 35,925 acres, 1100 of which are water.

There are here 17 ponds, all of which discharge their waters into Ashuelot and Contoocook rivers.

A ridge of mountains extends more than half through this town. There are here 2 religious societies, 1 meeting-house, 4 grain-mills, 3 saw-mills, and 1 clothing-mill.

STRAFFORD COUNTY is bounded W. and N. W. by Grafton county, N. by Coos county, E. by the District of Maine, and S. by Rockingham county, comprising 861,171 acres of land and water. This county contains 41,595 inhabitants, 6,828 of whom are legal voters. It has 32 townships, and in 1813, it had 50 meeting-houses, 1 academy, 920 grain-mills, 127 saw-mills, 32 clothing-mills, 4 oil-mills, 4 cotton-factories, 1 woollen-factory, 21 carding-machines, 10 distilleries, and 88 trading stores. In 1810, there were in this county 23 stud-horses, 4,444 other horses, 238 four years old, 312 three years old, and 495 two years old; 5,685 oxen, 3,223 four years old; 12,874 cows, 8,682 three years old cattle, 9,395 two years old cattle, 1 mule, 1 jack, and 1,783 acres of orcharding.

The principal towns in this county are Dover, Durham, Rochester, and Gilmanton. The superior court holds its sessions for this county at Dover, the common pleas are holden alternately at Rochester and Gilmanton, and the probate

court is held also in these two towns. The county gaol is at Dover. *Strafford* sends 35 representatives to the state legislature.

STRATFORD, in Coos county, was incorporated in 1773, and contains 339 inhabitants; bounded N. by Columbia, E. by ungranted lands No. 1., S. by Piercy and Northumberland, and W. by the Connecticut river, which separates it from Brunswick in Vermont. Its area is 48,931 acres. This town is watered by *Roaring brook*, *Strong's brook*, and *Bay brook*. *Bow-back mountain*, *Peak's mountain*, and several others are in this town. *Stratford* has one meeting-house belonging to methodists, Rev. C. Sumner was settled here in 1773. In 1775, this town had only 40 inhabitants, and in 1790, there were 150.

STRATHAM, in Rockingham county, lies on the E. side of the western branch of Piscataqua river and in 1810, contained 876 inhabitants; bounded N. by Greenland, S. E. by Greenland & Northampton, S. W. by Exeter, and W. and N. W. by the river and bay, which separate it from Exeter and Newmarket. Its area is 10,120 acres. There are here 2 religious societies, 1 of baptists and the other of congregation-als, each of them has a meeting-house. There are in this town 4 grain-mills, 3 saw-mills, and 1 clothing-mill. This

town was part of the grant to Edward Hilton in 1650, called *Swamscot patent*. The charter of *Stratham* was dated March 20th, 1716, and signed by George Vaughan then lieutenant-governor. The first town-meeting was on the 10th of April, 1716, Deacon David Robinson was chosen town clerk and held that office 47 years. Rev. Henry Rust was ordained here in 1718, Rev. Joseph Adams in 1747, and Rev. James Miltimore in 1786, the latter gentleman has since removed. Elder S. Shepard was settled over the baptists in 1771. At present there is no settled minister in the town.

From the year 1798 to 1812, inclusive, the number of deaths in this town was 186. The greatest number in any one year was 20, and the smallest number 5, averaging about 12 annually. Between the years 1742, and 1797, inclusive, the number of deaths was 1080, averaging about 20 annually.

Stratham lies about 8 miles from the sea. The land is even and well calculated for agricultural purposes. Farming is so exclusively the employment of the town, that, although a navigable river adjoins it, there is not a wharf, vessel or boat belonging to the place. In the easterly part of the town, is perhaps the largest repository of peat in the state. It is a meadow commonly known by the name of *Temple meadow* or *swamp*.

This at some future day will probably become a valuable resource.

In 1807, a bridge was erected connecting this town with Newmarket. It cost about \$6,000, and the toll amounts annually to about \$700.

In the revolutionary war this town lost 23 of its inhabitants.

SUCCESS, an unsettled township in Coos county, incorporated in 1773, and bounded N. by Cambridge, E. by the District of Maine, S. by Shelburne, and N. W. by Maynesborough, comprising 29,813 acres.

In this town rises *Narmar-gungowack river* from a pond about 350 rods long and 225 wide, near the line of the state. *Live river* also has its source in this town.

SUGAR RIVER flows from the west side of *Sunapee lake*, and passing westerly into Newport, receives several branches from the north, and thence entering Claremont, falls into Connecticut river five or six miles below Cornish bridge. It is in contemplation to unite this river with the Contoocook by a canal, (see Sunapee lake.)

SULLIVAN, a township in Cheshire county, was incorporated in 1787, and contains 516 inhabitants; bounded N. by Gilsum and Stoddard, E. by Stoddard and Nelson, S. by

Roxbury and Keene, and W. by Keene and Gilsum, comprising 12,212 acres.

This town is watered by Ashuelot river, and has 2 religious societies, 1 meeting-house, and a settled minister. There are here 2 saw-mills and 1 grain-mill.

SUNCOOK RIVER has the source of its northern branch in a pond, which forms part of the boundary between Gilmanton and Gilford, and passing through the easterly part of Gilmanton, it receives the two Suncook ponds and also Small's pond near the line of Alton. It thence enters Barnstead, where it passes through two other ponds of its own name, and receives the waters of Half moon and Brindle ponds. Just below these ponds it receives a branch from Barrington, called Little Suncook river, and another from Wild goose pond in the northeast part of Pittsfield. It thence flows through Pittsfield into Epsom where it receives an eastern branch from Suncook pond in Northwood. From this junction it flows 8 or 10 miles through Epsom and between Allenstown and Pembroke, and empties its waters into the Merrimack 7 miles below Concord near the southern extremity of Allenstown. There is a great variety of mills on this river and its branches. (See Pembroke.)

SUNAPEE LAKE lies partly in Wendell, (Cheshire county,) and partly in Fishersfield, (Hillsborough county.) It is eleven miles long and about one mile and a half wide. Its outlet is on its west side through Sugar river.

A canal has been contemplated to connect the Connecticut and Merrimack river, and this lake has been proposed as the reservoir, it being situated on the height of land between the two rivers. It now discharges its waters through Sugar river into the Connecticut. This would undoubtedly be the western course of the projected canal, but as to its eastern route there are differences of opinion. The most advantageous course has been said to be through Herrick's cove and Small pond in its vicinity, and thence through Keazer's pond near the north meeting-house in Sutton, and thence through Steven's brook into Warner's river, which empties into the Merrimack.

SURRY, a township in Cheshire county, incorporated in 1769, and now containing 564 inhabitants; bounded N. by Alstead, E. by Gilsum, S. by Keene, and W. by Westmoreland and Walpole, comprising 7,917 acres.

Ashuelot river flows through this town, and is here between 80 and 100 feet wide. There is one pond in this town, which is near the summit of a mountain. Through *Surry* the turn-

pike passes from Chester to Keene.

Rev. B. Dalling, the first minister in this place, was settled in 1788. Rev. P. Howe is the present minister. There is here one religious society and a meeting-house, 2 grain-mills, 2 saw-mills, 1 clothing-mill, 1 carding-machine, 1 distillery, and 2 trading stores.

SUTTON, a township in Hillsborough county, was incorporated in 1784, and contains 1328 inhabitants; bounded N. by New-London, E. by Kearsarge Gore and Boscawen, S. by Warner and Bradford, and W. by Fishersfield, comprising 24,300 acres, 280 of which are water. *Long pond* in this town is 350 rods long and 80 wide. *Hazen's pond* is about 150 rods in diameter. A branch of Warner's river flows through this town.

Kearsarge mountain extends almost over the whole length of *Sutton* on its west side. Kearsarge hills are also in the same part of the town. On these high lands and in the meadows at their feet are found beds of excellent clay. Here also are found quarries of stones remarkable for their shape and qualities. They are prepared with little labour for hearths, &c.

The soil in this town presents all the varieties of productiveness and sterility; and, though the surface is diversified with a continued succession of hills and vales, and is often rough

and mountainous, excellent crops of wheat are raised here, as well as the other staple productions of the state.

In 1798, a mineral resembling black lead was found in this town, and it has been ascertained to produce a durable and handsome slate colour.

The principal road passing through *Sutton* is from Hopkinton to Dartmouth college. The prevailing sect here are baptists, over whom Elder S. Ambrose was ordained in 1782. Elder Taylor is also settled in this town. There are here 2 meeting-houses, 3 grain-mills, 2 saw-mills, 2 clothing-mills, 1 carding-machine, and 3 trading stores.

The annual average number of deaths in this town for the last 10 years has been 12. Two persons lately died here, one over 99, and the other over 100 years of age.

SWAMSCOT RIVER is the Indian name of *Exeter river* as far as the head of the tide, which is in the compact settlement of the town of Exeter. (See Exeter.)

SWANZEY, a township in Cheshire county, was incorporated in 1753, and now contains 1400 inhabitants; bounded N. by Keene, E. by Marlborough and Fitzwilliam, S. by Richmond, and W. by Winchester and Chesterfield: its area is 28,057 acres, 200 of which are water, *Swanzy pond* is 1 mile long

and 100 rods wide. Ashuelot river in its passage through this town has a breadth of 6 or 8 rods. The branch turnpike crosses the northeast extremity of the town.

There are here 3 religious societies, 2 meeting-houses, 2 small villages, a cotton factory, distillery, carding-machine, 4 grain-mills, 12 saw-mills, and 3 clothing-mills.

Rev. T. Harrington was the first minister of this town. He has been succeeded by Rev. Messrs. Carpenter and Goddard. Elder Cutler is the only minister here at present.

SWIFT RIVER has its source among the mountains in the ungranted lands northwest of Whiteface mountain, and 6 or 8 miles from Sandwich. It takes an easterly course through Burton into Conway, where it empties into Sacoriver. There is another small river of the same name in Tamworth.

T.

TAMWORTH, a township in Strafford county, was incorporated in 1766, and contains 1134 inhabitants; bounded N. by Burton, E. by Eaton, S. by Ossipee, and W. by Sandwich, comprising 28,917 acres.

Bear Camp river is the only considerable stream in this town. This has an easterly course into Ossipee pond. The rapidity of its current in times of freshets renders it almost useless for the purposes of

mills. Swift river in this town is a fine stream and affords many valuable mill seats. A nail factory and a carding-machine are erected on it. Conway river falls into Bear Camp river near the centre of *Tamworth*. It has its source in Burton and passes through Conway pond. This is also a valuable stream for mills.

A few rods from the meeting-house in this town, is a remarkable rock called ordination rock, it being memorable as the place where the Rev. S. Hidden was ordained September 12th, 1792. Its summit was sufficiently large to accommodate the minister and the whole of the council. There is in *Tamworth* a large church and society under the pastoral charge of Mr. Hidden. There is also a free-will baptist society here under Elder Webster. There are in this town 9 school-houses. J.G.

TEMPLE, a township in Hillsborough county, was incorporated in 1768, and contains 941 inhabitants; bounded N. by Greenfield, E. by Lyndeborough and Wilton, S. by New-Ipswich and Mason, and W. by Sharon and Peterborough, comprising 13,700 acres. Several streams which fall into Sowhegan river, rise among the mountains in the westerly part of this town. The principal road from Amherst to Peterborough passes through this town. There is here 1 congregational society and 1

meeting-house, 4 grain-mills, 3 saw-mills, and 1 fulling-mill.

Rev. S. Webster was ordained here in 1771, and Rev. Noah Miles, his successor, in 1779.

THORNTON, a township in Grafton county, was incorporated in 1781, and now contains 794 inhabitants; bounded N. and N. W. by Peeling, N. E. by Thornton's Gore, S. by Campton, and W. by Ellsworth. Its area including *Thornton's Gore* is 28,490 acres. This Gore is bounded E. by ungranted lands, and N. W. by Lincoln. Pemigewasset river flows through this town from north to south. The main road from Lancaster to Plymouth passes through *Thornton*. There are here 2 religious societies and 1 meeting-house, in which Rev. E. Esterbrook was the first ordained minister.

TUFTONBOROUGH, a township in Strafford county, was incorporated in 1795, and now contains 709 inhabitants; bounded N. W. by Moultonborough, N. E. by Ossipee, S. E. by Wolfeborough, and S. W. by Winnipiseogee lake, comprising 24,390 acres.

Beach pond is on the line of this town, about 250 rods long and 100 wide. *Hale pond* and *Linious pond* are also in this town: the latter is near Winter Harbour bay.

Near the southwest extremity of this town, Melvin's riv-

er, passing from Moultonborough, falls into the Winnipiseogee pond. There is here a baptist, methodist, and congregational society. There are 2 saw-mills and 2 grist-mills in this place.

U.

UMBAGOG LAKE. The upper part of this lake is in the District of Maine, and only a small part is in this state, in the towns of Errol and Cambridge. On the eastern line of New-Hampshire it is 2700 rods long. It extends into Errol about 300 rods, and about the same distance into Cambridge. From northeast to southwest its whole length is about 20 miles. In some places it is 10 miles wide, and in others not more than 100 rods. Its outlet is on its westerly side in the town of Errol, and its waters flow into Margalloway river.

UNITY, a township in Cheshire county, was incorporated in 1764, and in 1810, it contained 1044 inhabitants; bounded N. by Claremont and Newport, E. by Goshen, S. by Lempster and Acworth, and W. by Charleston, comprising 24,446 acres. The line which separates this town from Acworth, crosses *Cold pond*, leaving about 150 acres of it in *Unity*. *Perry's mountain* lies in the southwest part of the town. *Little Sugar river* rises near this mountain, and a branch of

Sugar river in the easterly part of the town. The 2d N. H. turnpike passes through this place to Claremont, and also a very direct road from Goshen to Charleston. There is here a society of baptists and another of methodists; each of them has a meeting-house. There are in this town 2 grain-mills, 5 saw-mills, 1 clothing-mill, and 1 distillery.

W.

WAKEFIELD, a township in Strafford county, lying on the eastern border of the state. It was incorporated in 1774, and now contains 1166 inhabitants; bounded N. W. by Effingham and Ossipee, E. by the District of Maine, S. E. by Milton, and W. by Brookfield and Middleton. *Lovell's pond* is the largest in this town, and lies on its northeast side. It is 700 rods long and 275 wide. *Province pond* is about 450 rods long and 400 wide. *Pine River pond* is about 100 rods long and 100 wide. There are several others of a smaller size. The principal branch of *Piscataqua river* has its source in this town, (see *Salmon river*.) The soil of this place is generally good, but it is more favourable for mowing and grazing than for tillage. There is here a baptist and a congregationalist society. Rev. Asa Piper, the first minister in the place, was ordained in 1785. There is here a meeting-house, a cotton factory, a carding-ma-

chine, 5 grain-mills, 3 saw-mills, 3 fulling-mills, and a handsome village containing several stores.

Lovell's pond in this town derived its name from Capt. John Lovell of Dunstable, who, in the year 1725, being on a scouting expedition in this quarter, with a company of 40 men, attacked by night a party of Indians, whom they found encamped by the side of a pond. Lovell and his companions surprised the enemy, who were eleven in number, and by his dexterous movements destroyed the whole party.

Robert Macklin, a remarkable instance of longevity, died in *Wakefield* in 1787, at the age of 115. He was born in Scotland, and lived several years in Portsmouth in the occupation of a baker. He frequently walked from Portsmouth to Boston (66 miles,) in one day and returned in another. This journey he performed at the age of 80.

WALPOLE, a township in Cheshire county, was incorporated in 1752, and now contains 1894 inhabitants; bounded N. by Langdon, E. by Alstead and Surry, S. by Westmoreland, and W. by the western bank of Connecticut river. Its area is 24,301 acres.

In the northwest part of the town is *Fall mountain*, extending from Charleston about 550 rods to Bellows' falls, and about 250 rods beyond. There is a

bridge in this town at Bellows' falls and another about 375 rods above Bellows' ferry. A turnpike from Charleston to Keene, and another from *Walpole* upper bridge to Keene, pass through this town. Cold river falls into the Connecticut a little below *Fall mountain*.

There is in this town only 1 religious society and 1 meeting-house. The first settled minister here was the Rev. ——— Leavitt, and the present pastor is the Rev. P. Dickerson. There are here 4 grist-mills, 6 saw-mills, 2 fulling-mills, 1 cotton factory, and 2 carding-machines.

WARNER, a township in Hillsborough county, was incorporated in 1774, and in 1810, contained 1838 inhabitants; bounded N. W. by Sutton, Kearsarge Gore, and Salisbury, N. E. by Boscawen, S. E. by Hopkinton and Henniker, and S. W. by Bradford and Sutton, comprising an area of 27,571 acres.

This town was formerly called Almsbury; and *Warner river*, which passes through it was called Almsbury river. This river is the central branch of the Contoocook, and a large number of streams fall into it as it passes through this town and through a part of Boscawen into Hopkinton.

There are here 3 religious societies and 2 meeting-houses. Rev. William Kelly was ordained in this town in 1772, and died in 1813. The present

ministers are the Rev. J. Woods and Elder E. Wilmarth. There are in this place 7 grain-mills, 11 saw-mills, 2 clothing-mills, 2 carding-machines, and 5 stores. No town in the state has better grazing land than *Warner*.

WARNER'S LOCATION, in Coos county, is bounded N. by ungranted lands and Mount Royse, E. by the District of Maine, and S. by Chatham and ungranted lands: it contains 2000 acres. A stream which empties into Cold River pond passes over the easterly side of this location.

WARREN, in Grafton county, was incorporated in 1763, and contains 506 inhabitants; bounded N. by Coventry, E. by Peeling and Ellsworth, S. by Wentworth, and W. by Piermont, comprising an area of 27,720 acres. The westerly branch of Baker's river flows through *Warren* from Moosehillock mountain, and a large part of *Carr's mountain* lies in the eastern part of the town, and over its southeast extremity the Coos turnpike passes. There is here 1 grain-mill and 3 saw-mills.

WASHINGTON, in Cheshire county, was incorporated in 1776, and contains 820 inhabitants; bounded N. by Goshen, E. by Bradford and Hillsborough, S. by Stoddard, and W. by Marlow and Lemp-

ster, comprising an area of 30,760 acres, 1,550 of which are water. There are here no less than 20 ponds. Through the centre of this town, a ridge of mountains extends from N. to S. on the summit of which a branch of the *Contoocook* has its source. A branch of the *Ashuelot* rises in a pond in the N. part of the town near *Sunapee mountain*. The Croydon and 2d N. H. turnpikes meet near the meeting-house in this place. *Washington* was formerly called Campden. There are here 3 religious societies and 1 meeting-house. Rev. George Leslie was settled here in 1779, and Rev. C. Page is the present pastor. There are in *Washington* 2 grain-mills, 3 saw-mills, 1 clothing-mill, 1 carding-machine, 2 distilleries, 2 oil-mills, and 3 trading stores.

WEARE, a township in Hillsborough county, was incorporated in 1764, and now contains 2630 inhabitants; bounded N. by Hopkinton and Henniker, E. by Dunbarton and Goffstown, S. by New-Boston, and W. by Deering and Frankestown, comprising an area of 33,648 acres.

A principal branch of *Piscataquog* river passes through this town. Near the centre of *Weare* is *Mount William*. Rev. Amos Wood was ordained here in 1789, and was succeeded by Rev. John Cayford. Elders H. Buzzel and S. To-

bie (pabtists,) and S. Streeter (an universalist) at present officiate in this town.

There are here 5 religious societies and 3 meeting-houses, 7 grain-mills, 8 saw-mills, 3 clothing-mills, 1 cotton-factory, 4 carding-machines, 2 distilleries, 1 oil-mill, and 5 trading stores.

WENDELL, a township in Cheshire county, formerly called *Saville*, was incorporated in 1781, and contains 447 inhabitants. It is bounded N. by Springfield, E. by Sunapee lake, which separates it from New-London and Fishersfield in Hillsborough county, S. by Goshen, and W. by Croydon and Newport, comprising 15,666 acres, 2,860 of which are water. About 2,720 acres of *Sunapee pond* are in this town, and form a noble sheet of water. Here is the principal source of *Sugar river*. From the southern extremity of the pond in Fishersfield to the N. W. point of the north bay the distance is 7 miles. This is the length of the pond from N. to S. There are three small ponds here containing 140 acres. The outlet of *Sunapee pond* is little more than 2 miles south of the centre of the town. The whole pond contains 4,095 acres. *Sugar river* flowing from it has a westerly course into Newport. There are in *Wendell* 3 corn-mills, 4 saw-mills, and 1 clothing mill. Elder N. Woodward, a bap-

tist, was the first settled minister in this town.

WENTWORTH, in Grafton county, was incorporated in 1766, and contains 645 inhabitants; bounded N. E. by Warren, S. E. by Rumney, S. W. by Dorchester, and N. W. by Orford, comprising an area of 22,522 acres. The north and south branches of Baker's river unite in this town, and Pond brook, flowing from a small pond on the line of Orford, falls into the northern branch. In the N. E. part of the town is a part of *Carr's mountain*. At Aiken's bridge, which is thrown over the north branch of Baker's river there is a small village, containing 10 or 12 houses, &c. There is in this town 1 meeting-house, 4 grain-mills, 5 saw-mills, 1 fulling-mill, a carding-machine, and a distillery.

WEST RIVER MOUNTAIN.
(See Chesterfield.)

WESTMORELAND lies on Connecticut river in the north part of Cheshire county. It was incorporated in 1752, and contains 1,937 inhabitants; bounded N. by Walpole, E. by Surry and Keene, S. by Chesterfield, and W. by Connecticut river, which separates it from Putney in Vermont. Its area is 22,446 acres. There are here 5 religious societies and 3 meeting-houses, 2 of them for baptists and the oth-

er for congregationalists. The Rev. W. Goddard was the first minister of the place. Elders Bailey and Pratt have been his successors, both of whom still officiate. There is in this town a pleasant village, 5 grain-mills, 6 saw-mills, 2 clothing-mills, an oil-mill, 2 distilleries, and 4 trading stores.

WHEELWRIGHT'S POND is in the N. part of Lee and forms the source of Oyster river. This pond is memorable for the battle which was fought near it in 1690, between a scouting party of Indians and two companies of rangers under Capts. Floyd and Wiswall, the engagement lasted 2 hours. Wiswall, his lieutenant, sergeant, and 12 men were killed and several were wounded. Floyd continued the fight, till his men, wearied and wounded, drew off and forced him to follow. The enemy also retreated, without carrying off the wounded of our party.

WHITEFIELD, an irregular township in the S. W. part of Coos county, containing by the last census 51 inhabitants; bounded N. W. by Dalton and Lancaster, E. by Jefferson, S. by Bretton Woods, and S. W. by Bethlehem in Grafton county, comprising 20,800 acres. A part of *Round pond* and several others lie in this town, from each of which John's river receives a tributary stream as it passes to Dalton. The main road from Plymouth to Lan-

caster passes over the west part of the town. From the N.W. extremity of *Whitefield* to Connecticut river the distance is about 4 miles.

WHITE MOUNTAINS. These mountains were first explored by Walter Neal and some others in 1631, who described them as a ridge extending a hundred leagues, on which snow lay the whole year. They visited them with the hope of finding precious stones, and having picked up something like crystal, this was sufficient to give the ridge the name of *Crystal hills*. Dr. Belknap, (the historian of New-Hampshire) describes these mountains in the following manner;

The *White mountains* are the most elevated part of a ridge, which extends N.E. and S.W. an immense distance. The area of their base is an irregular figure, the whole circuit of which is not less than 60 miles. The number of summits within this area cannot be ascertained at present, the country around them being a thick wilderness; the greatest number can be seen at once from Jefferson on the N. W. side. Here seven summits appear at one view, of which four are bald. Of these, the three highest are the most distant, being on the eastern side of the cluster, one of these is the mountain, which makes so majestic an appearance all along the shore of the eastern counties of Massachusetts. It has late-

ly received the name of *Mount Washington*. To arrive at the foot of the mountain there is a continual ascent of 12 miles from the plain of Pigwacket, which brings the traveller to the height of land between the Saco and Ameriscoggin rivers. At this height, there is a level, about a mile square, part of which is now a meadow and was formerly a beaver pond, having a dam at each end. Here, though elevated more than 3000 feet above the level of the sea, the traveller finds himself in a deep valley. On the east is a steep mountain out of which issues several springs of clear water, one of which is the source of Ellis river, (a southern branch of the Saco) another is the fountain of Peabody river (a northern branch of the Ameriscoggin.) From this meadow toward the west there is an uninterrupted ascent in a ridge between two gullies, to the summit of *Mount Washington*.

The eastern side of the mountain rises in an angle of 45 degrees, and requires 6 or 7 hours of hard labour to ascend it. Many of the precipices are so bald, as to oblige the traveller to use his hands as well as his feet, and to hold by the trees, which diminish in size till they are mere shrubs and bushes; above these are low vines bearing red and blue berries. The uppermost vegetation is a species of winter grass, mixed with the moss of rocks.

Having surmounted the upper and steepest precipice, there is a large area called the plain. It is a dry heath, composed of rocks covered with moss and bearing the appearance of a pasture in the beginning of winter. In some openings between the rocks, there are springs of water, in others dry gravel. Here the grouse or heath birds resort and are generally out of danger. The *Sugar-loaf* which stands on this plain is a pyramidal heap of grey rocks, which in some places are formed like winding steps. This pinnacle has been ascended in an hour and a half. The traveller having gained the summit, is recompensed for his toil, if the sky be serene with a most noble and extensive prospect. On the S. E. side, there is a view of the Atlantic ocean, the nearest part of which is 65 miles distant on a direct line. On the W. and N. the prospect is bounded by the high lands, which separate the waters of the Ameriscoggin and Connecticut rivers from those of Lake Champlain and the St. Lawrence. On the S. it extends to the southernmost mountains of New-Hampshire, comprehending a view of Lake Winnipiseogee. On every side of these mountains, are long winding gullies, beginning at the precipices below the plain, and deepening in the descent. In the winter the snow lodges in these gullies and being driven by the N.W. and N.E. winds from

the top, is deepest in those on the southerly side. It is observed to lie longer in the spring on the S. than on the N. W. side.

During nine or ten months, these mountains exhibit more or less of that bright appearance, which gives them the appellation of *white*. In the spring, when the snow is partly dissolved, they have a pale blue complexion, approaching a sky colour, while at the distance of eight miles, they have the proper colour of rocks.

These changes are observed only by people, who live in constant view of them, and from these facts and observations, it may be concluded, that the whiteness of them is wholly caused by the snow.

In the western pass of these mountains is a remarkable pass called the *notch*, the narrowest part of which is but 22 feet wide, between two perpendicular rocks.

From the height above, a brook descends and meanders through a meadow, which was formerly a beaver pond. It is surrounded by rocks, which on one side are perpendicular and on the other rise in an angle of 45 degrees, forming a strikingly picturesque scene. It is about 40 rods through this gap and then the land resumes its level appearance.

This defile was known to the Indians, who formerly led their captives through it to Canada, but it was forgotten or neglected till the year 1771,

when two hunters passed through it. It is now part of a road to Coos and Canada. This gap lies from Portsmouth N. 20° W. 90 miles on a direct line, and from Concord 4° E. 70 miles.

These mountains are in latitude 44° 15' N.; and the line of perpetual congelation in that latitude, as deduced from observations made in Europe, is 7,872 feet above the level of the sea. From the greater coldness of American latitudes, this point in them must fall short of the above estimate. The altitude therefore of the *White mountains* cannot be supposed more than 7,800 feet above the level of the sea. These mountains are surrounded by settled towns, except about 8 miles on the east side between Adams and Shelburne. *Mount Washington* is 82 miles on a direct line from Portsmouth N. 17° W. and from Portland N. 55° W. and from Boston 120 miles N. 3° W.

The following additional particulars are extracted from an account published in the *Medical Journal*, by a party of gentlemen from Boston, who visited these mountains in July, 1816, for the purpose of scientific observation.

“ In the United States, exclusive, or possibly inclusive, of Louisiana, the highest point or ridge of land is undoubtedly that of the *White mountains* in New-Hampshire. From the earliest settlement of the country these mountains have at-

tracted the notice of the inhabitants, and of mariners along the coast, by the distance at which they are visible, and the whiteness of their appearance during three quarters of the year. They were for a long time the subject of fabulous representations; the Indians had a superstitious dread of them, and travellers who occasionally ascended their summits, returned with exaggerated reports of the difficulty and distance, as well as of the strange productions found on the more elevated parts of their surface.

"The earliest account of an ascent of the White mountains is given in Gov. Winthrop's Journal, and appears to have taken place in the year 1642. This account is somewhat curious, if not otherwise, at least for its antiquity.*

* "One Darby Field, an Irishman, living about Piscataway, being accompanied with two Indians, went to the top of the White Hill. He made his journey in eighteen days. His relation at his return was, that it was about 160 miles from Saco, that after 40 miles travel, he did for the most part ascend; and within 12 miles of the top, was neither tree nor grass, but low savins, which they went upon the top of sometimes, but a continual ascent upon rocks, on a ridge between two vallies filled with snow, out of which came two branches of the Saco river, which met at the foot of the hill where was an Indian town of some 200 people. Some of them accompanied him within 8 miles of the top, but durst go no further, telling him that no Indian ever dared to go higher, and that he would die if he went. So they staid there till his return, and his two Indians took courage by his example and went with him. They went divers times

"Within the last 40 years the White mountains have been repeatedly ascended by different exploring parties, and several accounts of their productions and phenomena have been published. The object of this paper is to detail such observations as were made by a party from Boston, who visit-

through the thick clouds for a good space, and within 4 miles of the top, they had no clouds but very cold. By the way among the rocks, there were two ponds, one a blackish water, and the other reddish. The top of all was plain, about 60 feet square. On the north side was such a precipice as they could scarcely discern the bottom. They had neither cloud nor wind on the top, and moderate heat. All the country about him seemed a level, except here and there a hill rising above the rest, and far beneath them. He saw to the north, a great water which he judged to be 100 miles broad, but could see no land beyond it. The sea by Saco seemed as if it had been within 20 miles. He saw also a sea to the eastward which he judged to be the gulph of Canada; he saw some great waters in parts to the westward, which he judged to be the great lake Canada river comes out of. He found there much Muscovy glass, they could rive out pieces 40 feet long, and 7 or 8 broad. When he came back to the Indians, he found them drying themselves by the fire, for they had a great tempest of wind and rain. About a month after, he went again with five or six of his company, then they had some wind on the top, and some clouds above them, which hid the sun. They brought some stones which they supposed had been diamonds, but they were most chrysal."—*Winthrop's Journal*, p. 247.

"The relation of Darby Field, may be considered as in the main correct, after making reasonable deductions for the distance, the length of the Muscovy glass, and the quantity of water in view, which it may be suspected has not been seen by any visitor since his time."

ed them in the beginning of July, 1816.

"These mountains are situated in lat. about $44^{\circ} 15'$ N. and long. $71^{\circ} 20'$ W. from Greenwich. They are distant about 150 miles from Boston. Their Indian name according to Dr. Belknap, was Agiocochook.

"Our approach to them was made from the northwest, commencing at the town of Lancaster, a village situated on the Connecticut river, 25 miles from their base. From this town a road has been cut, passing through a gap of the mountains to Portland, and constituting the principal outlet of the Coos country. This road takes the course of the Israel's river, a branch of the Connecticut, passing between the Pliny mountains on the left and the Pondcherry mountain on the right. The village of Lancaster is situated in a valley surrounded in several directions by very elevated ridges of land. A number of the summits in sight of this place could not be estimated at less than 3000 feet in height, judging from the experience we had acquired of several hills of known altitude on the road, and the accounts given by the inhabitants of the time necessary for their ascent and descent.

"The road from Lancaster passes through Jefferson, (formerly Dartmouth) Bretton Woods, and Nash and Sawyer's locations, to the notch of the mountains. This road in its course runs over the foot of

the Pondcherry mountain. It lies for most of the way through thick woods but rarely enlivened with the appearance of cultivation. At Playstead's house, 13 miles from their base we had a fair view of the White Hills. They presented the appearance of a continued waving range of summits, of which it was difficult to select the highest. At Rosebrooks, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the notch, the view of them was very distinct and satisfactory. We could now clearly discern the character of the summits, five or six of which were entirely bald and presented the appearance of a grey and ragged mass of stones towering above the woods, with which the sides and base were clothed. In several places we observed a broad continued stripe descending the mountain and having the appearance of a regular road cut through the trees and rocks from near the base to the summit of the mountain. On examining these with a telescope they were found to be channels of streams, and in several, the water could be seen dashing down the rocks.

"Between Rosebrooks and the notch is a plain, or rather a swamp, the waters of which pass off in different directions, partly to the Amonoosuck, a branch of the Connecticut, and partly by an opposite course to the Saco. After crossing several brooks running towards the former, we came to another stream, the water of

which was so sluggish that it required some time to become satisfied that it was actually flowing in the opposite direction. This stream has its origin in a pond of one or two acres, situated near the road, and having no other inlet or outlet. This pond appears to be the principal source of the Saco river.

“The waters of this stream being collected from several sources proceed directly toward the side of the mountain. At the point where to all appearance they must be intercepted in their course, there occurs one of the most extraordinary features of the place, well known by the name of the notch. The whole mountain, which otherwise forms a continued range, is here cloven down quite to its base, affording a free opening to the waters of the Saco, which pass off with a gradual descent toward the sea. This gap is so narrow that space has with difficulty been obtained for the road, which follows the course of the Saco through the notch eastward. In one place the river disappears, being lost in the caves and crevices of the rocks, and under the shelves of the adjoining precipice, at length reappearing at the distance of some rods below. The notch gradually widens into a long narrow valley, in the lower part of which is situated the town of Bartlett.

“There is no part of the mountain more calculated to excite

interest and wonder than the scenery of this natural gap. The crags and precipices on both sides rise at an angle of great steepness, forming a support or basement for the lofty and irregular ridges above. One of the most picturesque objects in our view was a cliff presenting a perpendicular face of great height and crowned at its inaccessible summit with a profusion of flowering shrubs.* For many miles below the commencement of the notch the eye meets on both sides a succession of steep and precipitous mountains, rising to the height of some thousands of feet, and utterly inaccessible from the valley below. The sides of these mountains consist in some parts of bald rock, streaked or variegated by the trickling of water, in others they are covered with trees and shrubs. The occasional torrents formed by the freshets in the spring have in many places swept away the stones and trees from their course, for a great distance, and left the vestiges of their way in a wide path or gully over naked rocks.

“In some instances the fire had run over the sides of the mountain, destroying the vegetation and leaving the dead trunks of the trees standing like stubble in a field, and presenting a singular appearance of desolation for some miles in

* *Rhodora Canadensis*, in full flower June 20th.

extent. Several brooks, the tributaries of the Saco, fall down the abrupt declivities, forming a succession of beautiful cascades in sight of the road. We were told that the wind sweeps through the notch at times with great violence. The lightning is said to strike frequently in the mountains from the clouds about their sides, and the sound of the thunder in this place is represented as unusually loud and severe. The report of a musket discharged in the notch, was followed by a long echo, reverberated for some time from both sides of the mountain.

“The White Hills have been ascended by various routes, from their different sides. The course which is usually considered as attended with the least difficulties, is that which commences at the plain of Pig-wacket, at present the town of Conway, and follows the course of Ellis river, a northern branch of the Saco, having its origin high in the mountain.

“The place of leaving the road, to follow the track of this stream is in the town of Adams about 20 miles from the summit of the highest part of the mountain. Of this distance seven or eight miles may be rode over on horseback, the rest must be performed on foot. After leaving the borders of cultivation, our course lay through thick woods, on a level or with a gentle ascent, not much encumbered with an

under growth of bushes, for six miles. The walking was tolerably good, except the circumstance of being obliged once or twice to ford the streams. Our encampment for the night, was made at the mouth of New river, a principal branch of the Ellis. This river takes its name from the recency of its origin, which happened in October, 1775. At this time, during a great flood, that took place in consequence of heavy rains, a large body of waters, which had formerly descended by other channels, found their way over the eastern brink of the mountains, and fell down toward the Ellis, carrying the rocks and trees before them in their course, and inundating the adjacent country. By this freshet the banks of the Saco were overflowed, cattle were drowned, and fields of corn were swept away and destroyed. Since that period, the New river has remained a constant stream, and at the place where it descends the last precipice, forms a splendid cascade of 100 feet in height.

“From this encampment, which was seven miles from the top of the mountain, we proceeded the next day, (July 2,) two or three miles by the side of Ellis river, on a gradual ascent, occasionally encumbered by the trunks of fallen trees. We now left the Ellis, for one of its principal branches, called Cutler's river, leading directly towards the princi-

pal summit. After climbing by the side of this stream for a considerable distance, the trees of the forest around us began to diminish in height, and we found ourselves at the second zone or region of the mountain. This region is entirely covered with a thick low growth of evergreens, principally the black spruce, and silver fir, which rise to about the height of a man's head, and put out numerous, strong, horizontal branches, which are closely interwoven with each other, and surround the mountain with a formidable hedge a quarter of a mile in thickness. This zone of evergreens, has always constituted one of the most serious difficulties in the ascent of the White Hills. The passage through them is now much facilitated by a path cut by the direction of Col. Gibbs, who ascended the mountain some years since.

"On emerging from this thick-
et, the barometer stood at 25,
93, giving our elevation above
the sea, at 4,443 feet. We
were now above all woods, and
at the foot of what is called
the bald part of the mountain.
It rose before us with a steep-
ness surpassing that of any
ground we had passed, and
presented to view a huge,
dreary irregular pile of dark
naked rocks.

"We crossed a plain or gentle
slope, of a quarter of a mile,
and began to climb upon the
side. There was here a con-
tinued and laborious ascent of

half a mile, which must be
performed by cautiously step-
ping from one rock to another,
as they present themselves like
irregular stairs, winding on the
broken surface of the moun-
tain. In the interstices of these
rocks were occasional patches
of dwarfish fir and spruce, and
beautiful tufts of small alpine
shrubs, then in full flower.

"Having surmounted this
height we found ourselves on
a second plain. This like the
first, was covered with wither-
ed grass, and a few tufts of
flowers. Its continuity is in-
terrupted by several decliv-
ities, one of which we descend-
ed to our left, to reach a brook
that crosses it here, from the
rocks above. There remained
now to be ascended only the
principal peak, the one desig-
nated in Winthrop's Journal,
by the name of the *Sugar-loaf*,
and in Belknap's New-Hamp-
shire, by the name of *Mount
Washington*. This we accom-
plished in half an hour, by
climbing the ridge to the north
of it, and walking on this ridge
to the summit.

"If the traveller could be
transported at once to the top
of this mountain, from the
country below, he would no
doubt be astonished and de-
lighted at the magnitude of his
elevation, at the extent and va-
riety of the surrounding scene-
ry, and above all, by the huge
and desolate pile of rocks, ex-
tending to a great distance in
every direction beneath him,
and appearing to insulate him

from the rest of the world. - But the length and fatigue of the approach, the time occupied in the ascent, the gradual manner in which the prospect has been unfolding itself, are circumstances which leave less novelty to be enjoyed at the summit, than at first view of the subject, would be expected.

"The day of our visit was uncommonly fine, yet the atmosphere was hazy, and our view of remote objects, was very indistinct. The Moosehillock, one of the highest mountains of New-Hampshire, situated in Coventry, near the Connecticut, was visible on the south. The Kearsarge, Double-headed mountains, and several others were in full view at the east. The country around in almost every direction, is uneven and mountainous. Its appearance is described by Josselyn, in his "Rarities of New-England," published in 1672, who says that the country beyond the mountains to the northward, "is daunting terrible, being full of rocky hills, as thick as mole hills in a meadow; and clothed with infinite thick woods."*

* "Messrs. J. W. and F. Boott, who have visited the mountains since, and found the atmosphere very clear on the summit at half past 7 A. M. have favoured me with the following bearings of objects in sight. The sea, supposed near Portland S. E. by E.—Lake Winnipiseogee S. S. W.—A long hill having an eminence at each extremity, said by the guide to be the highest in

"Our anticipations were not realized, in regard to several phenomena, we had been taught to expect at the summit. The state of the air was mild and temperate, so that the over coats which we carried up in expectation of extreme cold, were left at the foot of the last ascent. The thermometer stood at 57, Fahr. on the summit at 12 o'clock, and on the same day at Conway, 25 miles distant, on the plain below, it was at 80. The snow lay in patches of an acre in extent upon the sides, but appeared to be rapidly dissolving. We were not conscious of any material alteration in the density of the atmosphere, as neither sound nor respiration were perceptibly impeded. Instead of an absence from these barren regions, of animal and vegetable life; we found a multitude of insects, buzzing around the highest rocks; every stone was covered with lichens, and some plants were in flower in the crevices, within a few feet of the summit.

"The ascent from our encampment at the mouth of New river, including stops, had employed us six hours and

Vermont, W. by S. a little S.—Sebago lake S. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. McMillans Inn. Conway, S. by E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E.—The second highest summit of the White hills N. N. E. by E. This summit is separated from the one called Mount Washington, by a gulph opening eastwardly. It is very lofty, falling but little below a horizontal line obtained by a level on the former place.

a half. The descent from the summit to the same place, occupied about five hours. We left on the mountain our names and the date, inclosed in a bottle, and cemented to the highest rock.*

“ *Height of the White Mountains.* The great distance at which these mountains are visible, and the apparent length of their ascent, have led to estimates of their height considerably exceeding the probable truth. The Rev! Dr. Cutler, who twice visited them, and took barometrical observations computes the height in round numbers, at 10,000 feet above the level of the sea. Dr. Belknap, in his history of New-Hampshire, is persuaded, that this computation is too moderate, and that subsequent calculations will make the height even greater. Mr. Bowditch has published in the transactions of the American Academy, a logarithmic calculation founded on the barometer, as observed by Dr. Cutler and Professor Peck, in 1804, which gives them an elevation of 7,055.

“ Capt. Partridge, an engineer in the United States’ serv-

ice, visited the mountain some years since, and took barometrical observations on several of the principal peaks. His observations now in possession of Professor Farrar at the University, give to the highest summit an elevation of only 6103 feet.

“ A mountain barometer, of Englefield’s construction, carried by Mr. Gray of our party, stood on the summit at noon at 24, 23 ; the accompanying thermometer being at 57. At the same day at Cambridge, the barometer stood at 29, 95, and the thermometer at 76. This difference of the barometer, after making the necessary corrections for temperature, and variation in the surface of the cistern, would give, according to Sir H. C. Englefield’s formula, a difference of 6230 feet in the altitude of the two places. A logarithmic calculation was made, from the same data, by Professor Farrar, which resulted in a difference of 6194 feet. This number being added to 31 feet, the height of Cambridge above the sea, will give 6225 feet, which may be assumed as the probable height of the White Hills, above the waters of the ocean.

“ In favour of the correctness of the observations on which this computation is founded, it may be observed, that the barometer employed was of the most approved and modern construction, being guarded a-

* Parce, viator,
cui fulmina parent.—
Hoc fragile monumentum
Lemuel Shaw,
Nathaniel Tucker,
Jacob Bigelow,
Franciscus C. Gray,
Franciscus Boott,
Bostonienses ;
Die Julii 2do. A. D. 1816,
Monte Agiocochook superato,
hic reliquerunt.

gainst accidents with an express view to its use in expeditions of this sort; that it went and returned without injury; and at the end of the journey agreed with other instruments at the University, precisely as it had done before its removal.

"In confirmation of the present estimate, it may also be observed, that a geometrical admeasurement, taken by Dr. Shattuck, and others from the plain in front of Rosebrook's house, gave to the summit an elevation of 4620 feet above that place. This being added to 1648, the barometrical height of Rosebrook's above the sea, will give a total of 6268 feet, differing only 43 feet from our estimate.

"W. Maclure, Esq. author of the geological map of the United States, informs me, that from two geometrical admeasurements made some years since on the eastern and western sides of the mountain, he arrived at results nearly similar."

WILTON, a township in Hillsborough county, was incorporated in 1762, and contains 1017 inhabitants; bounded N. by Lyndeborough, E. by Milford, S. by Mason, and W. by Temple: its area is 15,820 acres. This town is watered by several branches of Sowhegan river, which unite near its easterly extremity.

There is here 1 meeting-house and 1 society of congre-

gationalists, over which Rev. J. Livermore was ordained in 1763, and removed in 1777. Rev. A. Fisk was ordained in 1778, and Rev. T. Bedee, the present pastor, in 1803. There are here 4 grain-mills, 4 saw-mills, 2 carding-machines, and 2 trading stores.

WILMOT, a township in Hillsborough county, was incorporated in 1807, and contains 298 inhabitants; bounded N. W. by Springfield, N.E. by Danbury, New-Chester, and Andover, S. E. by Kearsarge Gore, and S. W. by Sutton and New-London, comprising 14,780 acres.

This town was in 1807, set off from New-London and Kearsarge Gore. A branch of *Blackwater river* has its source in this town and flows through it. There are here several mills.

WINCHESTER lies in the S. W. part of Cheshire county: it was incorporated in 1753, and contains 1478 inhabitants; bounded N. by Chesterfield and Swanzev, E. by Swanzev and Richmond, S. by Warwick, (Mass.) and W. by Hinsdale, comprising 33,534 acres, 600 of which are water.

In *Winchester* is *Humphreys' pond*, 200 rods long and 80 wide. Ashuelot river, in its passage through this town, receives Roaring brook and several other streams. The 6th N. H. and the Ashuelot turn-pikes pass through *Winchester*.

There are in this place 3 religious societies and 2 meeting-houses. Rev. M. Lawrence was settled here in 1764, and Rev. E. Conant in 1788. There are here 4 grain-mills, 9 saw-mills, 3 clothing-mills, 1 carding-machine, 1 cotton factory, 2 distilleries, and 2 stores.

WINDHAM, in Rockingham county, was incorporated in 1741, and contains 742 inhabitants; bounded N. by Londonderry, E. by New-Salem, S. by Pelham, and W. by Nottingham West and Londonderry: its area is 15,744 acres. One half of *Policy pond* lies in this town, and the other half in Salem; it is 420 rods long and 140 wide; *Cabbo pond* 600 rods long and 100 wide; *Hite-lite*, *Golden*, and *Mitchell's ponds* and other smaller ones are in this town. Beaver river forms the western boundary of Windham. The Londonderry turnpike crosses the eastern extremity of the town. There is here 1 meeting-house, in which the Rev. ——— Johnson was ordained in 1760. Rev. J. Kinkeed, S. Williams, and the present minister Rev. S. Harris, have succeeded him. There are in this place several mills and stores.

WINDSOR, in Hillsborough county, contains 238 inhabitants, and is bounded W. by Cheshire county, N. by Hillsborough, and S. by Antrim, comprising 5,335 acres. There are here several small ponds,

containing each 50 or 60 acres. The 2d N. H. turnpike crosses the northern extremity of the town.

WINNIPISEOGEE LAKE is the largest body of water in New-Hampshire, being 22 miles in length from S. E. to N. W. Its breadth is very unequal, but in no place more than 8 miles. Some very long points of land project into this lake, and it contains several islands. The surrounding mountains give rise to many streams which flow into it. From the S. E. extremity of this lake called *Merry-Meeting bay*, to its N. W. point called *Centreharbor*, there is good navigation in the summer and a good road in the winter, which is much travelled by the people of the adjacent towns. The lake is frozen about 3 months in the year. Trout are caught here weighing from 5 to 25 lb. Cusk are also caught here. The waters of this lake are about 470 feet higher than the tide waters of Dover river.

WINNIPISEOGEE RIVER is the stream through which the waters of the above lake flow into Merrimack river. It issues from the southwestern arm of the lake at a place which is remarkable for the number of fish caught there. It then opens into Long bay between Meredith and Gilford, thence through a lesser bay to Meredith bridge, thence between Gilmanton and Sanborn-

ton into Sanbornton bay, which is about 7 miles long and 3 wide. This river divides Sanbornton from Gilmanton, and flows between Sanbornton and Northfield to Pemigewasset river, (which see.) The whole distance from the lake to this junction with the Pemigewasset river is 20 miles. It is in contemplation to cut a canal from the lake to Merrimack, the waters of the lake being about 232 feet higher than those of the Merrimack, and about 438 feet higher than those of Charles river, where the Middlesex canal empties into it. It cannot be doubted that these canals would benefit the surrounding country by facilitating the transportation of its productions and enhancing the value of its lands.

WINNICONETT (commonly called *Winnicot*) river, rises in a large swamp in Hampton, and after a northerly course through a part of Stratham into Greenland, it meets the tide-waters about 200 feet from the Great bay.

WOLFEBOROUGH, in Strafford county, was incorporated in 1770, and in 1810, contained 1376 inhabitants; bounded N. W. by Moultonborough, N.E.

by Ossipee, S.E. by Brookfield and New-Durham, and S. W. by Alton and lake Winnipiseogee, containing 28,600 acres, 400 of which are water. *Smith's pond*, 1050 rods long and 556 wide, in the southeast part of the town, discharges its waters westerly through Crooked river into the lake. There are here several other large ponds, viz. *Crooked, Rust's, Baston's*, and *Sargeant's ponds*. At a place called *Smith's bridge* there is a small village containing several mills, stores, &c.

Rev. E. Allen, a congregationalist, and Elder Townsend, a baptist, were the first ordained ministers in this town. They were both ordained on the 25th of October, 1792. Elder Townsend is still in office. There are in this town 2 meeting-houses, 8 school-houses, 4 grain-mills, 4 saw-mills, 1 clothing-mill, and 1 carding-machine. A family of the name of Blake were the first who moved into this town. Mr. Blake and wife are still living.

At the foot of a hill which stands on the bank of one of the ponds in this town, there is a spring strongly impregnated with a mineral substance which is said to give the water a quality similar to those of the Saratoga springs. J.G.O.

PART III.

TOPOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL TABLES ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED; SHEWING THE COURSE AND DISTANCE ON A DIRECT LINE FROM PORTSMOUTH, CONCORD, BOSTON, AND PORTLAND. ALSO, THE NUMBER OF MILES BY THE ROADS COMMONLY TRAVELLED—NUMBER OF NEAT CATTLE AND HORSES; TO WHICH IS ADDED THE PROPORTION FOR TAXES IN 1775, AND 1812—NUMBER OF INHABITANTS IN 1775—TOWNS HAVING A POST-OFFICE—NUMBER OF MILES TO THE CITY OF WASHINGTON; AND TOPOGRAPHICAL REMARKS.

TABLE I.—SHEWING THE COURSE AND DISTANCE ON A DIRECT LINE FROM PORTSMOUTH AND CONCORD; ALSO, THE NUMBER OF MILES BY THE ROADS COMMONLY TRAVELLED; TOWNS HAVING A POST-OFFICE; AND THE NUMBER OF INHABITANTS IN 1775.

<i>Course and Distance from Portsmouth.</i>					<i>Course and Distance from Concord.</i>				
Towns.	Counties.	Miles on a direct line.	Bearings.	Miles by the roads.	Miles on a direct line.	Bearings.	Miles by the roads.	Having a Post-Office.	Number of souls 1775.
Acworth	Cheshire	76	N. 80 W.	95	36	W.	50	P.O.	
Adams	Coos	75	N. 12 W.	90	64	N. 17 E.	90		
Alexandria	Grafton	68	N. 54 W.	85	27	N. 24 W.	30		137
Allenstown	Rocking.	31	N. 78 W.	36	10	S. 55 E.	13		149
Alstead	Cheshire	75	N. 68 W.	93	38	S. 80 W.	54	P.O.	317
Alton	Strafford	35	N. 41 W.	40	22	N. 44 E.	31		100
Amherst	Hillsboro'	44	S. 74 W.	55	24	S. 9 W.	30	P.O.	1428
Andover	do.	56	N. 61 W.	63	18	N. 33 W.	21	P.O.	179
Antrim	do.	60	W.	75	25	S. 62 W.	30	P.O.	
Atkinson	Rocking.	24½	S. 52 W.	30	33	S. 36 E.	36	P.O.	575
Barnstead	Strafford	31	N. 30 W.	36	16	N. 58 E.	20	P.O.	252
Barrington	do.	20	N. 50 W.	24	25	E.	30	P.O.	1655
Bartlett	Coos	70	N. 13 W.	85	60	N. 20 E.	85	P.O.	
Bath	Grafton	95	N. 37 W.	125	67	N. 16 W.	80	P.O.	144
Bedford	Hillsboro'	38	S. 78 W.	50	19	S. 5 E.	21	P.O.	495
Bethlehem	Grafton	91	N. 27 W.	120	69	N. 3 W.	100		
Boscawen	Hillsboro'	47	N. 70 W.	49	8	N. 33 W.	8	P.O.	585
Boston, New	do.	46	S. 84 W.	60	17	S. 24 W.	22		569
Bow	Rocking.	38	N. 82 W.	50	6	S. 10 E.	7		350
Bradford	Hillsboro'	60	N. 78 W.	73	20	N. 86 W.	28		
Brentwood	Rocking.	15	S. 78 W.	22	29	S. 57 E.	38		1100
Bretton Woods	Coos	88	N. 23 W.	110	70	N. 2 E.	120		
Bridgewater	Grafton	60	N. 49 W.	75	28	N. 14 W.	30		
Brookfield	Strafford	26	N. 26 W.	43	31	N. 48 E.	50		
Brookline	Hillsboro'	49	S. 66 W.	65	33	S. 11 W.	45		
Burton	Strafford	64	N. 23 W.	68	50	N. 17 E.	64		
Cambridge	Coos	106	N. 7 W.	160	95	N. 14 E.	140		
Campton	Grafton	66	N. 40 W.	77	40	N. 5 W.	50		190
Canaan	do.	74	N. 55 W.	86	38	S. 35 W.	43	P.O.	67
Candia	Rocking.	27	W.	36	16	S. 47 E.	17		744
Canterbury	do.	43	N. 61 W.	48	8	N.	9	P.O.	728
Centreharbor	Strafford	57	N. 41 W.	70	30	N. 2 E.	40	P.O.	
Chatham	Coos	75	N. 10 W.	95	64	N. 23 E.	92		
Charleston	Cheshire	81	N. 78½ W.	98	41	N. 86 W.	53	P.O.	594
Chester	Rocking.	29	S. 80 W.	31	19	S. 32½ E.	25	P.O.	1599
Chesterfield	Cheshire	85	S. 84 W.	105	51	S. 66 W.	70	P.O.	874
Chichester	Rocking.	34	N. 67 W.	40	8	N. 75 E.	9		418
Claremont	Cheshire	72	N. 72 W.	100	38	N. 71 W.	47	P.O.	523
Colebrook	Coos	125	N. 12 W.	162	111	N. 5 E.	150	P.O.	4

*Course and Distance from
Portsmouth.*

*Course and Distance
from Concord.*

Towns.	Counties.	Miles on a direct line.	Bearings.	Miles by the roads.	Miles on a direct line.	Bearings.	Miles by the roads.	Having a Post-Office.	Number of souls 1775.
Columbia	Coos	121	N. 14 W.	160	107	N. 4 E.	150	P.O.	14
Concord	Rocking.	40	N. 72 W.	45				P.O.	1052
Concord	Grafton	94	N. 52 W.	145	68	N. 9 W.	100		47
Conway	Strafford	65	N. 13 W.	75	56	N. 25 E.	76	P.O.	278
Cornish	Cheshire	80	N. 67 W.	105	34	N. 64 W.	60	P.O.	309
Coventry	Grafton	85	N. 38 W.	120	57	N. 14 W.	70		
Croydon	Cheshire	73	N. 67 W.	90	34	N. 62 W.	44		143
Dalton	Coos	98	N. 25 W.	140	76	N. 3 W.	130	P.O.	
Danbury	Grafton	62	N. 58 W.	75	25	N. 34 W.	30		
Deerfield	Rocking.	25	N. 78 W.	30	15	S. 64 E.	20	P.O.	929
Dering	Hillsboro'	53	N. 38 W.	70	18	S. 57 W.	25	P.O.	
Dixville	Coos	121	N. 9 W.	180	110	N. 8 E.	170		
Dorchester	Grafton	75	N. 49 W.	92	42	N. 27 W.	49		
Dover	Strafford	9	N. 41 W.	12	33	S. 84 E.	40	P.O.	1666
Dublin	Cheshire	65	S. 82 W.	80	34	S. 52 W.	50		305
Dummer	Coos	107	N. 11 W.	150	95	N. 10 E.	140		
Dunbarton	Hillsboro'	41	N. 85 W.	50	9	S. 20 W.	10		497
Dunstable	do.	42	S. 60 W.	64	33	S. 5 E.	42	P.O.	705
Durand	Coos	91	N. 14 W.	130	77	N. 9 E.	130		
Durham	Strafford	9	N. 65 W.	10	31	S. 78 E.	34	P.O.	1214
East-Kingston	Rocking.	16	S. 51 W.	22	34	S. 52 E.	42		428
Eaton	Strafford	57	N. 17 W.	70	49	N. 25 E.	75	P.O.	
Effingham	do.	47	N. 16 W.	55	43	N. 35 E.	60		83
Ellsworth	Grafton	74	N. 40 W.	84	45	N. 12 W.	59		
Enfield	do.	75	N. 60 W.	86	36	N. 44 W.	44	P.O.	50
Epping	Rocking.	16	S. 85 W.	20	26	S. 62 E.	32	P.O.	1569
Epsom	do.	30	N. 70 W.	52	10	S. 78 E.	12	P.O.	387
Errol	Coos	113	N. 64 W.	180	104	N. 12 E.	170		
Exeter	Rocking.	11	S. 56 W.	14	34	S. 60 E.	43	P.O.	1741
Farmington	Strafford	26	N. 37 W.	35	25	N. 68 E.	40		
Fishersfield	Hillsboro'	63	N. 75 W.	80	23	N. 77 W.	40		130
Fitzwilliam	Cheshire	72	S. 75 W.	90	43	S. 46 W.	60	P.O.	
Francetown	Hillsboro'	52	S. 87 W.	68	20	S. 43 W.	28	P.O.	200
Franconia	Grafton	85	N. 29 W.	145	64	N. 3 W.	100	P.O.	
Gilford	Strafford	45	N. 49 W.	56	23	N. 20 E.	30		
Gilmanton	do.	40	N. 50 W.	50	17	N. 30 E.	20	P.O.	775
Gilsum	Cheshire	74	W.	105	37	S. 73 W.	60		178
Goffstown	Hillsboro'	39	S. 87 W.	50	13	S.	18	P.O.	831
Goshen	Cheshire	67	N. 75 W.	87	27	N. 79 W.	42		
Gosport	Rocking.	10	S. E.	10½	49	S. 70 E.	51		44
Grafton	Grafton	67	N. 59 W.	80	30	N. 38½ W.	36		
Greenfield	Hillsboro'	54	S. 87 W.	70	24	S. 43 W.	40		
Greenland	Rocking.	4½	S. 56 W.	5½	37	S. 69 E.	45		759
Groton	Grafton	70	N. 48 W.	90	38	N. 23 W.	45	P.O.	
Hampstead	Rocking.	24	S. 60 W.	30	30	S. 38 E.	39	P.O.	768
Hampton	do.	10	S. 25 W.	14	40	S. 60 E.	51	P.O.	862
Hampton Falls	do.	12	S. 33½ W.	16	29	S. 57 E.	50	P.O.	645
Hancock	Hillsboro'	60	S. 87 W.	77	28	S. 56 W.	36	P.O.	
Hanover	Grafton	80	N. 56 W.	98	44	N. 40 W.	55	P.O.	434
Haverhill	do.	90	N. 40 W.	102	60	N. 19 W.	70	P.O.	365
Hawke	Rocking.	19½	S. 65 W.	25	28	S. 47 E.	33		504
Hebron	Grafton	65	N. 49 W.	85	35	N. 19 W.	40	P.O.	
Henniker	Hillsboro'	54	N. 78 W.	61	13	S. 78 W.	16	P.O.	367
Hillsborough	do.	58	N. 81 W.	80	20	S. 78 W.	30	P.O.	
Hinsdale	Cheshire	80	S. 80 W.	120	55	S. 62 W.	75	P.O.	
Holderness	Grafton	60	N. 40 W.	75	35	N. 3 W.	45		172
Hollis	Hillsboro'	45	S. 64 W.	58	32	S. 5 W.	40		125
Hopkinton	do.	46	N. 77 W.	60	6	S. 78 W.	7	P.O.	1081
Jaffrey	Cheshire	65	S. 78 W.	80	36	S. 46 W.	52	P.O.	351

Course and Distance from Portsmouth.

Course and Distance from Concord.

Towns.	Counties.	Miles on a direct line.	Bearings.	Miles by the roads.	Miles on a direct line.	Bearings.	Miles by the roads.	Having a Post-Office.	Number of souls 1775.
Jefferson	Coos	95	N. 20 W.	120	77	N. 4 E.	110	P.O.	
Keene	Cheshire	76	S. 86 W.	95	42	S. 66 W.	55	P.O.	756
Kearsarge Gore	Hillsboro'	57	N. 67 W.	70	16	N. 60 W.	25		
Kensington	Rocking.	13	S. W.	18	36	S. 55 E.	47		797
Kilkenny	Coos	98	N. 16 W.	116	22	N. 6 E.	120		
Kingston	Rocking.	17	S. 58 W.	22	32	S. 50 E.	37	P.O.	961
Lancaster	Coos	102	N. 20 W.	130	83	N. 1 E.	120	P.O.	61
Landaff	Grafton	89	N. 35 W.	140	62	N. 11 W.	95		41
Langdon	Cheshire	80	N. 88 W.	103	40	S. 86 W.	57		
Lebanon	Grafton	87	N. 43 W.	94	43	N. 48 W.	49	P.O.	347
Lee	Strafford	13	N. 73 W.	20	27	S. 75 E.	35		954
Lempster	Cheshire	71	N. 78 W.	98	30	N. 86 W.	42	P.O.	128
Lincoln	Grafton	82	N. 35 W.	130	58	N. 6 W.	151		
Litchfield	Hillsboro'	37	N. 67 W.	55	26	S. 12 E.	30	P.O.	284
Littleton	Grafton	98	N. 28 W.	132	75	N. 6 W.	105	P.O.	
Londonderry	Rocking.	30	S. 67½ W.	36	25	S. 22 E.	26	P.O.	2590
Loudon	do.	37	N. 63 W.	42	7	N. 44 E.	12	P.O.	349
Lyman	Grafton	98	N. 35 W.	145	71	N. 14 W.	100	P.O.	
Lyme	do.	81	N. 52 W.	100	46	N. 39 W.	60	P.O.	252
Lyndeborough	Hillsboro'	51	S. 78½ W.	65	25	S. 29 W.	36		713
Madbury	Strafford	11½	N. 54 W.	16	30	S. 82 E.	36		677
Manchester	Hillsboro'	33	S. 80 W.	45	18	S. 18 W.	16		285
Marlborough	Cheshire	71	S. 81 W.	90	39	S. 56 W.	58		322
Marlow	do.	72	N. 85 W.	94	33	S. 80 W.	50		207
Mason	Hillsboro'	54	S. 67½ W.	70	34	S. 20 W.	50		501
Maynesborough	Coos	96	N. 12½ W.	130	85	N. 10 E.	140		
Meredith	Strafford	52	N. W.	63	25	N. 2 E.	29	P.O.	259
Merrimack	Hillsboro'	40	S. 70 W.	47	25	S. 5 E.	30		606
Middleton	Strafford	32	N. 27 W.	36	28	N. 55 E.	48		233
Milford	Hillsboro'	47	S. 71 W.	58	27	S. 14 W.	33		
Milton	Strafford	27½	N. 26 W.	30	30	N. 63 E.	46	P.O.	
Millsfield	Coos	100	N. 10 W.	170	102	N. 9 E.	170		
Moultonborough	Strafford	54	N. 34 W.	65	36	N. 14 E.	50	P.O.	270
Mount-Vernon	Hillsboro'	46	S. 78 W.	60	23	S. 17 W.	29		
New-Castle	Rocking.	2	S. 78 E.	7	42	S. 75 E.	50		449
New-Chester	Grafton	58	N. 56 W.	70	23	N. 27 W.	25	P.O.	196
New-Durham	Strafford	32	N. 36 W.	34	25	N. 56 E.	45		286
New-Grantham	Cheshire	75	N. 64 W.	100	35	N. 45 W.	55		74
New-Hampton	Strafford	56	N. 47 W.	66	28	N. 6 W.	30	P.O.	
Newington	Rocking.	4	N. 78 W.	5	36	S. 75 E.	44		532
New-Ipswich	Hillsboro'	58	S. 70 W.	73	36	S. 29 W.	50	P.O.	960
New-London	do.	64	N. 67 W.	77	25	N. 56 W.	32		
Newmarket	Rocking.	9	S. 78½ W.	12	32	S. 69 E.	38	P.O.	1289
Newport	Cheshire	72	N. 72 W.	90	31	N. 71 W.	43	P.O.	157
Newtown	Rocking.	20	S. 47 W.	27	28	S. 44 E.	40		540
Northfield	do.	46	N. 49 W.	55	13	N.	14	P.O.	
North-Hampton	do.	7½	S. 33½ W.	10	38	S. 64 E.	50		652
Northumberland	Coos	107	N. 17 W.	138	90	N. 2 E.	130		57
Northwood	Rocking.	25	N. 67 W.	26½	16	S. 84 E.	20	P.O.	513
Nottingham	do.	18	N. 75 W.	22	23	S. 69 E.	27	P.O.	999
Nottingham West	Hillsboro'	38	S. 56 W.	50	26	S. 12 E.	40		694
Orange	Grafton	67	N. 58 W.	87	33	N. 27 W.	40		
Orford	do.	84	N. 47 W.	104	50	N. 27 W.	64	P.O.	222
Ossipee	Strafford	47	N. 23 W.	55	32	N. 32 E.	60	P.O.	26
Ossipee Gore	do.	53	N. 20 W.	61	44	N. 28 E.	66		
Packersfield*	Cheshire	67	S. 87 W.	84	33	S. 62 W.	40		186
Paulsburgh	Coos	101	N. 10 W.	136	89	N. 11 E.	139		
Peeling	Grafton	78	N. 36 W.	90	52	N. 8 W.	62		
Pelham	Rocking.	35	S. 52 W.	43	35	S. 18 E.	45	P.O.	749

* Now Nelson.

*Course and Distance from
Portsmouth.*

*Course and Distance,
from Concord.*

Towns.	Counties.	Miles on a direct line.	Bearings.	Miles by the roads.	Miles on a direct line.	Bearings.	Miles by the roads.	Having a Post-Office.	Number of souls 1775.
Pembroke	Rocking.	35	N. 75 W.	40	6	S. 57 E.	7	P.O.	744
Peterborough	Hillsboro'	59	S. 80 W.	70	29	S. 43 W.	40	P.O.	546
Piercy	Coos	104	N. 14 W.	145	90	N. 5½ E.	135		
Piermont	Grafton	87	N. 43 W.	120	55	N. 23 W.	75	P.O.	168
Pittsfield	Rocking.	31	N. 60 W.	36	12	N. 68 W.	16		
Plainfield	Cheshire	80	N. 64 W.	100	42	N. 56 W.	55		308
Plaistow	Rocking.	22	S. 49 W.	29	34	S. 41 E.	40		755
Plymouth	Grafton	64	N. W.	70	35	N. 12 W.	33	P.O.	382
Poplin	Rocking.	19	S. 73 W.	24	26	S. 52 E.	33		552
Portsmouth	do.				40	S. 75 E.	45	P.O.	1590
Raymond	do.	21	S. 85 W.	27	21	S. 50 E.	25		683
Richmond	Cheshire	78	S. 77 W.	88	47	S. 52 W.	70	P.O.	864
Rindge	do.	65	S. 70 W.	79	39	S. 39 W.	50		512
Rochester.	Strafford	18	N. 35 W.	22	27	N. 84 E.	40	P.O.	1548
Roxbury	Cheshire	71	S. 84 W.	88	37	S. 62 W.	45		
Rumney	Grafton	71	N. W.	90	41	N. 16 W.	50		337
Rye	Rocking.	4½	S. 4 W.	7	41	S. 69 E.	51		870
Salem	do.	30	S. 52 W.	40	34	S. 27 E.	40	P.O.	1084
Salisbury	Hillsboro'	52	N. 63 W.	60	14	N. 33 W.	17	P.O.	498
Sanbornton	Strafford	51	N. 52 W.	59	20	N. 6 W.	21	P.O.	450
Sandown	Rocking.	23	S. 70 W.	29	26	S. 41 E.	31		459
Sandwich	Strafford	61	N. 32	72	41	N. 8 E.	52	P.O.	
Seabrook	Rocking.	13	S. 26 W.	17	40	S. 55 E.	50		607
Sharon	Hillsboro'	60	N. 75 W.	75	33	S. 37 W.	48		
Shelburne	Coos	88	N. 10 W.	120	78	N. 15 E.	123		
Society Land	Hillsboro'	57	S. 88 W.	70	22	S. 52 W.	33		177
Somersworth	Strafford	11½	N. 26 W.	15	34	E.	45		165
South-Hampton	Rocking.	16½	S. 40 W.	18	37	S. 50 E.	50		498
Springfield	Cheshire	69	N. 64 W.	81	29	N. 51 W.	36		
Stewartstown	Coos	129	N. 11½ W.	170	115	N. 5 E.	160	P.O.	
Stoddard	Cheshire	65	N. 88 W.	85	29	S. 74 W.	45		224
Stratford	Coos	115	N. 16 W.	140	98	N. 2 E.	130	P.O.	41
Stratham	Rocking.	7½	S. 67 W.	11	35	N. 64 E.	43		1137
Success	Coos	95	N. 7 W.	145	86	N. 17 E.	143		
Sullivan	Cheshire	71	N. 89 W.	94	35	S. 69 W.	48		
Surry	do.	77	W.	106	40	S. 73 W.	64		215
Sutton	Hillsboro'	60	N. 70 W.	70	20	N. 64 W.	25		
Swanzy	Cheshire	76	S. 81 W.	90	44	S. 58 W.	60		647
Tamworth	Strafford	59	N. 25 W.	63	44	S. 17 E.	60	P.O.	151
Temple	Hillsboro'	56	S. 75 W.	70	30	S. 31 W.	45	P.O.	491
Thornton	Grafton	71	N. 35 W.	81	45	N. 5 W.	55		117
Tuftonborough	Strafford	47	N. 30 W.	53	34	N. 25 E.	50		
Unity	Cheshire	75	N. 76 W.	95	32	N. 79 W.	50		146
Wakefield	Strafford	35	N. 20 W.	42	35	N. 49 E.	55	P.O.	320
Walpole	Cheshire	81	N. 8 W.	105	43	S. 79 W.	60	P.O.	658
Warner	Hillsboro'	55	N. 73 W.	63	13	N. 77 W.	18	P.O.	262
Warren	Grafton	89	N. 41 W.	105	50	N. 16 W.	65		206
Washington	Cheshire	66	N. 82 W.	81	27	S. 86 W.	36	P.O.	163
Weare	Hillsboro'	47	N. 87 W.	55	12	S. 43 W.	14	P.O.	837
Wendell	Cheshire	66	N. 69 W.	85	27	N. 64 W.	40		65
Wentworth	Grafton	77	N. W.	100	45	N. 22 W.	58	P.O.	
Westmoreland	Cheshire	84	S. 87 W.	106	48	S. 70 W.	65	P.O.	758
Whitefield	Coos	96	N. 23 W.	140	76	N.	120		
Wilton	Hillsboro'	52	S. 74 W.	60	28	S. 24 W.	42		
Wilmot	do.	63	N. 64 W.	70	23	N. 48 W.	30		623
Winchester	Cheshire	83	S. 78½ W.	93	52	S. 57 W.	73	P.O.	238
Windham	Rocking.	31	S. 56 W.	40	32	S. 22 E.	46	P.O.	529
Windsor	Hillsboro'	61	N. 82 W.	75	24	S. 73 W.	30		
Wolfeborough	Strafford	41	N. 27 W.	50	32	N. 38 E.	50		211

TABLE II.

SHewing THE NUMBER OF MILES BY THE ROADS COMMONLY TRAVELLED, AND COURSE AND DISTANCE, ON A DIRECT LINE FROM BOSTON AND PORTLAND, TO THE CENTRE OF EACH TOWNSHIP IN NEW-HAMPSHIRE.—ALSO THE DISTANCE TO THE CITY OF WASHINGTON BY THE ROADS,—AND TOPOGRAPHICAL REMARKS.

Course and Distance from Boston.					Course and Distance from Portland.				
Towns.	Counties.	Miles on a direct line.	Bearings.	Miles by the roads.	Miles on a direct line.	Bearings.	Miles by the roads.	Miles to Washing.	Topographical Remarks.
Acworth	Cheshire	82	N W	92	104	S 75 W	150	592	* *
Adams	Coos	118	N 2 W	144	53	N 56 W	70	644	White Hills
Alexandria	Grafton	88	N 13 W	95	76	S 87 W	109	595	
Allenstown	Rocking.	53	N 16 W	68	66	S 58 W	82	568	On Mer. riv.
Alstead	Cheshire	78	N 50 W	95	108	S 72 W	148	595	
Alton	Strafford	72	N 5 W	98	52	S 75 W	75	598	
Amherst	Hillsboro'	42	N 39 W	48	87	S 52 W	115	548	
Andover	do.	79	N 24 W	86	75	S 89 W	121	586	Pem. river
Antrim	do.	63	N 43 W	75	93	S 65 W	130	575	Contoo. riv.
Atkinson	Rocking.	30	N 7 W	40	72	S 40 W	95	540	Mass. line
Barnstead	Strafford	65	N 7 W	80	54	S 68 W	76	580	
Barrington	do.	56	N 1 E	70	51	S 56 W	60	570	
Bartlett	Coos	114	N 2 W	140	56	N 55 W	65	640	Saco river
Bath	Grafton	128	N 18 W	150	92	N 67 W	110	650	Con. river
Bedford	Hillsboro'	43	N 30 W	50	80	S 53 W	104	550	Mer. river
Bethlehem	Grafton	128	N 11 W	180	80	N 60 W	120	680	Low Amk. r.
Boscawen	Hillsboro'	69	N 24 W	70	75	S 73 W	108	570	Mer. river
Boston, New	do.	50	N 37 W	58	85	S 58 W	120	558	
Bow	Rocking.	54	N 23 W	68	74	S 60 W	100	568	Mer. river
Bradford	Hillsboro'	72	N 37 W	80	90	S 73 W	128	580	
Brentwood	Rocking.	40	N 3 E	50	61	S 42 W	75	550	
Bretton Woods	Coos	130	N 7 W	170	75	N 55 W	90	670	
Bridgewater	Grafton	90	N 19 W	95	72	S 87 W	125	595	Pem. river
Brookfield	Strafford	78	N	93	42	S 78½ W	50	593	
Brookline	Hillsboro'	38	N 50 W	47	93	S 50 W	115	547	Mass. line
Burton	Strafford	106	N 4 W	122	55	N 71 W	58	622	
Cambridge	Coos	150	N	202	76	N 32 W	110	702	Maine line
Campton	Grafton	100	N 14 W	115	70	N 81 W	84	615	Pem. river
Canaan	do.	98	N 27 W	108	86	W	100	608	
Candia	Rocking.	46	N 13 W	55	67	S 55 W	75	555	
Canterbury	do.	69	N 17 W	75	67	S 73 W	90	575	Mer. river
Centreharbor	Strafford	96	N 13 W	105	64	N 88 W	70	605	
Chatham	Coos	116	N 1 E	157	50	N 55 W	60	657	Maine line
Charleston	Cheshire	87	N 47 W	105	109	S 77 W	148	605	Con. river
Chester	Rocking.	42	N 16 W	48	71	S 52 W	86	548	Mer. river
Chesterfield	Cheshire	77	N 62 W	90	121	S 66 W	164	590	Con. river
Chichester	Rocking.	60	N 15 W	85	65	S 65 W	85	585	
Claremont	Cheshire	90	N 40 W	100	105	S 81 W	147	600	Con. river
Colebrook	Coos	168	N 5 W	215	98	N 34 W	140	715	On Con. riv.
Columbia	do.	164	N 5 W	212	97	N 37 W	140	715	Con. river

* * In the topographical Remarks.—Con. is for Connecticut river—Mer. for Merrimack river—Amm. for Amiscoggin river—Amk. for Amonosuck river—Pem. for Pennegewasset river—Sal. for Salmon Fall river—Pis. for Piscataqua river—Mass. for Massachusetts State line

Course and Distance from Boston.

Course and Distance from Portland.

Towns.	Counties.	Miles on a direct line.	Bearings.	Miles by the roads.	Miles on a direct line.	Bearings.	Miles by the roads.	Miles to Washing.	Topographical Remarks.
Concord	Rocking.	60	N 22 W	65	70	S 66 W	100	565	Mer. river
Concord	Grafton	128	N 15 W	165	85	N 64 W	108	665	Low. Amk. r.
Conway	Strafford	107	N	130	47	N 61 W	55	630	Saco river
Cornish	Cheshire	95	N 39 W	110	100	S 85 W	160	610	On Con. riv.
Coventry	Grafton	118	N 18 W	135	84	N 72 W	105	635	
Croydon	Cheshire	89	N 36 W	96	95	S 83 W	155	596	
Dalton	Coos	137	N 10 W	200	85	N 55 W	125	700	Con. river
Danbury	Grafton	86	N 25 W	95	80	S 85 W	109	595	
Deerfield	Rocking.	51	N 10 W	65	60	S 56 W	70	565	
Deering	Hillsboro'	60	N 39 W	78	90	S 65 W	120	578	Contoo. riv.
Dixville	Coos	167	N 18½ W	206	95	N 30 W	150	706	
Dorchester	Grafton	103	N 32 W	114	85	N 88 W	95	614	
Dover	Strafford	53	N 10 E	70	45	S 48 W	50	570	
Dublin	Cheshire	60	N 53 W	72	104	S 62 W	150	572	
Dummer	Coos	151	N 18½ W	205	81	N 37 W	130	705	Amm. river
Dunbarton	Hillsboro'	54	N 27 W	65	77	S 62 W	110	565	Mer. river
Dunstable	do.	33	N 39 W	38	87	S 45½ W	113	538	Mer. river
Durand	Coos	135	N 3 W	195	71	N 47 W	110	695	
Durham	Strafford	49	N 9 E	60	50	S W	55	560	Great Bay
East-Kingston	Rocking.	35	N 5 E	42	62	S 37 W	82	542	
Eaton	Strafford	100	N 1 W	121	45	N 70 W	53	621	Maine line
Effingham	do.	90	N 1 E	112	41	N 81 W	40	612	Maine line
Ellsworth	Grafton	107	N 17 W	120	75	N 77 W	85	620	
Enfield	do.	95	N 29 W	106	90	S 88 W	130	606	
Epping	Rocking.	44	N	53	58	S W	65	553	Lamprey r.
Epsom	do.	57	N 13 W	72	62	S 62 W	72	572	
Errol	Coos	158	N 6 W	235	84	N 50 W	160	735	Maine line
Exeter	Rocking.	40	N 9 E	48	58	S 38 W	74	548	
Farmington	Strafford	66	N	80	46	S 65 W	65	580	
Fishersfield	Hillsboro'	76	N 36 W	105	90	S 76 W	140	605	
Fitzwilliam	Cheshire	59	N 62 W	72	113	S 59 W	152	572	Mass. line
Francestown	Hillsboro'	55	N 40 W	62	90	S 62 W	128	562	
Franconia	Grafton	124	N 11 W	163	76	N 63 W	106	665	
Gilford	Strafford	80	N 11½ W	95	57	S 83 W	90	596	Winni. pond
Gilmanton	do.	73	N 11½ W	86	60	S 75 W	85	585	Winni. river
Gilsum	Cheshire	73	N 43 W	90	108	S 69 W	160	590	
Goffstown	Hillsboro'	49	N 27 W	56	77	S 57 W	95	556	Mer. river
Goshen	Cheshire	80	N 38 W	88	95	S 76 W	142	588	
Gosport	Rocking.	45	N 30 E	49	49	S 22½ W			
Grafton	Grafton	81	N 26 W	100	84	S 87 W	120	600	
Greenfield	Hillsboro'	55	N W	73	94	S 61 W	140	574	On Contoo. r.
Greenland	Rocking.	44	N 15 E	53	52	S 36 W	65	555	Great Bay
Groton	Grafton	99	N 23 W	120	89	N 86 W	92	620	
Hampstead	Rocking.	33	N 10 W	40	71	S 43 W	82	540	
Hampton	do.	37	N 17 E	51	57	S 32 W	72	550	On the Sea
Hampton Falls	do.	36	N 15 E	46	59	S 33½ W	76	546	The Sea
Hancock	Hillsboro'	60	N 47 W	75	98	S 63 W	120	575	On Contoo. r.
Haver	Grafton	104	N 29 W	118	95	N 88 W	155	618	On Con. riv.
Haverhill	do.	122	N 20 W	158	90	N 72 W	112	638	Con. river
Hawke	Rocking.	36	N 3 W	43	65	S 42 W	85	545	
Hebron	Grafton	95	N 20 W	100	76	N 88 W	88	600	
Henniker	Hillsboro'	65	N 34 W	75	84	S 69 W	116	572	On Contoo. r.
Hillsborough	do.	67	N 39 W	80	90	S 69 W	130	580	On Contoo. r.
Hinsdale	Cheshire	77	N 66 W	90	126	S 62 W	175	590	Con. river
Holderness	Grafton	94	N 14 W	115	68	N 85 W	80	615	Pem. river
Hollis	Hillsboro'	35	N W	42	90	S 48 W	120	547	Mass. line
Hopkinton	do.	63	N 28 W	70	78	S 67½ W	107	570	Contoo. riv.
Jaffrey	Cheshire	57	N 57 W	60	106	S 59 W	150	560	
Jefferson	Coos	135	N 6 W	180	75	N 50 W	100	680	Israel's river

Course and Distance from Boston.

Course and Distance from Portland.

Towns.	Counties.	Miles on a direct line.	Bearings.	Miles by the roads.	Miles on a direct line.	Bearings.	Miles by the roads.	Miles to Washing.	Topographical Remarks.
Keene	Cheshire	71	N 56 W	80	113	S 65 W	154	580	
Kearsarge Gore	Hillsboro'	75	N 29 W	90	81	S 77 W	125	590	
Kensington	Rocking.	36	N 9 E	40	61	S 36 W	78	540	
Kilkenny	Coos	138	N 5 W	205	78	N W	110	705	Up. Amk. r.
Kingston	Rocking.	36	N 2 E	44	64	S 40 W	72	544	
Lancaster	Coos	142	N 7 W	185	84	N 49 W	110	685	Con. river
Landaff	Grafton	123	N 16 W	160	84	N 67 W	113	660	
Langdon	Cheshire	87	N 59 W	100	110	S 74 W	157	600	Con. river
Lebanon	Grafton	101	N 30 W	114	98	W	110	614	Con. river
Lep	Strafford	49	N 2 E	59	53	S 47 W	95	559	
Lempster	Cheshire	80	N 42 W	90	99	S 75 W	145	590	
Lincoln	Grafton	117	N 13 W	106	76	N 67 W	112	606	
Litchfield	Hillsboro'	35	N 30 W	45	81	S 48 W	100	541	Mer. river
Littleton	Grafton	135	N 13 W	170	86	N 60 W	105	670	Con. river
Londonderry	Rocking.	35	N 20 W	38	76	S W	100	518	
Loudon	do.	64	N 16 W	82	64	S 67 W	82	581	
Lyman	Grafton	132	N 17 W	165	93	N 63 W	129	665	Con. river
Lyme	do.	97	N 26 W	126	91	N 85 W	120	626	Con. river
Lyndeborough	Hillsboro'	48	N 43 W	58	91	S 57 W	123	558	
Madbury	Strafford	52	N 8 E	67	47	S 48 W	54	567	
Manchester	Hillsboro'	43	N 23 W	48	74	S 53 W	96	548	On Mer. riv.
Marlborough	Cheshire	64	N 57 W	76	110	S 65 W	58	576	
Marlow	do.	77	N 47 W	95	104	S 71 W	150	595	
Mason	Hillsboro'	42	N 58 W	50	96	S 52 W	150	550	Mass. line
Maynesborough	Coos	140	N 2 W	195	73	N 43 W	110	695	amm. river
Mereditb	Strafford	85	N 14 W	93	64	S 88 W	80	593	Winnipis. r.
Merrimack	Hillsboro'	38	N 34 W	40	83	S 50 W	100	540	On Mer. riv.
Middleton	Strafford	73	N	88	42	S 75 W	50	588	
Milford	Hillsboro'	41	N W	48	90	S 58 W	100	548	
Milton	Strafford	70	N 2 E	85	40	S 49 W	60	585	Sal. river
Millsfield	Coos	158	N 1½ W	200	87	N 34 W	110	700	
Moultonborough	Strafford	93	N 8 W	120	59	S 85 W	65	620	
Mount-Vernon	Hillsboro'	45	N 39 W	52	87	S 55 W	128	552	
New-Castle	Rocking.	47	N 22 E	60	44	S 31 W	66	560	An Island
New-Chester	Grafton	84	N 23 W	90	75	S 83 W	101	590	On Pem. riv.
New-Durham	Strafford	71	N 2 W	85	47	S 60 W	60	585	
New-Granatham	Grafton	93	N 33 W	110	94	S 86 W	155	610	
New-Hampton	Strafford	88	N 17 W	110	69	S 88 W	75	610	Pem. river
Newington	Rocking.	48	N 14 E	57	49	S 37 W	61	557	Pis. river
New-Ipswich	Hillsboro'	46	N 34 W	55	102	S 55 W	133	555	Mass. line
New-London	do.	82	N 31 W	90	88	S 80 W	112	590	
Newmarket	Rocking.	44	N 8 E	58	55	S 42 W	50	558	Exeter river
Newport	Cheshire	85	N 37 W	100	97	S 80 W	118	600	
Newtown	Rocking.	31	N 2 E	40	67	S 37 W	86	540	Mass. line
Northfield	do.	73	N 18 W	79	68	S 77 W	112	579	Mer. river
Northampton	do.	40½	N 16 E	55	54	S 35½ W	70	555	Sea
Northumberland	Coos	147	N 6 W	195	87	N W	118	695	On Con. riv.
Northwood	Rocking.	56	N 6½ W	66	58	S 58 W	70	566	
Nottingham	do.	49	N 2 W	60	56	S 50 W	70	560	
Nottingham West	Hillsboro'	30	N 34 W	35	83	S W	110	535	Mer. river
Orange	Grafton	94	N 24 W	105	81	W	129	605	
Orford	do.	112	N 24 W	126	90	N 34 W	120	626	Con. river
Ossipee	Strafford	88	N 2 W	104	47	N 85 W	56	604	
Ossipee Gore	do.	96	N 1 W	113	45	N 75 W	45	618	
Packersfield*	Cheshire	65	N 50 W	80	103	S 65 W	185	580	
Paisburgh	Coos	145	N 1 W	195	75	N 40 W	110	695	On Amm. r.
Peeling	Grafton	113	N 15 W	120	76	N 72 W	80	620	On Pem. riv.
Pelham	Rocking.	26	N 27 W	33	82	S 41 W	96	533	Mass. line
Pembroke	do.	56	N 19 W	59	68	S 62 W	90	559	On Mer. riv.

* Now Nelson.

Course and Distance from Boston.

Course and Distance from Portland.

Towns.	Counties.	Course and Distance from Boston.		Course and Distance from Portland.		Topographical Remarks.
		Miles on a direct line.	Bearings.	Miles on a direct line.	Bearings.	
Peterborough	Hillsboro'	56	N 50 W	64	98 S 60 W	118 564 On Contoo.r.
Piercy	Coos	147	N 5 W	200	83 N 43 W	125 700 Up. Amk. r.
Piermont	Grafton	116	N 23 W	135	90 N 75 W	108 635 On Con. riv.
Pittsfield	Rocking.	62	N 11 W	75	58 S 65 W	78 575 On Sun'k r.
Plainfield	Cheshire	98	N 35 W	110	100 S 88 W	160 610 On Con. riv.
Plaistow	Rocking.	30	N 2 W	36	70 S 37 W	76 535 Mass. line
Plymouth	Grafton	95	N 18 W	110	93 N 86 W	80 610 On Pem. riv.
Poplin	Rocking.	40	N 3 W	51	63 S W	84 551 Exeter river
Portsmouth	do.	47	N 20 E	60	47 S 33 W	58 560 Pis. river
Raymond	do.	43	N 8 W	55	64 S 49 W	80 555 Lamprey r.
Richmond	Cheshire	65	N 65 W	75	117 S 60 W	167 575 Mass. line
Ridge	do.	51	N 65 W	61	107 S 56 W	157 561 Mass. line
Rochester	Strafford	6	N 5 E	78	44 S 56 W	58 578 Sal. river
Roxbury	Cheshire	67	N 55 W	75	108 S 65 W	148 575
Rumney	Grafton	104	N 19 W	117	77 N 81 W	87 617 On Baker's r.
Rye	Rocking.	43	N 21 E	56	51 S 31 W	67 556 On the Sea
Salem	do.	25	N 16 W	34	78 S 40 W	100 534 Mass. line
Salisbury	Hillsboro'	73	N 24 W	82	75 S 77 W	117 582 On Mer river
Sanbornton	Strafford	80	N 17 W	85	67 S 83 W	95 585 On Pem. riv.
Sandown	Rocking.	37	N 10 W	46	68 S W	90 546
Sandwich	Strafford	100	N 10 W	117	60 N 78 1/2 W	67 617 Squam lake
Seabrook	Rocking.	34	N 1 E	45	61 S 32 W	77 545 On the Sea
Sharon	Hillsboro'	51	N 55 W	60	101 S 57 W	35 560
Shelburne	Coos	132	N	180	62 N 43 W	80 680 On Amm. r.
Society Land	Hillsboro'	68	N 43 W	70	94 S 63 W	136 570
Somersworth	Strafford	57	N 11 E	75	42 S 48 W	50 575 Sal. river
South-Hampton	Rocking.	33	N 9 E	45	64 S 35 W	79 545 Mass. line
Springfield	Cheshire	88	N 31 W	98	88 S 84 W	122 598
Stewartstown	Coos	172	N 3 W	199	103 N 33 W	150 699 On Con. riv.
Stoddard	Cheshire	69	N 46 W	85	99 S 68 W	146 585
Stratford	Coos	156	N 6 W	200	94 N 41 W	125 700 On Con. riv.
Stratham	Rocking.	42	N 10 E	54	55 S 37 W	69 554 On Exeter r.
Success	Coos	140	N	190	67 N 37 W	100 690 Maine line
Sullivan	Cheshire	70	N 52 W	80	107 S 67 W	154 580
Surry	do.	75	N 54 W	90	111 S 69 W	160 590
Sutton	Hillsboro'	77	N 33 W	90	85 S 78 W	125 590
Swanzy	Cheshire	67	N 60 W	80	115 S 64 W	167 580 On Ash'lot r.
Tamworth	Strafford	99	N 5 W	120	53 N 74 W	55 620
Temple	Hillsboro'	49	N 50 W	56	97 S 56 W	130 556
Thornton	Grafton	107	N 14 W	120	71 N 75 W	80 620 On Pem. riv.
Tuftonborough	Strafford	87	N 5 W	105	50 N 88 W	55 605 On Winni. p.
Unity	Cheshire	85	N 42 W	93	104 S 78 W	150 593
Wakefield	Strafford	80	N 18 1/2 E	96	37 S 78 1/2 W	50 596 On Maine l.
Walpole	Cheshire	80	N 53 W	90	114 S 73 W	150 590 On Con. riv.
Warren	Grafton	101	N 19 W	130	81 N 75 W	98 630
Warner	Hillsboro'	70	N 30 W	80	82 S 73 W	100 580 On Contoo.r.
Washington	Cheshire	72	N 43 W	80	96 S 72 W	136 580
Weare	Hillsboro'	56	N 34 W	67	82 S 64 W	120 567
Wendell	Cheshire	84	N 34 W	96	90 S 80 W	140 596 On Sugar r.
Wentworth	Grafton	107	N 21 W	120	85 S 78 1/2 W	96 620 On Baker's r.
Westmoreland	Cheshire	76	N 57 W	108	120 S 67 1/2 W	165 608 On Con. riv.
Whit. field	Coos	136	N 9 W	195	80 N 55 W	120 695
Wilton	Hillsboro'	45	N 47 W	60	94 S 55 W	120 560
Wilmot	do.	82	N 28 W	90	82 S 82 W	130 590
Winchester	Cheshire	71	N 65 W	84	128 S 62 W	190 584 Mass. line
Windham	Rocking.	30	N 23 W	34	78 S 43 W	100 534
Windsor	Hillsboro'	67	N 42 W	78	95 S 68 W	130 578
Wolfeborough	Strafford	82	N 2 W	110	46 S 85 W	56 610
Warner's Loca.	Coos	120	N 2 E	200	54 N 45 W	73 700 On Maine

TABLE III.

AN ALPHABETICAL TABLE OF THE TOWNS IN EACH COUNTY OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE WITH THE NUMBER OF POLLS, PROPORTION OF TAXES IN 1775 AND 1812, NUMBER OF HORSES OVER FOUR YEARS OLD, NUMBER OF NEAT CATTLE OVER TWO YEARS OLD, NUMBER OF ACRES OF ORCHARD—ALSO, THE NUMBER OF SHEEP AS FAR AS THEY HAVE BEEN OBTAINED.

<i>County of Rockingham.</i>		Number of Polls in 1812.			Proportion for Taxes in 1775, To 1000l.			Proportion for Taxes in 1812, To £1000.		Horses over 4 years old.	Oxen over 4 years old.	Number of Cows.	Cattle between 2 and 4 years.	Acres of Or- chard.	Number of Sheep.
Towns.					£	s.	d.	£	s.						
Allenstown		59	1	8	0			1,47		36	76	96	103	11	536
Atkinson		102	4	10	2			3,34		66	145	273	253	75	552
Bow		153	3	4	6			3,42		99	206	281	259	64	
Brentwood		160	10	17	5			5,08		104	306	477	481	49	1506
Candia		214	8	2	4			5,55		156	346	516	592	97	
Canterbury		261	8	4	7			7,69		241	326	572	770	194	3000
Chester		388	16	2	10			8,46		245	517	753	710	169	3050
Chichester		156	3	4	9			3,42		115	182	313	381	54	1400
Concord		431	12	7	11			11,70		334	468	762	619	88	
Deerfield		358	12	6	2			9,76		262	577	791	1102	167	3160
East-Kingston		82	4	2	4			2,47		56	254	413	223	53	600
Epping		222	13	3	11			7,49		160	352	546	600	114	2000
Epsom		215	5	12	8			5,54		154	272	439	552	171	1930
Exeter		310	15	10	2			9,43		131	206	426	306	79	968
Greenland		116	6	6	0			3,62		89	136	253	227	105	1039
Hampstead		154	5	19	0			4,19		91	138	304	286	98	1200
Hampton		172	8	19	7			4,86		90	248	401	369	40	1800
Hampton Falls		98	5	19	5			3,91		61	137	295	267	36	
Hawke		80	4	17	5			1,96		43	109	194	179	50	
Kensington		138	8	16	9			3,91		92	187	404	414	92	
Kingston		151	8	14	1			3,53		95	186	325	279	56	
Londonderry		474	20	15	3			14,63		344	782	1087	811	246	
Loudon		285	6	14	8			7,48		222	372	602	835	92	2010
New-Castle		101	1	5	9			1,32		4	6	41			
Newington		88	4	17	9			2,56		60	105	196	134	95	1100
Newmarket		169	9	16	0			4,51		106	212	328	386	90	
Newtown		90	3	16	9			2,12		47	114	248	179	34	
Northfield		175	3	18	1			4,77		119	160	256	344	76	
North-Hampton		129	6	2	11			3,58		86	185	335	366	49	
Northwood		226	5	19	3			6,01		168	286	398	495	84	1606
Nottingham		174	8	13	6			5,21		124	292	304	477	61	1251
Pelham		190	7	4	6			5,10		116	325	449	453	95	
Pembroke		225	7	10	11			6,63		179	267	425	288	112	
Pittsfield		200	5	7	2			5,42		159	311	430	568	100	
Plaistow		94	4	5	5			2,34		59	100	215	156	50	
Poplin		69	5	8	2			2,14		43	125	197	201	45	581
Portsmouth		1453	26	15	3			45,06		228	130	304	100	50	
Raymond		167	6	4	8			3,90		95	242	351	414	75	
Rye		195	6	8	8			4,46		85	166	306	257	50	
Salem		251	9	2	1			5,71		169	313	491	467	105	

County of Rockingham.

Towns.	Number of Polls in 1812.	Proportion for Taxes in 1775. To 10000.			Proportion for Taxes in 1812. To \$1000.	Horses over 4 years old.	Oxen over years old.	Number of Cows.	Cattle between 2 and 4 years.	Acres of Or- chard.	Number of Sheep.
		£	s.	d.	\$ c.						
Sandown	104	5	5	5	2,93	59	152	225	232	101	
Sesbrook	155	4	9	4	2,99	55	104	224	182	46	
South-Hampton	82	5	12	6	2,46	48	117	220	187	42	
Stratham	158	9	11	0	4,95	102	159	332	324	74	1100
Windham	156	5	8	8	4,19	95	249	318	222	100	

County of Strafford.

Alton	222	3	1	2	5,42	141	332	445	540	32	1850
Barnstead	235	4	18	1	5,84	161	331	501	691	40	2000
Barrington	575	14	6	1	14,53	388	765	1178	1520	170	5162
Brookfield	115				2,91	85	166	255	331	10	
Burton	30		13	6	,80	22	65	26	20	1	
Centreharbor	70				1,07	58	98	163	185	14	
Conway	197	3	7	8	4,30	127	216	393	359	13	1250
Dover	457	14	13	2	11,65	320	153	550	732	152	
Durham	214	10	16	2	7,28	110	250	397	398	103	
Eaton	130	1	16	2	2,45	74	115	245	249	13	500
Effingham	178	1	12	5	3,78	112	186	318	363	7	904
Farmington	208				5,65	149	356	508	628	56	
Gilford	231				5,88	167	304	514	672	56	2222
Gilmanton	525	15	4	5	14,20	422	652	1172	1604	263	5260
Lee	165	8	2	1	4,31	95	243	308	377	70	
Madbury	100	3	8	9	3,25	69	142	224	272	53	1000
Meredith	340	6	0	7	9,18	261	417	709	956	83	2836
Middleton	73	3	8	6	1,48	36	100	141	168	6	
Milton	184				4,54	122	250	367	440	13	
Moultonborough	186	4	10	10	4,41	135	259	293	373	68	1200
New-Durham	200	5	18	9	3,73	120	200	250	350	75	1000
New-Hampton	218	3	10	10	5,59	164	216	542	674	38	
Ossipee	212	1	12	6	4,53	110	234	403	563	3	
Ossipee Gore	19				0,86	15	20	34	51		
Rochester	309	9	11	0	8,74	219	464	164	622	119	
Sambornton	514	11	14	5	14,43	393	568	1041	1467	219	4064
Sandwich	335	7	13	11	8,29	240	488	130	779	107	2000
Somersworth	150	8	14	10	3,79	73	176	270	263	52	
Tamworth	206	2	3	2	4,60	143	224	417	439	16	
Tuftonborough	156	0	18	7	4,02	93	189	296	455	2	1100
Wakefield	192	4	16	2	5,10	130	276	365	445	37	
Wolfeborough	242	3	14	3	5,70	151	285	490	631	30	2000

County of Hillsborough

Amherst	236	16	4	4	5,94	75	268	479	480	102	
Andover	230	3	15	7	5,49	177	269	427	585	42	4000
Antrim	240	3	6	6	5,17	181	289	424	617	37	2022
Bedford	180	6	15	9	5,68	120	197	370	553	18	
Boscawen	325	7	11	4	8,27	225	337	664	623	70	
Brookline	67				1,96	41	100	122	111	37	1200
Bradford	173	1	8	6	4,46	119	197	370	553	19	1600
Deering	197	4	13	4	5,89	195	313	498	643	130	2700
Dunbarton	202	5	17	7	5,30	161	294	433	638	106	2000

County of Hillsborough

Towns.	Number of Polls in 1812.	Proportion for Taxes in 1775. To 1000.			Proportion for Taxes in 1812. To \$1000.	Horses over 4 years old.	Oxen over 4 years old.	Number of Cows.	Cattle between 2 and 4 years.	Acres of Orchard.	Number of Sheep.
		£	s.	d.	£ s. d.						
Dunstable	175	5	3	2	3,47	69	173	260	72	81	1890
Fishersfield	102	2	1	1	2,49	85	154	323	332	11	
Francetown	248	5	2	0	7,00	192	404	553	741	79	2500
Goffstown	305	7	17	7	6,60	219	434	595	537	96	
Greenfield	166				4,12	123	214	404	525	10	
Henniker	307	6	8	3	7,91	259	378	620	985	144	4000
Hillsborough	297	4	9	4	7,10	243	327	601	874	28	
Hollis	253	9	0	2	5,32	128	321	453	520	193	
Hopkinton	372	12	19	7	11,70	289	464	850	940	244	4000
Hancock	198	2	11	6	5,02	175	382	507	799	36	
Kearsarge Gore	19		10	6	0,39	9	16	37	44	1	
Litchfield	74	3	0	4	1,97	46	110	142	153	16	
Lyndeborough	185	8	11	3	1,43	136	221	385	481	60	1800
Manchester	107	2	10	4	2,32	45	162	147	123	9	
Mason	170	6	2	8	4,01	98	184	347	421	92	1977
Merrimack	182	5	12	9	3,83	111	227	301	317	73	
Milford	182				4,30	109	226	350	403	61	
Mount-Vernon	162				3,31	87	148	266	288	43	
New-Boston	257	7	5	9	7,17	214	410	560	776	90	2648
New-Ipswich	241	9	14	7	6,35	176	230	521	532	137	
New-London	123	2	11	6	3,10	111	152	296	322	69	1400
Nottingham West	190	7	10	3	4,73	112	282	426	466	100	
Peterborough	288	7	7	0	6,75	220	297	557	769	50	
Salisbury	310	10	4	9	10,02	264	407	734	909	142	
Sharon	61				1,66	45	86	146	180	18	401
Society Land	28	1	4	10	0,65	20	23	43	60		
Sutton	318	2	10	10	5,01	169	225	463	545	38	2619
Temple	139	4	18	7	3,44	107	167	377	373	84	
Warner	307	4	18	7	7,32	202	325	607	747	107	
Weare	456	12	14	7	12,07	349	606	901	1360	242	4208
Windsor	49				1,23	36	58	106	108		
Wilmot	69				1,56	42	67	64	494	174	
Wilton	173	7	19	6	4,47	146	193	481	416	172	

County of Cheshire.

Acworth	268	3	14	10	7,42	251	453	628	1010	47	2050
Alstead	292	6	18	5	9,11	276	393	160	846	110	
Charleston	265	8	11	8	7,11	135	116	338	547	59	
Chesterfield	364	11	16	7	8,25	278	323	679	840	111	2500
Claremont	378	9	0	3	10,84	350	361	711	939	127	
Cornish	291	5	17	0	7,88	227	294	577	810	113	
Croydon	151	4	16	7	4,09	156	148	376	300	23	
Dublin	219	5	8	6	5,77	167	288	545	732	43	2300
Fitzwilliam	338	5	17	10	5,78	175	279	504	685	27	
Gilsom	100	1	15	7	2,13	79	94	202	240	50	
Goshen	97				2,36	77	108	180	279	7	
Hinsdale	139	3	1	9	2,50	91	97	162	258	33	750
Jaffrey	239	7	12	5	6,53	182	154	596	765	45	2300
Keene	303	9	19	9	8,34	210	261	577	608	108	
Langdon	107	1	11	0	3,23	98	145	266	540	49	
Lempster	162	3	1	10	4,05	148	226	347	500	29	2277
Marlborough	205	4	17	2	4,75	156	261	470	680	47	
Marlow	105	1	18	0	3,15	89	175	281	390	13	1173

County of Cheshire.

Towns.

	Number of Polls in 1812.	Proportion for Taxes in 1776. To 1000.			Proportion for Taxes in 1812. To £1000.	Horses over 4 years old.	Oxen over 4 years old.	Number of Cows.	Cattle between 2 and 4 years.	Acres of Or- chard.	Number of Sheep.
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.				
New-Grantham	160	1	16	10	3,66	149	174	330	578	19	
Newport	272	4	18	1	7,45	252	294	607	851	62	
Nelson	186	4	0	3	3,99	234	240	409	727	19	2020
Plainfield	276	5	17	0	7,59	271	275	532	754	72	2500
Richmond	224	8	7	4	5,87	172	259	485	573	75	
Rindge	226	7	14	7	6,01	196	274	590	659	29	2050
Springfield	147				3,64	125	196	345	406	12	
Stoddard	212	3	8	1	5,49	180	293	611	736	12	
Sullivan	102	1	10	3	2,76	82	142	214	407		
Surry	100	3	12	0	2,63	91	84	218	269	73	
Swanzy	246	8	13	10	6,47	197	289	548	606	72	2600
Unity	216	2	18	10	4,89	166	188	409	510	80	
Walpole	326	9	4	11	11,31	297	327	677	880	138	
Washington	161	3	3	0	4,20	106	174	360	489	10	2205
Wendell	109	1	9	8	2,72	88	131	242	293	6	1100
Westmoreland	340	10	4	11	8,46	270	347	690	929	69	
Winchester	267	9	8	4	7,16	142	259	516	691	232	

County of Grafton.

Alexandria	95	2	1	8	2,08	66	90	166	204		
Bath	234	2	11	11	5,46	168	198	484	438		
Bethlehem	79				1,81	54	96	161	178		
Bridgewater	189	1	17	2	4,41	140	182	381	422	15	1600
Campton	140	3	6	10	4,08	136	168	350	417	45	1320
Canaan	205	2	6	2	5,08	198	196	428	432		1650
Concord, New	175	2	0	3	4,09	127	168	390	329		1455
Coventry	33		10	3	0,75	31	32	70	79	2	
Danbury	58				1,48	43	56	100	113		
Dorchester	99	1	2	5	2,11	89	119	214	246		
Dame's Gore	3					4	7	3	8		
Ellsworth	24				0,63	13	20	52	50		
Enfield	243	4	8	0	6,38	219	237	518	590	75	2090
Franconia	82		12	10	1,32	30	49	90	55		455
Grafton	168	2	0	0	3,39	113	141	304	221	12½	
Groton	98	2	11	6	2,25	73	76	202	210		1207
Hanover	250	6	1	3	8,90	299	307	639	681	74	4676
Haverhill	222	4	10	4	5,47	138	180	325	302	14	2100
Hebron	101				2,10	60	70	168	194	13	
Landaff	120	1	12	4	3,04	119	148	299	341	6	1392
Lebanon	286	6	0	4	8,28	324	289	667	696	64	
Lincoln	21		10	3	0,52	13	12	36	25		175
Littleton	154	1	0	7	3,10	74	157	230	316		
Lyme	275	3	17	9	7,24	267	292	539	702		
Lyman	127	1	5	9	3,90	146	273	428	516	4	
New-Chester	152	2	0	8	3,80	122	164	323	341	21	1441
New-Holderness	176	2	13	10	4,10	133	174	321	389	33	
Orange	43	0	18	3	1,02	39	24	74	70	2	
Orford	137	3	5	6	5,72	188	227	406	513	21	2000
Peeling	38		10	3	0,99	34	27	58	47		
Piermont	144	2	16	6	3,76	132	128	268	310	7	1998
Plymouth	160	5	6	0	4,08	134	128	297	822	93	2000
Rumney	135	2	16	0	3,16	107	120	251	457	42	1790
Thornton	138	2	8	10	2,99	122	153	295	350	18	

County of Grafton.

Towns.

	Number of Polls in 1812.	Proportion for Taxes in 1775. To 1000l.			Proportion for Taxes in 1812. To \$1000.		Horses over 4 years old.	Oxen over 4 years old.	Number of Cows.	Cattle between 2 and 4 years.	Acres of Or- chard.	Number of Sheep.
		£.	s.	d.	\$.	c.						
Warren	97	1	8	5	2,31		80	105	105	276	7	
Wentworth	137	1	8	5	3,11		101	114	120	310	8	

County of Coos.

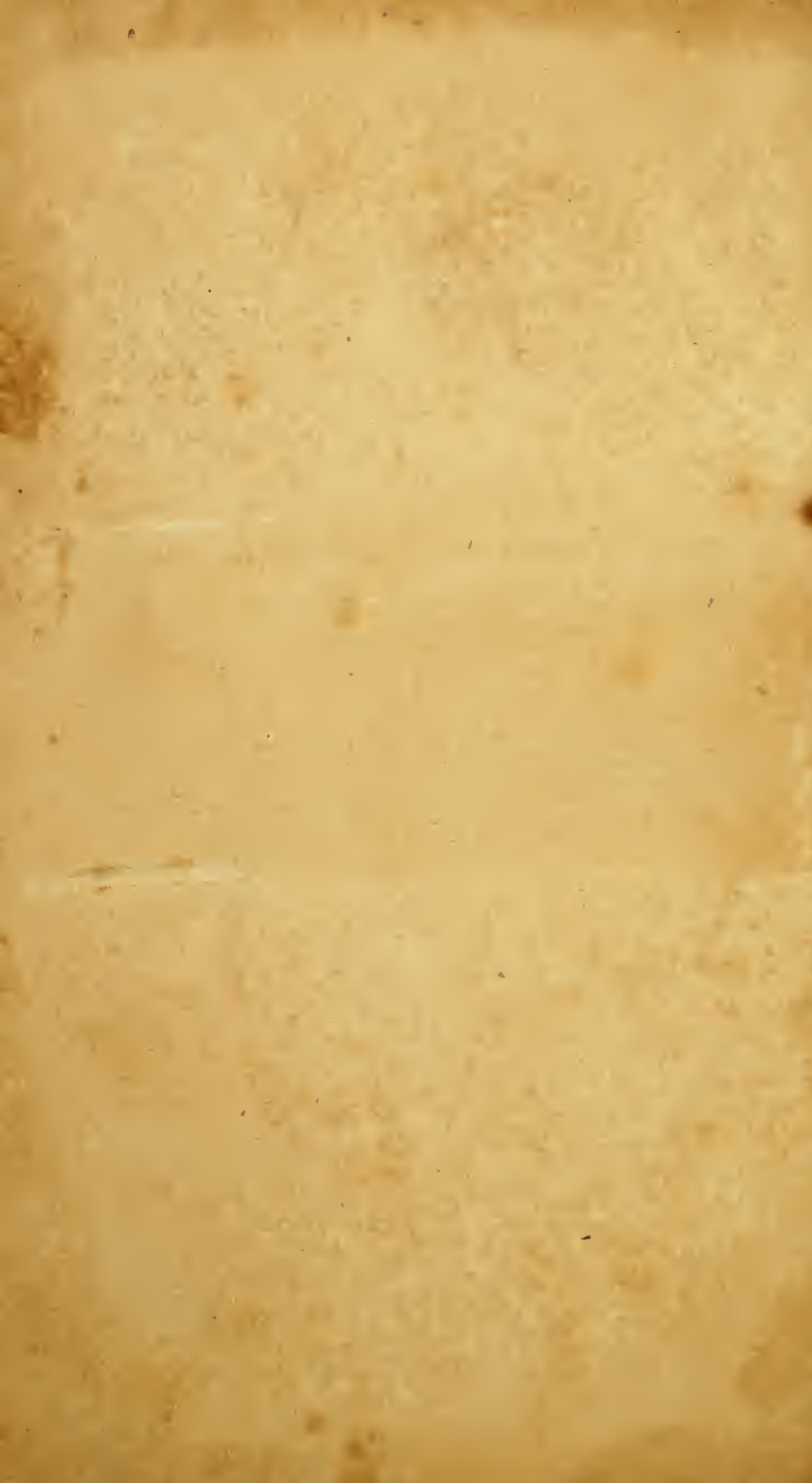
Adams	30				0,99		24	42	95	87		
Bartlett	50				1,61		45	82	152	146		
Bretton Woods	2				0,34		2	2	7			
Cambridge		10	3		0,36							
Chatham	40	8	1		1,49		29	55	83	57		
Columbia	32	10	3		1,14		22	22	41	36		
Colebrook	49	10	3		1,45		52	67	100	103		
Dalton	45	10	3		1,14		30	31	80	65		
Dixville					0,45							
Dummer		10	3		0,45							
Durand	9	10	3		0,36		6	6	23			
Errol	4	10	3		0,67							
Jefferson	37				1,02		42	54	104	66	37	
Kilkenny	2	10	3		0,28			8		2	2	
Lancaster	130	18	1		3,18		91	82	210	246	130	
Maynesborough					0,22							
Millsfield					0,58							
Northumberland	36	10	3		1,53		35	71	137	127		
Paulsburgh					0,14							
Piercy	34	10	3		0,96		23	46	74	59		
Stratford	55	10	3		1,77		42	62	106	136		
Shelburne	35	10	3		1,17		18	52	64	65		
Stewartstown	25	10	3		1,03		26	42	92	97		
Success		10	3		0,45							
Whitefield	12				0,59		12	10	11	19		











The reader is requested to correct with his pen the following Errata.

Page 14, line 34, for *cobelia* read *lobelia*.—Page 16, line 21, for *by Laconia* read *to Laconia*.—Page 60, line 17, for *Col. Shadrach* read *Col. Shadrach Walton*.—Page 65, line 21, for *Jersey's* read *Jerry's*.—Page 66, line 17, for *regiments* read *brigades*.—Androscoggin River, line 17, for *junction* read *junction*. Bear Camp River, line 5, for *W.* read *N. E.*.—Canterbury, line 21, for *quaker church* read *Shakers' church*.—Chatham, line 9, read 23,560 acres.—Connecticut River, line 19, for *Minchead* read *Minchead*; line 75, for *Thelford* read *Thelford*; line 103, for *Ascutey* read *Ascutey*.—Coventry, line 11, for *and* read *of*.—Francetown, line 30, for *Piscataqua* read *Piscataquog*.—Goffstown, line 25, for 30 *spindles* read 300 *spindles*.—Haverhill, line 19, for *little* read *lower*.—Hilton's Point, line 5, insert *of* after *junction*.—Kearsarge Gore, line 8, read 4,280 acres.—Keene, line 50, for *Douman* read *Dorman*.—Littleton, line 24, after *and* insert *a village of*.—Nash and Sawyer's Location, line 7, read 2,134 acres.—Newcastle, line 6, read 450 acres.—New-Hampton, line 6, for *N* read *N. E.*; line 35, for *Hubbard* read *Hibbard*.—New-London, line 28, for *Scammons* read *Seamons*.—Northwood, the Portsmouth light house bears $S. 60\frac{1}{2}^{\circ} E.$.—Orford, line 15, for *Stadion* read *Stallion*.—Piscataqua River, line 35, for *Black* read *Back*.—Piscataqua Harbour, line 34, for *Jeffrey's* read *Jerry's*.—Portsmouth, page 187, line 26 from top, for 173 read 373.—Seabrook, line 2, for *northcast* read *southeast*.—Shoals, line 8, for *Saten* read *Star*.—Soucook River, line 4, for *Soen* read *Loon*.—Winniconett River, line 7, for *feet* read *rods*.

